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The Times list of best-selling books: Back Page

Jenkin call for pensions reform

Pension schemes are hampering job mobility seriously by penalizing employees who change companies, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday. He gave a warning that the Government would be forced to legislate unless the pension schemes acted quickly to remedy the situation.

People must be able to change jobs without losing tens of thousands of pounds. At present, Mr Jenkin said, "the go-getting early leaver pays for the man who stays put. He is not prepared to do so for much longer". Pension reform would make an important contribution to economic regeneration Page 19

Hard words for left from Foot

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, who is 68 today, says in an interview with *The Times* that the hard left of the Labour Party, with their authoritarian streak, were not socialists, and that the so called Trots were "a bloody nuisance". But he was against expelling them from the party Page 4

Action sought on tax evasion

MPs are pressing for tougher action to suppress the "lack economy"—business activity that eludes the taxman through moonlighting, casual working or other undeclared employment. Parliament's Committee of Public Accounts says there is a danger of tax evasion coming to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable Page 19

Blood-pressure drugs fear

Diabetes and impotence were among possible side effects of diuretic drugs used to treat raised blood pressure, a symposium was told. Doctors had not been warning patients about the potential risk because they were awaiting the result of a long-term study. Page 4

Bombs at Swiss railway station

Two terrorist bombs exploded at Geneva's main railway station injuring five people, one of them seriously. Responsibility for the explosions—the fourth and fifth in Switzerland this week—was claimed by the June 9 Organization, an American terrorist group Page 8

Girl, 11, set free at Old Bailey

A girl aged 11, believed to be the youngest defendant in memory to appear at the Central Criminal Court, was freed by a judge after the prosecution offered no evidence. The girl was charged with stealing an iced bun and a doughnut and could barely be seen over the dock's wooden wall as she pleaded not guilty. The case was condemned by law reform groups Back page

Dearer OS maps

The Government is considering ways of involving the private sector in the activities of the Ordnance Survey, which had a deficit of £21m this year. Dearer maps are likely to result from new financial objectives Back Page

Forgotten victim

Today would have been the 32nd birthday of Mrs Yvonne Dunlop, who was killed five years ago in an explosion caused by Thomas McElwee, the Maze hunger striker. Mrs Dunlop's father tells of the aftermath Back Page

Young jobless

Surrey is a county unaccustomed to high unemployment, but even there the recession has left few openings for hundreds of often well qualified young people. In the second part of her survey on the young jobless, Frances Gibb reports on the shock and disbelief. Page 7

'Times' wedding colour magazine

To commemorate the royal wedding on July 29, *The Times* will next Tuesday publish the first colour magazine in its history.

Demand is expected to be heavy. Readers are advised to place an order with their newsagents now.

The wedding will attract hundreds of thousands of people on to the streets of London between Buckingham Palace and St Paul's Cathedral. Those who plan to make the journey will find advice on planning their travel arrangements, on choosing their position along the route, and on the variety of services and entertainments available on the day in tomorrow's edition of Preview, the arts and entertainments guide published each Friday with *The Times*.

In today's feature on the preparations John Witherow talks to the Dean of St Paul's Page 2

Sharp rebuffs for Spain by Lords and Commons

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Sharp rebuffs for the Spanish Government over its attitude towards Gibraltar came from both Houses of Parliament yesterday with Ministers doing their best to keep a stiff upper lip and to play down the differences of opinion.

In the House of Lords, the Government was heavily defeated by 150 votes to 112, on an amendment to the British Nationality Bill giving the people of Gibraltar the entitlement to apply for British citizenship and to have this granted as a right instead of a privilege.

The Bill provided that the people of Gibraltar should have citizenship of the British dependent territories instead of British citizenship, which many members of both Houses have considered a second-class status.

But, while the Government was suffering a humiliating defeat in the Lords, MPs in the Commons were not doing much for Anglo-Spanish relations with bitter denunciations of the decision by King Juan Carlos of Spain not to attend the royal wedding because of the decision to embark on the Mediterranean honeymoon from Gibraltar.

In vain did Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal plead that the issue should not be blown up into a major diplomatic confrontation. With one or two exceptions, MPs on both sides of the House urged the Government not to back down before the Spanish snub.

Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South East, said it should be made plain to Spain that although the British people wanted good relations with the country, they were disappointed and surprised that the Spanish Government should be adopting the same bullying tactics as the late Fascist dictator.

Sir Bernard said it should be made clear to the Spaniards once again that under international treaty Gibraltar was British and that its people were British and wished to remain so. It was not in the mouth of any foreign authority to say that a member of the British Royal Family or an MP or anyone else could not set foot in Gibraltar.

Sir Ian assured the House that there would be no advice from the Government to the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer that they should change course because of the Spanish reaction.

Meanwhile in the House of Lords, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, refused to be drawn on the Juan Carlos issue, merely remarking that bad manners usually constituted bad diplomacy.

Earlier, Lord Bethell, introducing his citizenship amendment, which was supported by Labour and Liberal peers as well as many Conservatives, said it was a shame to see a fine and courageous king of a great and friendly country being so badly advised. The effect of this decision on Gibraltar was threatening and menacing. It seemed that there were some advisers to the Spanish government and king who believed that the claims of Spain to Gibraltar could be pursued by the methods used under the Franco regime.

Lord Bethell added that the king's decision was deeply depressing to those who had hoped that with the collapse of the Franco regime and the restoration of democracy, that political and gentlemanly methods would be used to build up a rapprochement between Gibraltar and her large neighbour.

Sir Ian Gilmour said in the Commons that the British Government had bent over backwards to help the Spanish Government in these matters. He realized how sensitive they were about Gibraltar. Sir Ian added that if the Lisbon agreement allowing movement between Spain and Gibraltar had been implemented, these difficulties would not have arisen.

On the citizenship amendment, which was in some danger of being forgotten in the excitement over the royal wedding issue, it appeared last night that the Government will seek to overturn the decision when the Bill returns to the Commons for consideration of Lords amendments.

Lord Soames, Leader of the Lords, said yesterday that while the Government yielded to no one in its feelings towards Gibraltar, the entitlement to British citizenship given in the amendment would seriously undermine the most important principle of all in the Bill. That was that British citizenship should be held only by those who had the most intimate connexions with the United Kingdom itself and the territory of the United Kingdom itself.

Later, winding up the debate, Lord Hailsham warned that the amendment wrecked the whole conception of the Bill and would cause the deepest resentment in other dependent territories whose peoples would deeply resent being stigmatized as second-class citizens.

When a similar amendment came before the Commons last month, there was a considerable revolt by Tory MPs and the Government's majority fell to 25. After yesterday's defeat, it could be much closer the next time.

A crew of three prepare to leave their post for the last time—for a bird's eye view, see back page

Farewell to a great British landmark

The Eddystone Light was extinguished for the last time by keepers at sunrise on Tuesday and yesterday they left by helicopter and flew to Plymouth airport, never to return. When the light beams out again in 12 months' time it will do so automatically.

The world-renowned Eddystone lighthouse, probably Britain's best-known and oldest open-sea lighthouse, is being converted to unmanned operation.

The familiar beacon has been manned since 1703 and four lighthouses have since been constructed on the famous Eddystone Rocks.

The present tower was designed in 1882 and a helicopter deck was installed in 1980.

When the three keepers, Mr Gordon Phillips, aged 44, from Ilfracombe, Devon, Mr Larry Walker, aged 40, from Portland Bill, Dorset and Mr Leslie Harriman aged 34, of Withernsea, Yorkshire, flew into Plymouth in driving rain and bad visibility, the lighthouse, which is 12 nautical miles south-west of Plymouth, was unmanned for the first time in nearly 300 years.

As he stepped out of the Trinity House helicopter, Mr Phillips, the principal keeper, said: "I'm sorry. We are losing six jobs and the service is getting smaller and smaller all the time. The Eddystone is very pleasant to be in and after 99 years it is sad to see the keepers removed; but that's progress."

Mr Walker said: "I was very sad. The pilot flew us round the lighthouse once or twice for a last look. The four workmen left on it are already stripping it down."

Mr Walker, a radio ham, had been granted a special licence for a series of broadcasts in his last days on the rock. He used a high frequency transceiver to contact radio operators round the world.

"I had calls from all over the place", he added: "from the Falkland Islands and even from Montevideo in Uruguay. They knew all about it. I was very surprised."

The other assistant keeper, Mr Harriman, said: "I was sorry I wouldn't be seeing the lighthouse again. It was strange last night with no light shining and the sea dark all around."

Mr Harriman had been with the Eddystone for three and a half years, serving a total of 21 months on the rock. Although he was sad to go, he needed a change, he said.

Until the new automatic lighthouse comes into operation, the job will be done by a light vessel, the Eddystone, stationed about one mile south-east of the rock.

The 100ft long, 800-ton vessel has a 40ft lantern.

Three of its five-man crew were waiting to fly out by helicopter to the ship as the Eddystone's last keepers flew in.

The final word on the closing chapter of the Eddystone history as a manned lighthouse came from Captain Mike Tarrant the superintendent, South Coast district for Trinity

Continued on back page, col 3

NEC backs Labour anti-nuclear policy

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Rejecting the pleas of Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey, leader and deputy leader of the Labour Party, made on behalf of the Shadow Cabinet, Labour's national executive committee yesterday approved a strongly anti-nuclear defence policy statement which will be put to the annual conference for approval this autumn.

Mr Healey moved amendments to passages which pledged a future Labour Government to total and unconditional opposition to the manufacture or deployment of cruise missiles, whether ground- air- or sea-launched, and the neutron bomb, and stated: "We refuse to permit their deployment in Britain by the United States or any other country."

On behalf of the Shadow Cabinet, Mr Healey wanted the party to be committed to multilateral nuclear disarmament, and Mr Foot appealed to the left-dominated national executive to delay the issue of the statement until he has had consultations with other Socialist parties in Europe, and with Russian leaders in Moscow.

They were politely, but firmly, told that there could be no reconsideration of the commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament which is supported by more than 100 resolutions on the agenda for the party conference this year.

Mr Healey sought to delete the paragraphs stating: "We reaffirm our commitment to include in the next Manifesto a firm pledge that the next Labour Government will close down all nuclear bases, British or American, on British soil or in British territorial waters.

"This would make a direct contribution to the safety of the British people. It would strengthen the movement for a European nuclear-weapons-free zone and it would also act as a powerful initiative for wider nuclear disarmament".

Mr Healey wanted to make the document read instead:

"We believe that to eliminate all nuclear facilities and bases from Britain, whether British or American, would not, in present circumstances, diminish the danger of war.

"On the contrary, it would weaken the United States' commitment to the Atlantic Alliance which the Labour Party overwhelmingly supports and this would increase the risk of war in Europe.

"It is however essential that all United States nuclear bases in Britain should be subject to dual control by Britain as well as the United States."

But this amendment was rejected by 14 votes to 3.

Glowing Thatcher assessment of Reagan's summit performance

From Nicholas Ashford, Ottawa, July 22

"I think Ronald Reagan had a very good summit indeed", Mrs Margaret Thatcher remarked last night shortly before leaving for London at the end of the Ottawa summit.

The Prime Minister's glowing assessment of the American President's performance may have been coloured by the fact that she had just spent the previous two and a half days of talks at Château Montebello agreeing with practically everything Mr Reagan said.

Other European leaders were less fulsome in their praise, although most expressed grudging admiration for the President's determination not to yield to the pressures on him to amend his economic policies.

There can be no denying that the Ottawa summit represented a considerable victory for President Reagan. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, was fulsome in his praise.

"Anyone observing President Reagan's personal performance at this summit could not but leave with a deep sense of respect and admiration," he said at a press conference. "The man's ability to deal with moments of stress or tension, to bring himself above petty bureaucratic squabbles . . . was an outstanding demonstration of the President's qualities."

President Reagan came to Ottawa with three main objectives in mind. The first was to show that he was as capable of handling international affairs as he was domestic issues, second, to withstand European pressure to take speedy action to "lower" American interest rates, and third, to maintain Western unity, in the face of what he saw as the growing Soviet threat.

As all of the summit meetings took place far away from public or press scrutiny, it is hard to say exactly how well the President acquitted himself, but he certainly managed to hold his own when he came in for fairly tough criticism from President Mitterrand of France and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

Furthermore, the efficiency of the White House press machine and the range and frequency of American press briefings meant that much of the media tended to focus on him, to the exclusion of other leaders. From this point of view the British fared badly indeed.

Probably President Reagan's main achievement was his refusal to budge on interest rates. Time and again he explained that high interest rates were not American policy but a consequence of economic mismanagement by the previous Administration.

Although the President promised to ensure that interest rates would come down as soon as possible, he made no commitment when this would take place. His only small concession was to show a greater understanding of the problems which high American interest rates caused elsewhere and "to take those into consideration as we formulate new policies".

European criticism of American interest rates will, in fact, have strengthened President Reagan's hand in his attempt to win congressional approval for his economic recovery programme.

As the battle over his three-year 25 per cent tax cut proposal reaches a climax on Capitol Hill over the next 10 days, he will emphasize the need for Congress to accept his programme as speedily as possible for the sake of America's allies, as well for his own Administration.

President Reagan achieved less than he had hoped on the question of East-West trade but was, nevertheless, satisfied that the final communiqué contained a paragraph which pledged to improve the present system of control over strategic goods sold to the Soviet Union.

Allies' reaction, photograph, page 8; leading article, page 15

Ship flees under Iran gunfire

A British skipper who broke out of Iran's Bandar Abbas seaport with Iranian navy shells exploding around his ship, arrived in Dubai yesterday with a sick, exhausted crew of 14 men and three women.

Captain W. N. (Bill) Davey (57) ignored the Iranian guns when food and water ran out on his ship and the crew began falling ill with exhaustion

Captain Davey said that, despite repeated requests for fresh water during the 16 days that the ship—the 3,000-ton Haider (A), registered in Gibraltar—was in Bandar Abbas, the Iranians provided none.

"They promised but the water never arrived. We were desperate. If we had not broken out we would have all died," he said.

The Haider (A) loaded with £1m worth of steel piping consigned to an Iranian company, broke out of the Iranian port on Saturday. Captain Davey said that as he headed out of the harbour an Iranian naval vessel ordered him back.

"The Iranian captain, speaking impeccable English, told me that he had been ordered to blow us out of the water if we did not stop," said Captain Davey.

Tory named for Croydon poll

Mr John Butterfill, aged 40, a chartered surveyor, was chosen last night as the Conservative candidate to fight the forthcoming by-election in Croydon, North-West.

Mr Butterfill was the unanimous choice of the local party executive. There were three other contenders.

He said afterwards that he was sorry Mrs Shirley Williams would not be standing as the Liberal-SDP Alliance candidate. "I think she is very beatable", he said.

Israeli ground attack feared in Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 22

The new war of attrition between Israel and the Palestinians continued today with no indication that the intensive international efforts to bring about a ceasefire had done anything to reduce the intensity of the fighting.

In a radio interview today Mr Mordechai Zipori, Israel's deputy Defence Minister, said that if the Lebanese authorities did not take care of the Palestinian problem in southern Lebanon the Israelis would do it for them.

He claimed that although Israel would like to cooperate with Lebanon to impose order on the border it would have to take action to stop the rocket attacks if the situation did not improve.

Since July 15, 26 northern Israeli settlements and towns have been hit by Palestinian fire, and Mr Zipori's remark was interpreted as a threat of a possible Israeli ground operation to take over sufficient territory to push the rocket launchers back out of range of Israeli civilians.

In recent days there have been a number of unofficial United Nations reports about an increase of Israeli military activity in the buffer zone controlled by Major Saad Haddad, the Christian militia leader. Israeli military censorship prevents reports about military movements in the area but I am one of a number of correspondents who have recently observed heavy Israeli military traffic, including tanks, heading northwards.

As Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, toured the northern Israel border towns for the first time since the latest fighting began, Palestinian guerrillas maintained a heavy bombardment of the area, with scores of Russian-made Katyusha rockets.

Since last night, Israel's heavy artillery has been returning fire in some of the fiercest cross-border exchanges seen since the new phase in the conflict began nearly two weeks ago. Under cover of darkness, Israeli gunboats also pounded the Lebanese coast hitting a number of Palestinian targets between the port cities of Tyre and Sidon.

This afternoon the Israelis launched a new series of air strikes, this time to foil attempts by the Palestinians to establish makeshift bridges and roads across rivers in south Lebanon to replace those destroyed earlier.

The military command in Tel Aviv claimed that all Israeli jets returned safely to base after scoring accurate hits. As the fighting continued for the thirteenth consecutive day, Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy, held an hour-long meeting in Beirut with Mr Elias

By nightfall the Israelis reported that four separate waves of the rockets had hit different areas of Galilee, where life has come to a standstill as a result of the attacks. More than 15,000 Israelis are estimated to have left their homes in the region with a number vowing that they will never return.

Sarkis, the Lebanese President, to try to negotiate a ceasefire. He later left for Saudi Arabia without making any comment.

Diplomats in Israel and Lebanon were pessimistic about Mr Habib's chances of finding a formula to end the fighting. It was noted that Israel's refusal to contemplate any form of contact, direct or indirect, with the Palestinian Liberation Organization had rendered his task impossible.

□ Beirut: Israeli aircraft bombed civilian road traffic along southern Lebanon's Mediterranean coast today. About 40 people were reported killed

The raids began in midafternoon when the jets swooped on the Litani river crossing. They hit three taxis and three trucks which were inching their way over a ford, according to an American CBS television crew on the scene.

Some of the taxi passengers were burned to death. A few jumped down the river bank but were killed or wounded when the aircraft returned

Habib talks, page 9

Royal stag night—and honeymoon plans

The Prince of Wales entering White's Club.

Prince holds secret party at White's

The most closely guarded secret of the royal wedding was revealed last night when the Prince of Wales held a stag party for his closest friends at White's Club in St James's (writes Frances Gibb).

The oldest and most celebrated club in London, just a couple of minutes' drive from Buckingham Palace, had offered the party as a wedding present.

The Prince, who like his father is a member, accepted the gift, despite press reports that no stag party was to be held.

It was attended by 20 guests chosen by the Prince, including one of his best friends, Mr Nicholas Soames, in the club's private dining room. Until the Prince arrived soon after 8 pm, even the staff did not know what was going on.

The menu, chosen by the Prince and prepared by the club's chef, reflected his preference for simple food: hors d'oeuvres, cold meats for the main course, raspberries and cream, cheese soufflé and coffee.

His favourite champagne, Bollinger '75, was served as well as burgundy and claret from the club's world-famous cellars. The meal was rounded off with Taylor's port.

The party took place on the eve of White's own celebrations for the wedding. Today the all-male 1,000-member club is inviting women though its portals for the first time since George V's jubilee in 1934.

Gulf visit scheduled

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer are planning to spend part of their honeymoon on the royal yacht Britannia cruising down the Suez Canal and visiting the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf.

The decision to go ahead with that part of the holiday, after a week's cruising in the Mediterranean and the Sea of Marmara, would depend on the seriousness of the situation in the Middle East.

Recent Israeli attacks on Palestinian bases in Lebanon have heightened tension in the region and there is the added complication of the war between Iran and Iraq.

It is understood that the couple, who will board the yacht at Gibraltar on August 1, will spend two days in the Mediterranean, and half a day in the Adriatic, before the 4,961-ton yacht sails through the Dardanelles to spend four days in the Sea of Marmara.

On the journey south, they plan to spend half a day in the Greek island of Rhodes, just off the Turkish coast, before heading for the Suez Canal.

The Foreign Office will decide if the region is stable enough for a trip through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, which include Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

If not, the couple will spend the second week of the fortnight returning through the Mediterranean and heading for the Western Isles, via Malta and Copenhagen.

Britannia is due in Australia for the Commonwealth Conference in October and Buckingham Palace said the honeymoon would not force it to change its route to Melbourne.

August 20 by-election in Sands constituency

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A parliamentary by-election in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, to elect a successor to Robert Sands, the dead hunger striker and Provisional IRA gunman, is to be held on August 20.

The writ for the election is to be moved in the Commons on Tuesday by Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, who has had assurances that neither the Government nor the Labour Party will block his move.

Sands, who was serving a 14-year jail sentence for possessing firearms, was elected to the Commons on April 10 by a narrow majority of 1,446 votes over Mr Harry West, the Official Unionist candidate.

He was unable to take his seat, and died on May 4 after 66 days without food.

Mr Thomas was approached by supporters of Sands and of the H-block campaign soon after his death to initiate a fresh by-election. But the Government decided to forestall the election of another hunger-striker, with the certainty of more adverse publicity worldwide, by hurrying through Parliament the Representation of the People Act.

The disqualifies from membership of the Commons, or from nomination for election to the Commons, any convicted person serving a sentence of more than one year. The Act received Royal Assent on July 2.

Mr Thomas and Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, yesterday told Mr Francis Pym, leader of the House of Commons, that they intended to move the writ for a by-election on August 13.

Mr Pym consulted Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and asked the MPs to wait a week, so that the marching season in Northern Ireland, with its increased political tension—notably the march on August 12 of the Apprentice Boys of Derry—would be over.

Mr Thomas said they agreed to this on condition that the Government would not try to use its Commons majority to prevent the writ.

He said yesterday: "I was keen to see that the election would not be delayed beyond the normal period of three months, and that normal British and Irish democratic procedures were followed."

☐ Labour's policy statement on Northern Ireland, to be published later this week, will not contain a promise that a future Labour government would arrange a referendum to ascertain the views of people in Ulster on unification with the republic (George Clark writes).

On a motion by Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, the party executive yesterday decided by 19 votes to 7 to delete the reference to a referendum. In its place was inserted a pledge that the Labour Party will actively campaign to win consent among the population in Northern Ireland for peaceful unification.

Opposition to the policy statement was led by Mr Sam McCluskie, leader of the National Union of Seamen, seconded by Mr Alan Hadden, of the boilermakers' union.

Mr McCluskie said he did not believe there would be consent in Northern Ireland for a united Ireland. The people there sent representatives to Westminster and if there were to be a referendum it should extend to the electorate of the whole of the United Kingdom.

Mr Hadden thought the policy statement did not take enough notice of the viewpoint of "protestant members of the working class".

An amendment proposed by Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford, East, in favour of encouraging the formation of a new union-based Labour Party in Northern Ireland, was approved by 10 votes to nine.

☐ Officials at the Northern Ireland Office were carefully considering a statement from Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Fein, last night which appeared to indicate a change of emphasis in the demands for direct negotiation to end the hunger strikes at the Maze prison (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

With the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch continuing to worsen as they enter the sixty-third and sixty-second day of their fasts respectively, the interpretation of his remarks could prove crucial.

They were being seen as a final attempt to break the deadlock.

Referring to the British Government's frequently repeated offer to clarify to prisoners what would happen when the fast ends, Mr Adams called for the Government to make a public statement elaborating their plans.

☐ The Irish Government was last night accused of "doing a Pontius Pilate act" after its statement that it will make no immediate further effort to resolve the Maze prison crisis (Tim Jones writes from Dublin).

The accusation was made by the National H-Block Committee after Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, said he was satisfied with the British Government's action to resolve the deadlock.

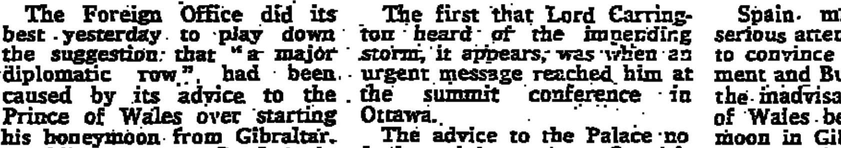
Leading article, page 15

"It looks as if Juan Carlos got the wrong animal..."

THE INVITATION

LURIE THE TIMES, LONDON

Royal wrangle: The views from London and Madrid



Mystery of Whitehall advice to the Palace

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office did its best yesterday to play down the suggestion that "a major diplomatic row" had been caused by its advice to the Prince of Wales over starting his honeymoon from Gibraltar.

While protests flooded in from Madrid, officials maintained that there was no evidence of a serious breach in diplomatic relations with Spain.

King Juan Carlos's decision to cancel his visit to the royal wedding was described as a gesture, which evidently the Spanish head of state felt obliged to make. The implication was that, despite the strong feelings aroused, Anglo-Spanish relations ought to continue, at the official level, perfectly well.

The mystery yesterday was over the nature of the Foreign Office advice to Buckingham Palace on the matter. As is usual with all journeys undertaken by the Prince, the Foreign Office was consulted. But "the advice given must as always remain confidential".

What seemed clear was that the dispute blew up very suddenly. When Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, met the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor José Pedro Perez-Llorca in Brussels last week, the Gibraltar issue was not mentioned.

Instead, there was a discussion of Spain's candidacy for membership of the European Community.

The first that Lord Carrington heard of the impending storm, it appears, was when an urgent message reached him at the summit conference in Ottawa.

The advice to the Palace no doubt took into account Spanish sensitivity about Gibraltar. But it may be that the Foreign Office took the view that the start of a honeymoon was a non-political event and that if it suited the royal couple to pick up the yacht at Gibraltar, little harm was likely to be done.

The alternative view, as put out by the Spanish press, that Britain was deliberately seeking to put pressure on Spain over carrying out an agreement on Gibraltar, seems wide of the mark. British ministers have shown much understanding and even sympathy for the reluctance of the Spanish Government to implement the Lisbon agreement on Gibraltar.

Under the agreement, signed in April, 1980, Spain agreed to lift the restrictions against Gibraltar and Britain agreed to open negotiations on the future of Gibraltar. Both sides maintained their positions of principle.

☐ It was confirmed yesterday that Prince Charles will play polo for England II against Spain at Great Windsor Park on Sunday despite King Juan Carlos's decision

Spain 'told of visit only last weekend'

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spain made "urgent and serious attempts at every level" to convince the British Government and Buckingham Palace of the inadvisability of the Prince of Wales beginning his honeymoon in Gibraltar, the Spanish Foreign Ministry said in Madrid yesterday.

The ministry denied that any formal protest over the decision had been made, but it referred to the journey to Gibraltar as "inopportunite, gratuitously inconsiderate and mistaken".

The Spanish Government was not told about the Gibraltar visit until last weekend and Señor José Pedro Pérez-Llorea, Spanish Foreign Minister, personally appealed to highly placed British Government officials saying that the visit was a diplomatic error and could provoke a setback in relations, according to reliable sources.

The British Embassy had no comment on the dispute which arose after King Juan Carlos rejected his invitation to the wedding.

The attempts by Spain to convince Britain to cancel or play down the Gibraltar visit, included contacts between representatives of the Zarzuela Palace, the residence of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia, and Buckingham Palace.

When it became clear in Madrid that the Spanish authorities were unable to convince Britain to reconsider, Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, discussed the matter with King Juan Carlos on board the King's yacht Fortuna off the Spanish coast on Monday. In the end, the decision not to attend the wedding was made personally by the King, informed sources said.

It was not immediately known in Madrid whether the British Ambassador to Spain had advised the Foreign Office of the sensitivity of the Gibraltar issue.

There was speculation in Madrid, both in newspapers and among diplomats, that the insistence on Gibraltar as the starting place for the honeymoon represented an honest, if king-sized, error.

Many found it hard to believe that Britain should have stuck to the original proposal in the face of Spain's "urgent and serious attempts", if they had realized fully the way the Gibraltar issue unites Spaniards of widely different political tendencies.

Spanish sensitivities were also hurt that the future King should indentify the British royal family so closely with the disputed Crown colony, on one of the most important occasions of his life.

The absent king, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Science report

Mountains that move from sea to land

By the Staff of "Nature"

Many of the mountains on the sea-bed will one day become mountains on land, according to four geophysicists writing in the American journal, *Science*.

Evidence, they say, is accumulating to suggest that some of the big mountain ranges in the world may be made from piles of submarine mountains which have travelled thousands of miles over many million of years to their present resting places.

High plateaux under the sea are still on the move, between two and 10 centimetres each year, and it is likely that one day they too will be slammed up against the edge of continents to form more high land.

That latest idea is rather different from conventional wisdom on mountain building. Geophysicists have thought that many mountain ranges are created by the crumpling of the earth's crust near places where two large segments of the crust, called tectonic plates, meet.

But Dr Z Ben-Avraham and colleagues from Stanford University and the United States Geological Survey say that simple crumpling, as one plate slides underneath another, is unlikely to be solely responsible for the world's major mountain chains.

What is more likely is that the movement of the plates, over many millions of years, brings elevated sections of crust to the plate boundaries—where they get stuck.

That, at least, is what appears to have happened in the mountain chains along the north-western coast of America. The idea emerged after extensive geological surveys of the regions revealed that the mountains were made of several very different types of rock that could not all have come from the American continent.

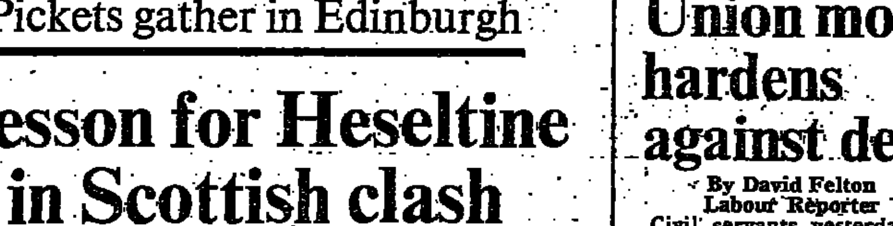
Detailed analysis showed that they had probably originated as much as a thousand miles away in the Pacific.

The most likely building material, especially for mountains on plate boundaries at continental margins, is ocean plateau.

Precisely how the submarine plateaux become detached from the ocean plate when they meet a continent and precisely how they travel still remains something of a mystery.

Source: *Science*, vol 213, p47 (1981).

Pickets gather in Edinburgh



Lesson for Heseltine in Scottish clash

By David Walker

This morning members of the Scottish Labour Party's executive and of the several public service trade unions will gather outside St Andrew's House in Edinburgh to picket Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, on behalf of the prerogatives of Lothian Regional Council.

They want the repeal of the recent Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act. Under it Mr Younger has moved to withhold some £47m of Lothian's basic 1981-82 budget of £319m because he has been empowered to judge the region's spending plans excessive and unreasonable.

The pickets are taking part in no mere regional drama. For the playlet of Younger versus Lothian, running in Edinburgh for most of this year, has something to tell Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment and custodian of local authorities in England and Wales.

That is: by allowing an argument between mighty central government and political enthusiasts on the left of the Labour Party to develop into a constitutional issue, you box yourself into a tight little corner.

Mr Younger's corner is this: either Lothian's ruling Labour group decides when it meets next Monday to compromise and reduce its expenditure—£25m savings this year might be acceptable—or the Scottish Office moves into the uncharted territory of default, direct rule and picketing on a scale that will dwarf today's.

Lothian's story is similar to that of several big city councils in England. Based on Edinburgh and the old Midlothian, the region has not gelled since reorganization in the mid 1970s; Conservative Edinburgh pays the rate bill and feels put upon by socialists from the industrial hinterland.

Since 1979, Lothian region has shaped up for an ideological fight with the Scottish Office, using the rate support grant and rate levies of an unprecedentedly high level as its weapons.

LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL

Edinburgh

In 1981-82 Lothian plans to spend 22 per cent more in real terms than in 1978-79; from being £1.45m above central guidelines that year it is now at least £60m above. The council has created 4,000 new jobs since 1978.

Rates rose by 50 per cent this year, giving an average payment per household of about £300, and ratepayers are due to pay 56 per cent of the council's outlays, compared with less than 45 per cent in Scotland's other main urban region, Strathclyde.

To cope with the Lothian problem Mr Younger pushed through a new law: it further tightened the already harsh borrowing regime in Scotland and allowed him to penalize "overspending" councils in advance.

His Bill had the unwanted effect of uniting the Scottish Labour Party against it; Scottish Tories in local government have been vocal in opposition, too.

☐ An appeal that local government should stand united against any proposals by the Government for legislation to curb council powers to raise local revenue was made yesterday by Mr Ian McCallum, chairman of the Association of District Councils (Our Local Government Correspondent writes).

He told an association meeting in London that the prospect of controls went beyond normal financial controls and into the constitutional arena.

Union mood hardens against deal

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Civil servants yesterday displayed their dissatisfaction with the Government's latest pay offer at various meetings around the country, with one moderate union reporting that voting was running 60-40 for rejecting the offer and calling an all-out national strike.

But only a few meetings have been held so far, and a clear picture of the nine unions' voting patterns will probably not emerge until the weekend.

The Inland Revenue Staff Federation, which before the five-month dispute started, was always regarded as a moderate union, has held six meetings out of 70 and has recorded votes of 2,267 against the offer and for a national strike, with 1,536 in favour of acceptance.

Yesterday morning's meeting in Bristol by more than 700 IRSF members, who voted 432-279 for all-out action, is regarded by officials as a good indicator, because during the dispute Bristol's votes have closely reflected the national trend. IRSF members on Merseyside voted 1,280-764 for strike action, but that decision was not unexpected because the area has a tradition of militancy.

The few meetings held by the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, have apparently supported an all-out strike, but equally the handful of meetings held so far by members of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants have been heavily in favour of accepting the offer.

The Government's proposals also require an orderly return to work, a speedy resumption of normal working with union cooperation in clearing backlogs of work and the normal forfeit of payments for periods when individual civil servants were on strike. There would be no punishment for union members who have taken action.

Meanwhile in the High Court yesterday, the Intervention Board for Agricultural Products was ordered by a judge to pay £4m in subsidies to exporters. The board has been unable to pay EEC subsidies, known as monetary compensation amounts, to 250 exporters

Bridesmaid and bride brave the wind and rain for dress rehearsals

It was a day of rehearsals yesterday for Lady Diana Spencer and her bridesmaids. Above, India Hicks, aged 14, one of the bridesmaids, arriving at St Paul's Cathedral to learn her part in next Wednesday's proceedings. Earlier, Lady Diana went to the workshop of David and Elizabeth Emanuel for probably the final fitting of her wedding dress. She is leaving their premises in Brook Street, London.

The Dean of St Paul's is ignoring the razzmatazz

By John Witherow

The trickiest question the Very Rev Alan Brunskill Webster has faced since it was announced that St Paul's Cathedral would stage the royal wedding came from a Brazilian journalist.

"How is it", he asked, "that a bankrupt island can spend so much time and energy on a royal wedding?"

You do not, however, become the eighty-eighth Dean of St Paul's and sit beneath a portrait of such an illustrious predecessor as John Donne to be lost for words in the face of a direct assault.

The Dean took a deep breath and plunged into a speech saying the wedding was about relationships "and nothing in the world is more important than human relationships".

Whether the journalist was convinced by the explanation is perhaps known only to his readers in Rio de Janeiro; but it was delivered by the dean without a trace of sentimentality and fairly represents his attitude towards the marriage.

He, too, is not taken in by the razzmatazz—although he is aware of the symbolic importance of the wedding—and he is acutely conscious of the ceremony's private significance to the couple.

Mr Webster, who is 62 and has a shock of grey hair and a pleasant parchment face reminiscent of W. H. Auden, came to St Paul's four years ago after being Dean of Norwich Cathedral for seven years.

His reputation was that of an innovator, or as he calls it, an "enabler", a man who enables things to be done. While at Norwich that involved setting up a night shelter for the homeless, at St Paul's it was creating an "open church".

The only danger he foresaw of holding the wedding in the cathedral was that "there will be so many crown heads and ambassadors that it will look very establishment".

But at the same time he saw it as an ideal opportunity to involve other churches and it was his suggestion that led to the inclusion of Roman Catholics and members of the Free Churches in the service. His main regret is that there will be no black clergyman or a woman taking part.

What he did not foresee was the financial wrangling the cathedral would become involved in with the television companies over fees. St Paul's is expecting a £100,000 deficit this year and wants the companies to foot some of the bill for hidden costs, which it believes could be as high as £40,000.

The cathedral has certainly been gearing up for months for the event. For the first time in eight years Sir Christopher Wren's building is free of scaffolding for the external restoration.

It is, after all, the first time that a royal marriage has taken place in the present St Paul's. Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII, was married to the ill-fated Catherine of Aragon in 1503 at a medieval cathedral on the site, later destroyed in the Great Fire.

Although the dean was at first surprised that St Paul's was chosen rather than Westminster Abbey, the traditional scene for royal weddings, he says the relationship between the cathedral and the Royal Family is "very domestic".

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is patron of the Friends of St Paul's and while her closeness to the Prince of Wales is well known, he is reputed to have chosen the cathedral because of the number of guests it could seat (about 2,600) and because it was a suitable place for a spectacular musical occasion.

GREENPEACE BOAT HIT

Greenpeace volunteers yesterday abandoned their attempt to prevent the dumping of almost 3,000 barrels of radioactive waste in the Atlantic after their launch was damaged.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, United Kingdom director of the environment group, said the protest was called off when a concrete-filled barrel, weighing about a ton and containing waste, landed on the launch and put an engine out of action.

He accused the crew of the Gem, the waste-carrying ship on charter to the Atomic Energy Authority, of heavy-handedness.

Robots may tame us yet, Mensa chief predicts

From Tony Samstag, Cambridge

Members of Mensa, the international society of highly intelligent persons, were presented yesterday with a vision of a future in which they might be kept as pets by their own robots.

Mr Clive Sinclair, the microelectronics pioneer and chairman of the British branch of the organization, opened a four-day symposium on science and technology at Queen's College, Cambridge, with a mind-numbing catalogue of predictions.

"A few years ago it took one of the world's largest computers to play a modest game of chess, and now a cheap pocket-size toy can do the same," he said.

"Each decade brings a 300-fold increase in the complexity available for a given cost or, indeed, size. At that rate machines of economic size will exceed the complexity of the human brain between about AD2010 and 2020.

"Sadly, whatever we do to enhance our powers we can also do to the robots, or they can do to themselves, and they are likely to be faster thinkers than we are. Perhaps they will be kind enough to keep us as pets."

A one-centimetre cube fully packed with data could contain more books than mankind had so far produced, he said.

"It may well become possible to pack data this tightly in recoverable form and then to implant it and couple it to the human brain in such a way that the mind can access it.

"We may then have at our command all human knowledge and we might even learn to use it."

The cost of the new technology, he emphasized, had been falling at least as rapidly as its capability had evolved.

Mr Sinclair foresaw the day when every office desk would have its own computer, and when video tapes and television screens would replace books in schools. Doctors would launch "pill-sized craft" into the bodies of their patients, exploring at will, depositing medicines, or wielding infinitesimal surgical tools to a microscopic accuracy.

Cars would drive themselves at more than 200mph and their built-in computers would tell the driver when and where servicing was necessary, and how much it should cost.

Mr Sinclair thought the greatest breakthroughs would probably come from enthusiastic amateurs, hundreds of thousands of whom would soon have access to computers. Robots permitting, of course.

IN BRIEF

Health chief demoted

Mr Peter Biddulph, who has been health administrator for Bromsgrove and Redditch District, in the West Midlands, for the past seven years, was demoted yesterday from his £15,000 a year post after a series of hospital blunders had occurred in his area.

He said yesterday that the mistakes were made at the 350-bed Bromsgrove General Hospital and were mainly medical and nursing errors. They included a boy who was given a stomach operation when he was suffering from an ear complaint.

Radioactive leak

A leak of low level radioactive liquid has been discovered at the Harwell atomic research station, Oxfordshire, the Atomic Energy Authority reported yesterday.

The leak was from a ceramic pipe taking water used to wash down radioactive materials to a storage tank. There was no danger to staff or public, the authority said.

MP to retire

Mr James Johnson, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, West, who had a heart pacemaker fitted 18 months ago, is to retire at the next general election. He is aged 72, and had a majority of 8,160 at the last general election.

Absconder surrenders

William Wilkins, a Broadmoor patient who slipped away from two nurses on a day trip to Brighton two weeks ago, gave himself up yesterday at Worthing. Wilkins, aged 54, was sent to the top-security hospital 22 years ago after being convicted of murder.

Overtaking danger

One in seven drivers risk their lives to overtake, a survey by a unit at Cranfield Institute of Technology's School of Automotie Studies in Bedfordshire revealed yesterday. Fourteen per cent of drivers were found to overtake with less than the minimum safe distance in hand.

Costly acquittal

Edward Willetts, aged 33, an assistant governor attached to Northallerton jail in North Yorkshire, was acquitted by a jury of shoplifting yesterday but the judge refused to grant legal costs. He has to pay half his costs, believed to be more than £3,000.

Plowright returns

Joan Plowright, whose severe throat infection has prevented her appearing in the new production of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* at the National Theatre in London since July 9, is expected to return by the middle of next month.

TUC seeks more inner city aid from Thatcher

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders are to seek a meeting with the Prime Minister to press their demand for a £500m increase in urban aid and immediate action to halt decline in inner cities.

If, as union leaders expect, Mrs Thatcher agrees to see them, it will be the first such meeting since the largely abortive talks on economic and industrial policies held last October at the TUC's request.

Although the TUC General Council's decision follows directly from the riots and publication of its own policy for regenerating inner cities, union leaders are likely also to renew their call for a general change of economic course by the Government.

A strongly worded statement approved by the General Council yesterday called on the Government "to demonstrate its unequivocal commitment to rebuilding the crumbling physical and social fabric of our cities".

It added: "Measures to restore public order and protect the police from physical danger, necessary as they are, must not be used as a smokescreen to conceal the fundamental problems that underlie the current crisis."

The statement added that the need to maintain public order should not be distorted to rationalize repressive measures. Such measures would only exacerbate social tensions when what was needed was the rebuilding of confidence in community relations.

The General Council claimed that the statistics for unemployed school leavers, "revealed in brutal starkness" on Tuesday, vividly depicted the level of the crisis.

Concern was again expressed terday's meeting about the use of the Special Patrol Group, which the TUC wants to see disbanded, the prospect of a new Riot Act, and any increase in police powers.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that opposition had been voiced to any move which would like the first steps towards a paramilitary organization to bring rioters under control.

Nevertheless, some TUC leaders are apparently hoping that a discussion of urban problems with the Prime Minister could bear more fruit

Mr Murray said that although the unions had at their previous meeting with Mrs Thatcher warned of possible unrest because of government policies, they were not going to Downing Street in the spirit of "we told you so."

He said that the visit by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to Liverpool perhaps meant that the Government was beginning to think seriously about the problem.

□ Black community leaders told Mr Heseltine yesterday that they were not prepared to discuss the problems of Merseyside until the Chief Constable, Mr Kenneth Oxford, resigned or was dismissed (John Young writes from Liverpool).

At a one-and-a-half-hour meeting in Toxteth, scene of the recent riots, members of the Liverpool Defence Committee insisted that the attitude of the police to local people, and to blacks in particular, was the overriding issue. To try to steer the discussion on the other topics, like unemployment or bad housing, was evasion.

Mr Heseltine, after repeating that he was in Liverpool to listen and not to make instant judgments, said it would be totally wrong for him to try to trample on the prerogative of Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary.

After the meeting, committee members said that Mr Heseltine had declined to answer questions, insisting that it was his task to listen. He had wanted to know how and why the riots started and they had told him that it was because the police were "an occupying force."

In contrast, Mr Heseltine said after the meeting that he did not feel the particular issue of the police was of paramount importance: "I feel that there is a range of other issues that ought to be discussed."

Once again he complained of his dilemma in that before he came here he had been urged to listen to what people had to say. Now everybody was wanting him to make instant decisions.

□ The second phase of Lord Scarman's inquiry into the Brixton disturbances in April will begin on September 2 and is expected to last about a week, it was announced yesterdoy (Lucy Hodges writes).

The public hearing into the underlying causes of the riot will be held at Church House, Westminster, and will look at the national picture, focusing on the policing of multiracial areas like Brixton.

Lord Scarman told *The Times* that he did not have any arrangements as yet to visit Toxteth in Liverpool or Moss Side, Manchester, where there have been riots recently. But he said he was not discounting the possibility of such visits.

Most of phase two of the inquiry will be taken up with written evidence. More than 170 submissions have so far been received.

But Lord Scarman will hear oral evidence from a senior Metropolitan Police witness about policy issues and will be addressed by the seven barristers representing community groups and others. The Commission for Racial Equality will also be represented.

□ Comparatively few policemen, revealing racist prejudice and intolerance, bring the whole force into disrepute, the Methodist Church Division of Social Responsibility says in its evidence to the Scarman inquiry. The force as a whole is not to blame (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Mr Graham Parker enjoying the heavy and persistent rain correctly forecast for Britain yesterday.

Staunch defence of a gloomy outlook

By David Nicholson-Lord

The men of the Meteorological Office yesterday delivered a sober rebuke to accusations that they do not smile enough when giving the bad news to the viewing nation. The British weather, they said, was no laughing matter.

Mr Graham Parker, one of the longest serving of all television weathermen, declared sternly: "We are civil servants. We are there to do a job, not to make personalities of ourselves."

Mr Bill Giles, who broadcast regularly until last year but now appears once a month, added: "We probably get more facts in a 60-second weather forecast than a 20-minute news bulletin. It is terribly difficult to smile when you are concentrating desperately."

If the call by Mr Kenneth Warren, Conservative MP for Hastings, for a new breed of "happier-looking chaps" to tell us about the depressions meets with little response it will be largely because of the unique circumstances of the job.

Seasoned television meteorologists explained the pitfalls yesterday. They include the brevity and totally unscript nature of the bulletins, the tendency for news to arrive at the last minute and the many gremlins lurking in BBC studios for the gallant few still performing live broadcasts.

Cables can entrap the hapless Met man. Ink can be upset. Mr Parker once attempted a last-minute adjustment to his isobars, spilt a saucerful and addressed the nation with the ink trickling down his trouser legs.

Mr Parker, chairman of a Surrey Scout group, believes a gang show training is essential.

Grinning weathermen also excite frequent letters of complaint, especially when they have a grim tale to tell.

In the face of such adversity, the weathermen valiantly maintain an informal house-rule. "You watch", Mr Giles said. "We always smile at the end."

Forecast, back page

New union fund will tie Labour spending

By Our Labour Correspondent

Senior union leaders agreed yesterday to establish a special fund which will significantly increase their influence on Labour Party spending.

The decision to raise by voluntary levy a central fund, firmly under the unions' control, comes after a meeting earlier this month at which affiliated unions rejected a request for an immediate 10p per head increase in affiliation fees. That would have raised an extra £630,000 for the party.

A meeting of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory yesterday agreed that the prime targets for such a fund, which will be drawn on only with union approval, should be better local organization, political education, and the financing of election campaigns.

In two concessions to the party, the meeting agreed to examine the level to which affiliation fees might be increased and to coopt ex-offico onto TULV the chairman, treasurer and general secretary

Nevertheless the move reflects a belief among senior union leaders that the financial management of the party by the national executive has proved seriously inadequate.

And it comes, moreover, at a time when a number of union leaders are making concerted efforts to maximize their influence on the party's policy

Union leaders are thought to be considering approval for an increase in affiliation fees of about 5p per head.

SELF-STUDY FOR PUPILS URGED

Greater use of self-study methods by pupils in schools was strongly advocated by the Council for Educational Technology in evidence to the Commons select committee on education and science yesterday.

The council, which studies the development of new learning systems, said that self-study techniques had got a bad name because of the amount of inadequate individual worksheets being used in schools.

Stern tells bankruptcy court about mortgage

The investigation into the luxury lifestyle of William Stern, the world's biggest bankrupt with debts of £118m, began yesterday with the question: "Who pays the mortgage?"

The former property tycoon, who is applying for discharge from his 1978 bankruptcy, lives in a magnificant house worth more than £300,000 in West Heath Avenue, Golders Green, north-west London. It belongs to the Edmund Stern Settlement, a trust set up by his late father, and it is full of paintings, antiques and luxurious furnishings, also owned by the trust.

Mr Stern, aged 48, now a property consultant, said the mortgage of about £5,500 a year is paid by the settlement.

"So to that extent it is a subsidy to you", remarked Mr John O'Reilly, the Official Receiver.

"It is indeed", replied Mr Stern, whose assets have so far realized more than £220,000

He revealed that in the three years since the bankruptcy he had earned fees totalling £76,750 from three companies. He had paid £19,423 tax and, after business expenses, his net income had been about £250 a week.

In addition he had received gifts or subsidies from relatives totalling about £41,000.

When one of his daughters married he paid £15,000 towards the cost and the bridegroom's parents paid the rest.

Mr Stern said he has two daughters and three sons to support and has a big house to run;

From his £250 a week and the subsidies he had paid £13,150 for the benefit of creditors; in support of his discharge application he was offering a further £55,000, which would be paid as to £25,000 by his mother and brother and the balance by annual instalments of £10,000

His discharge application, which is opposed by three creditors—Keyser Ullman, the Crown Agents and the First National Bank of Chicago—was adjourned until tomorrow.

Inquiry into police will go on

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

Operation Countryman, the inquiry into London police corruption, is still investigating allegations connected with the City of London force although its work for the Metropolitan Police has been wound down.

According to sources close to the investigation yesterday officers are waiting to question a group of men arrested for robberies central to the allegations that started Countryman. They will not be able to question the men until the end of this year when the men have been committed for trial.

The arrests arise from inquiries by regional crime squad officers into robberies at two newspaper offices and a City bank between 1976 and 1978.

A number of trials arising from the Countryman inquries are pending and this week the Director of Public Prosecution's office said it was still considering reports on five police officers and two civilians.

The inquiry may also lead to a number of Commons questions after a Granada Television programme this week which quoted Countryman sources as alleging obstruction by London officers. Those sources said a statement denying obstruction was issued becaue the inquiry's head thought the investigation would otherwise founder.

On Tuesday Mr Arthur Hambleton, former chief constable of Dorset and the man who agreed to the statement, told *The Times* he found the programme to be factual and implicitly challenged Scotland Yard's belief that his men were gullible, its denials that there had been obstruction and the assertion that corruption could not be widespread in London.

Prior backs package to cut jobless

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, conceded yesterday that mounting unemployment put strains on society. But he insisted that the Government was willing to ease the problem and help those worst affected.

□ In a speech to the Engineering Employers Federation, Mr Prior mentioned his West German-style £1,000m package of measures to reduce unemployment.

Under his scheme every school-leaver would be guaranteed a job, further education or a place on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Mr Prior said: "Unemployment is now unacceptably high. Continuing levels of this magnitude place strains on society which we cannot fully measure. Nobody disputes that.

"This Government has shown itself willing to spend a large amount to help those worst hit during this difficult period and thus ease the social strain."

He said Britain's record on training was "pretty dismal" and repeatedly compared Britain with West Germany, where 70 per cent of school-leavers go on to further vocational education or training. In Britain the figure is 24 per cent.

"There are not enough training opportunities for adults. For too long we have treated training and education as a once-and-for-all experience at the start of life.

"We all have a part to play. Training demands an investment of time and money by the employer who will reap the benefits from his employees later.

"A trainee should be prepared to accept relatively lower earnings while he or she is training for a better future career.

"Government must be ready to intervene where necessary to ensure adequate training opportunities for all

□ Mr Prior came under further pressure from Tory backbenchers last night to legislate in the next session of Parliament to curb the legal immunities of trade unions (Our Political Staff writes).

Although the House of Commons select committee on employment split along party lines in its response to Mr Prior's green paper on immunities, the Conservative majority, representing a broad span of the party, was unanimous in proposing new laws on the closed shop, the secret ballot, forfeiture of union funds and other issues.

GIVE JOBS NOT DOLE, DHSS SAYS

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Public spending should be switched from keeping the unemployed idle to providing them with jobs, the Commons select committee on social services said yesterday.

The net cost of providing 250,000 unemployed people with low-paid jobs in the health or social services would be about £56m, the committee said in a report based on evidence provided by the Department of Health and Social Security. It suggests that the net cost of employing a married man with two children in the lowest paid jobs in the health or social services would be £167 a year more than keeping him unemployed on social security. *Public Expenditure on the Social Services*, Third Report from the Social Services Committee, House of Commons Paper 324-I (Stationery Office, £2.30).

The jobless young, page 7

New group to lobby for mentally handicapped

By a Staff Reporter

A new organization which will advise ministers on policy for the mentally handicapped was announced yesterday by six charities who feel that the mentally handicapped have been ignored for years.

The group, The Independent Development Council for Mentally Handicapped People, is chaired by Mr. Brian Rix, the former actor and secretary general of MENCAP, the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults.

The council had some immediate tasks, Mr Rix said yesterday. The Special Education Bill will be its first priority and then it will respond to the Government's consultation document on transferring patients from long-stay hospitals to local authority care.

After that it will try to talk to the Government about the new Mental Health Bill, which is being imposed by the European Commission of Human Rights. The legislaton is expected to give restricted patients in mental hospitals the right to appeal to an independent arbiter

Mr Rix said that he did not want the council to become a voluntary quango or an excuse for government inaction. The group is supported by the King's Fund Centre and the charities backing it are MENCAP, the Spastics Society, Dr Barnardo's, MIND, the Campaign for Mentally Handicapped People and the Association of Professions for the Mentally Handicapped.

The council wants to expand on the work of the National Development Group for the Mentally Handicapped, which was disbanded by the Conservatives two years ago.

At present the council has no separate staff or premises, but it hopes to generate its own funds.

□ Local authorities should have a statutory duty to provide proper services for the mentally ill and handicapped, according to a Conservative policy group document published yesterday (Our Health Services Correspondent writes).

The document, which comes less than a week after the Government announced plans to reduce the number of mental patients in hospital, calls for more vigorous efforts to achieve a community-based service and for many large hospitals to be closed

The Right Approach to Mental Health, Conservative Central Office, 32 Smith Square, London SW1 3HH, £1.25.

Fears over drugs for blood pressure

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Serious disorders, including impotence and diabetes, are beginning to emerge as possible side effects of diuretics, drugs commonly usd to treat raise dblood pressure, it was said at a symposium in London yesterday.

Family doctors have not been warning patients about those risks because they do not know about them, it was said.

Professor Charles George, Professor of Clinical Pharmacology at Southampton University, told a meeting at the British Heart Foundation's symposium on cardiovascular drugs, that diuretics, which had been used over the past 10 years and reduced fluid in the body, had been producing isconcerting sie effects.

Doctors were not aware of the effects because they were awaiting the results of a long-term study on th treatment of raised blood pressure by the Medical Research Council.

"Where the benefit to the individual of these drugs lies, we still have not defined. That is why these current trials are so important.

"At present, we must look at the individual patient. It may be preferable to advise him to stop smoking than to put him on drugs."

Between two million and five *million people probably* suffered from raised blood pressure and possibly about 400,000 were being treated by diuretics.

The risks of impotence among men increased with age, but it was possible that diuretics increased the risk by up to 10 times.

One year's treatment with diuretics produced no extra risk of sugar diabetes but with five years' treatment the inci? dence did increase.

It was impossible to say what the risks were after ten years, because too few had been treated for that long.

Professor George, who was speaking at Imperial College, London University, said that the side effects were something that doctors would need to consider.

Foot at 68: Patriot at war over man's inhumanity to man

By Louis Heren

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, who is 68 today, spoke yesterday in an interview about patriotism and socialism, the secret conspiracy of the hard left within the Labour Party, and one of his heroes, William Hazlitt.

That told more about Mr Foot than any journalist could hope to learn in many hours of conversation because the two are so alike. Mr Foot stands revealed when he writes and talks about his hero.

In his recent book *Debts of Honour*, he wrote that Hazlitt hated the inhumanities that his fellow-citizens inflicted upon one another. Yet he loved the other worlds in which he and they lived, the world of nature, of books, of the theatre, of painting, of music; indeed the whole wide world of the imagination.

Who can doubt that this is a self-portrait—although unlike Hazlitt Mr Foot is happily married. His hatred of man's inhumanity to man largely explains why he is in politics.

He recalled yesterday how politics was the staple conversation at the family dinner table for as long as he could remember, but the then prevailing *deprivation he saw* in Liverpool during the 1930s persuaded him to become a politician.

A socialist revolution seemed imminent at the time, and then he added wryly that it was taking longer than he expected. But its time was approaching.

The prospect may daunt many readers although his chances of becoming Prime Minister are not rated highly. *Apart from his age, his love of* the world of the imagination could prevent him from residing at No 10. At least that is what the cynics suggest

I am not convinced that a man who lives in the world of the imagination cannot make a good Prime Minister. Arguably the world would be a better place if its leaders spent a little more time in bookshops. Mrs Margaret Thatcher might be a better Prime Minister if her reading had gone beyond Dr Milton Friedman.

That said, for some people Mr Foot does not look a convincing Leader of the Opposition and a future Prime Minister. It is not only his age. Gladstone fought the Midlothian campaign when he was 70, and he was a writer although, Mr Foot was quick to add, not nearly as good as Disraeli.

Lloyd George also had a shock of white hair, and nobody *questioned his virility, political* or otherwise. Why the doubts?

Even some of his admirers believe that he is not cut out for ministerial responsibility, and that he should not have left the back benches where he flourished as the Nonconformist *conscience of the nation*.

He then vividly expressed the radical tradition in English history, and as one would expect from a member of the Cromwell Society quoted the Lord Protector when he opposed Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. Splendid stuff, but perhaps too romantic for a minister of the Crown.

Mr Foot has also been dismissed as a Little Englander, an emotional pacifist, and a Marxist who is too soft with the unions. As a literary man he admitted a debt of honour to Marx as a writer nourished on Shakespeare, Cervantes and the Hebrew prophets, but regretted his legacy of socialist sectarianism.

He denied that he was a pacifist. He had supported armed resistance to fascism in Spain and in the Second World War which, he added, was Britain's finest hour, but the atom bomb changed all that.

He recalled Byron's *Darkness*. If a poet could write about the extermination of the world before the invention of nuclear weapons, *surely the nation* should understand that universal extermination was a possibility.

As Secretary of State for Employment, he was "soft" with the unions, but he argued the case for industrial democracy which he said was the only solution for the country's economic problems.

I suggested that the trade unions were unenthusiastic, but he insisted that we would now be enjoying this industrial nirvana if the last Labour Government had had a parliamentary majority during its last months in office.

Convincing or not, what did emerge during the conversation was his patriotism. Without any of the usual demureness, he said: "I love my country and people". He was all in favour of patriotism despite Dr Johnson's drivel, but of course he was a Tory scoundrel.

Britain had *the best chance* of producing a socialist society, which he defined as a society in which the community spirit and common humanity were the engines of change and not the profit motive. Greed and envy were sins that Mrs Thatcher proclaimed as virtues.

We had the best chance because of our ancient democratic-liberal traditions and institutions. Socialism took on the colour of the country and without those traditions and institutions it could lead to authoritarianism.

He had some harsh things to say about the Soviet Union, and suggested that the United States was saved from damnation only by the spirit of Jefferson.

Mr Foot said that the hard left of the Labour Party, with their authoritarian streak, were not socialists. The so-called "Trots" were "a *bloody* nuisance". They ran a secret *conspiracy*, the antithesis of the open conspiracy of British socialism. He was against expulsion because it could become a witchhunt, but they would be exposed.

I doubt that Mr Foot's confidence is widely shared, but on the occasion of his sixty-eighth birthday we can all raise our glasses to a good English patriot.

Photograph by Chris Gregory

Mr Michael Foot: Free thinker in the world of the imagination, who may have missed No 10.

Power from Severn barrage feasible

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A tidal barrage across the Severn estuary, which will produce 6 per cent of the country's electricity at a capital cost of £5,600m, is judged o be technically feasible and economic by a government-sponsored inquiry.

Those conclusions come from investigations by a team led by Sir Hermann Bondi, former chief scientist to the Department of Energy an dthe new chairman of he Natural Environment Research Council, commissioned three years ago.

After comparing numerous proposals for building a dam across the Severn, the group favours a structure crossing the river between Brean Down, near Weston-super-Mare, and Lavernock Point, between Barry and Cardiff. The recommended design would produce electrcity twice a ay for several hours, in contrast o more expensive and elaborae plans for continuous generation.

The proposals published yesterday by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, recommend further studies into the environmental and social acceptability of a barrage. Also recommended are trials of two key items for the barrage, over four years, during which the final decision should be made.

The main aim is to generate electricity from large prefabricated concrete units (caissons), housing turbines and sluices. There would also be locks for shipping, and embankments would be created over rocks used to fill the long stretches between the caissons and the shore.

The economic benefit is a cut of between five and eight million tons of coal equivalent of fuels burnt a year in power stations. The cost of electricity from tidal power should be about three-tenths per kilowatt hour, or within the range of future costs calculated for convential coal and for nuclear plant.

Many factors have influenced the preference shown by Sir Hermann's group, which concludes that a *rapid* expansion of nuclear plant for generating electricity would reduce the value of tidal power. On the other hand, the faster fossil fuel prices rise, the greater the value of tidal power. The future price of coal is mentioned as especially significant.

With such immense capital costs, a higher discount rate of 7 per cent would make tidal power marginally uneconomic; whereas a lower discount rate, of 3 per cent, would make it an attractiv investment.

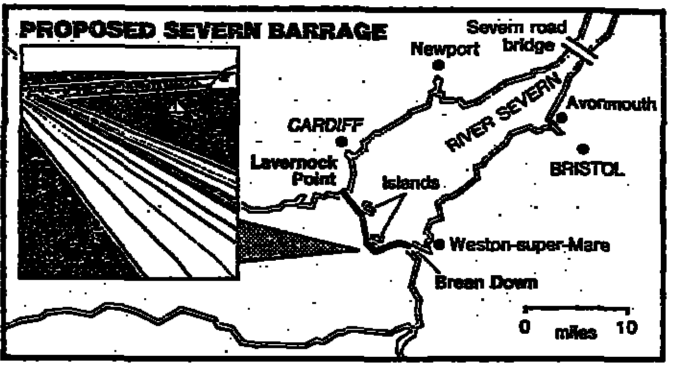
Two large ship locks in the barrage are needed for access to ports in the upper estuary, and continued trade by these ports depends critically upon the new tidal levels within the basin behind the barrage.

The design, called the Inner Barrage, would create about 21,000 new jobs, for varying periods of up to 10 years The tidal cycle in the Severn estuary makes it one of the world's attractive sites for power generation. Many schemes for exploiting this energy source have been put forward but discarded because of the huge capital costs.

The preferred method of energy extraction, which may be designed to operate in one of three different ways, allows the rising tide to flow through sluices and turbines, which idle in reverse. Generation occurs on the ebb flow: it gives the minimum unit cost for energy production, it has least impact on navigation and it is the least unsightly.

Trials recommended include the placing of large caissons in the severe tidal conditions of the Severn estuary, and the trial of the type of turbo-generators that will be needed for this form of power production, and of which British industry has limited experience.

The cost of a prototype turbine caisson is estimated at about £25m.



Taming the Severn: Where the barrage will stand.

Religious post 'first' at BBC

By Robert Nowell

The BBC has broken with tradition by appointing a laywoman as Roman Catholic assistant to the head of Religious Broadcasting, a post hitherto held by priests.

She is Miss Frances Gumley, aged 26, a classics graduate from Newnham College, Cambridge, who joined the *Catholic Herald* in 1975 and who has been its editor for the past two years—the first woman editor of a Catholic newspaper in this country. Under her editorship the weekly paper has kept its circulation steady at about 29,000.

Her predecessors at the BBC since the war have been Father Agnellus Andrew, now a bishop and head of the Vatican's commission for the mass media; Father Patrick McEnroe, and Father Crispian Hollis. She expects to take up her new post in the autumn.

Among those interviewed for the job were several well qualified priests who were asked how they would feel about taking part in the weekly Eucharistic celebration held in the religious broadcasting department and about giving and receiving communion. But that question about attitudes to intercommunion was not put to Miss Gumley, nor, apparently to other lay applicants.

Man on stage rape charge tells of sexual fantasy

A *man accused of raping* a woman on the stage of a famous music hall told Leeds Crown Court yesterday that she had agreed to what took place. He denied forcing her to submit or threatening or frightening her.

The woman has alleged she was raped in 1975 on the stage of the City Varieties Theatre, *Leeds, after being lured* there by the man to take part in a dance audition. The man, who was not arrested until last January, has denied the charge.

Yesterday he admitted luring the woman, now aged 29, to the theatre under false pretences but said he had wanted to act out a fantasy with her, having seen newspaper photographs of her which had aroused his sexual excitement.

He said it was his intention to get the woman to pose naked so that he could watch her. He intended her to believe he was a film producer.

"*It was not my intention to* have sexual intercourse with her. I get my sexual satisfaction out of watching rather than carrying out the act of intercourse."

In the theatre she had done some dances at his request and he had shown her some steps.

He had aked her if she would be prepared to model naked and she agreed. The woman did some poses for him and he told her a contract would be drawn up. They had then kissed and he left the stage.

He said he then saw an axe on the wall. "I did not want to leave the theatre without proving that I could go all the way with the woman in some kinky way", he said.

He had placed the axe on the stage, but had not threatened the woman with it. She had been smiling, he said.

He had intercourse with her, but he told the jury: "She wanted me, I know she did."

The trial continues today.

New hope of curing sick divers

From Our Science Editor, Cambridge

Medical scientists believe they have discovered a cause of the irreversible bone damage, generally referred to as osteonecrosis, which increasingly is being suffered by deepwater divers.

A team at the University Department of Surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has found that the supply of blood to the bone marrow decreases and increases to the bone cortex under diving conditions.

One result is that microscopic bubbles of gas which become trapped between the bone marrow cells may later become the focus for the erosion of bone that occurs in necrosis.

The mechanism was described at a conference at Churchill College, Cambridge, yesterday by Dr Ian Thomas in presenting preliminary results of research to doctors of the European Undersea Biomedical Society, who are examining the latest research into decompression sickness.

Increasing importance is attached to *finding the cause* of bone necrosis and whether there is a connexion with the other more widely known illness of "diver's bends", because the incidence of the disease is rising. Specialists in diving medicine estimate from examinations of men working below 300 metres that one in five can expect to suffer damage.

More important, the figures indicate that the number will grow as men dive to greater depths for longer periods, as required by the developing offshore energy, mining and engineering industries.

Measurements made on trainee divers in shallow waters at up to 40 metres' depth, by Dr Maurice Cross and Dr Leslie Booth, of the Houlder Diving Research Unit of the Fort Bovisand Underwater Training Centre, Plymouth, reveal fundamental and rapid changes in the biochemistry of the blood in the first three weeks of diving.

Recovery takes place slowly. But the alterations found in the red blood cells and in the *enzymes in the blood plasma* are being exploited by Dr Cross's team to formulate a simple test for rapid screening after divers return from a tour

The mixture of gases and high pressure can cause "high pressure nervous syndrome" that has among its symptoms vomiting, fatigue and tremors. A United States research group at the Duke Medical Centre, North Carolina, has conducted tests using various combinations of Trimix (mixtures of helium, nitrogen and oxygen) that avoid narcosis.

The results, reported by Dr P. B. Bennett, compare the conditions of three men, who suffered severe high pressure nervous syndrome for more than *two days* in 1979 after gradual compression to a depth of 460 metres. They were breathing 5 per cent nitrogen in a helium and oxygen atmosphere.

In subsequent trials, divers maintained a virtually normal state by breating 10 per cent nitrogen in the gas mixture. Nevertheless it took almost two *days before their mental* ability was restored

Nurse denies assault

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

A nurse at the top security Rampton Hospital told Nottingham Crown Court yesterday that he tackled a violent patient to prevent what could have been serious trouble

John Alfred Aisthorpe, a State Enrolled Nurse, has denied ill treating Mr Gary Jordan, aged 26, a patient, by kicking him between the legs and banging his head twice against the wall.

Mr Aisthorpe told the jury that he took hold of Mr Jordan in the hospital gym because he was shouting and screaming and was going to rush towards the wall. "I thought he would start banging his head against the wall because he has a history of self-mutilation", he said.

The nurse added that if Mr Jordan had knocked against other violent patients there could have been retaliation and a riot. He said that he and Mr Jordan fell to the floor but he did not assault him. Afterwards the patient told him: "Thank you very much sir for stopping me hurting myself".

The case continues today.

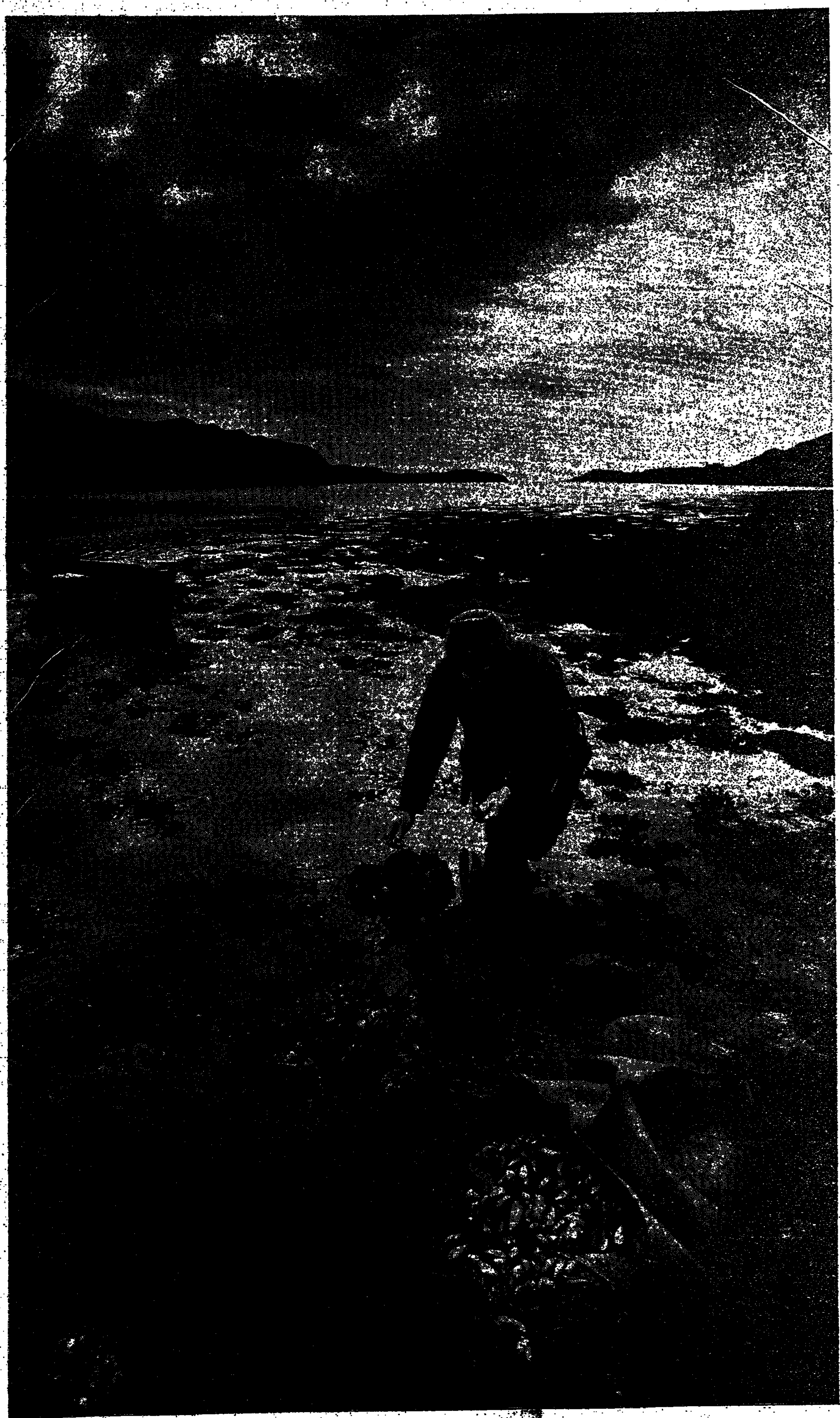
RISING TIDE OF RUBBISH

Britons are throwing out more and more for the dustman—the equivalent of 322kg of rubbish per person, an increase of 10kg between 1979 and 1980, according to a report just released by the Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, which surveyed every county in England and Wales.

The biggest quantity was in Wales, where an average 437kg was disposed of. In London, most waste was collected in Westminster: 154,000 tonnes, enough to fill the Houses of Parliament.

هكذا من الأصل

This, believe it or not, is how Shell goes recruiting its marine ecologists.



Every few weeks, a Shell scientist visits beautiful Dornoch Firth, cradled in the heather-blue hills of northern Scotland, to hand-pick 100 sturdy mussels.

They're part of a unique environmental study taking place in the depths around Shell's North Sea oil platforms, where they sit sampling seawater and helping Shell ecologists monitor any signs of pollution from our massive oil-production effort.

The fact is that our oil-platforms and rigs aren't isolated specks lost in grey ocean wastes.

The Brent Field is a self-contained oiltown where, on a clear day, you can see more than 20 huge structures ranging from giant production platforms like Brent Charlie to drilling rigs that crouch like enormous spiders on the horizon.

Operating the field involves the discharge into the sea of large quantities of water pumped up with the crude from oil reservoirs deep below the seabed.

And although all waste water is filtered and cleaned more thoroughly than government safety limits require, tiny traces of impurity inevitably remain.

Hence our experts, the mussels. They have the blotting paper-like ability to extract and accumulate the minutest quantities of chemical impurities and hydrocarbons from seawater.

By examining the body-chemistry of Dornoch mussels before and after a spell in the Brent Field, we can detect and check any pollution threat long before it's had time to become a problem.

It's an early warning system designed to protect the entire ocean food-chain: plankton and algae, bright feathery sea-anemones, brown shrimp, jellyfish, whiting, cod, grey seal and even whales.

Britain needs North Sea oil. But we must guard against any unwanted consequences of that need. Which, in a nut- (or rather a mussel-) shell, is what our splendid Dornoch Shellfish are doing.

You can be sure Shell's playing its part

PARLIAMENT July 22 1981

Absence from wedding not worth a row

FOREIGN OFFICE

The decision of King Juan Carlos of Spain not to attend the Royal wedding as a protest against the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer starting their honeymoon from Gibraltar should not be blown up into a major diplomatic confrontation between the two countries. Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, said during question time in the Commons.

Arrangements for the honeymoon of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana were a matter for them and for nobody else, he commented.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C) asked if during recent discussions with Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Lord Privy Seal had discussed the embarkation of the Royal couple from Gibraltar after the royal wedding?

If he did (he went on) has his attention been drawn to newspaper articles stating that the King of Spain and his family will not now attend the Royal wedding because of that embarkation?

Can he assure us that there have been no changes in the instructions that have been issued to the Royal couple to leave Gibraltar on the first part of their honeymoon?

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham C): This matter did not arise in my conversations with the Chief Minister. I can give him the assurance that he asks for. We are talking about the honeymoon of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. It is their honeymoon and nobody else's and it is not for anybody else to interfere with it.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L): When he recently met the *Foreign Minister of Spain*, was he given any indication that this advice would be tendered by Spain? Many of us find it incomprehensible that a democratic government should take this attitude—it is worse than Franco—despite the clear, wellknown views of the Gibraltarians.

Sir Ian Gilmour: No, this matter did not arise when Lord Carrington, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and I saw the Spanish Foreign Minister in Brussels, although subsequently there have been exchanges between the governments.

We all know that the Spanish Government has its own peculiarly difficult internal problems and it is bound to be sensitive about matters concerning Gibraltar, but we have bent over backwards to assist the Spanish Government in these matters.

If the Lisbon agreement had been implemented as we have long been urging, these difficulties would not have arisen.

Mr Tristan Garel-Jones (Watford, C): While it may be agreed that the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer are perfectly entitled to be married in Gibraltar Cathedral if they wish, it is nonetheless unhelpful (Shouts of "Rubbish")—and rather than looking for fault on either side it would be more helpful simply to confirm that the British Government's relations to Spain will remain unimpaired by this regrettable incident and that we will continue to support their application for membership of Nato and the EEC.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) several times shouted "Declare your interest".

Sir Ian Gilmour: I certainly agree that we, at least, should keep a sense of proportion in these matters and therefore this should not be blown up into a major diplomatic incident.

Exchanges between the two Royal families are entirely private and not a matter for me or for the House to comment on.

But it seems to me surprising that the Spanish Government should have made an issue out of a private visit at a time when we have been trying to improve relations between the two countries.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, (Llanelli, Lab): This latest Spanish farce is further evidence of the run around that the Spanish Government has given to Sir Ian Gilmour and the Foreign Office over the last 12 months.

Will he stand and say clearly that there will be no further progress of any kind on the Spanish application to join the Common Market until the Lisbon agreement of last year is honoured and ter.) To talk about a Spanish

Sir Ian Gilmour: With respect to him, as an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs he is meant to improve relations between countries and not spoil them. (Laughter).. To talk about a Spanish farce is unhelpful and silly.

We have been urging the implementation of the Lisbon agreement for many months now, and this would not have arisen if the Spanish Government had carried out that agreement.

Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex, C): Could it not be made clear to the Spanish authorities that the British, people who genuinely want good relations with democratic Spain, are disappointed and surprised that the Spanish Government should be adopting the same bullying tactics as the late Fascist dictator.

It should be made clear once again that under international treaty Gibraltar is British and the people are British and wish to remain so.

It is not in the mouth of any foreign authority to say that a member of the British Royal family or Parliament or anyone else cannot set foot in Gibraltar.

Sir Ian Gilmour: The arrangements for the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer's honeymoon are a matter for them and *this country and nobody else*.

I agree it is a pity that the restrictions of movement between Spain and Gibraltar were not removed immediately the democratic regime came into power. Nevertheless, I do not think we should blow up this incident into a major diplomatic confrontation between our two countries.

Gilmour : Spain sensitive

Garel Jones : Regrettable

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab): On a point of order, when Mr Garel-Jones was putting his question a number of Conservative MPs shouted "Declare your interest." I have no knowledge of whether he has any interest or not, but if he has an interest . . .

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): I can help him. At question time if an MP has an interest, he is not required to declare it.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab): If Conservative MPs had voted as the Opposition did on the British Nationality Bill about the question of Gibraltar citizens, it would have had greater force than at the moment.

At a time of negotiation over the Lisbon agreement and the entry of Spain into the EEC and Nato, it shows a peculiar degree of insensitivity to try to state that this happy event *is a purely private* affair.

When the heir to the throne is in a position of contention between two countries of western Europe, it would have been better advice for them to have boarded the Royal yacht at Jersey, Sark or Alderney.

Sir Ian Gilmour: *I do not agree. If you are going to have a cruise in the Mediterranean, Jersey is not the best place from which to embark.* (Laughter.)

The Nationality Bill would not have affected the matter at all, and it is a matter for the Home Secretary.

Later Mr Tristan Garel-Jones said that during the exchanges Mr Nicholas Winterton had repeatedly urged him to declare his interests.

He added: I feel I should say I have no personal financial interest in Gibraltar or in Spain, but it is well known to the House that both my wife and members of my family lived in the country for 30 years.

I would have hoped that particularly Conservative MPs might have been prepared to listen to a point of view which, although they do not share, is given with some experience and knowledge of that country. (Cheers)

Gibraltarians win right to be British citizens

NATIONALITY BILL

A proposal to allow the citizens of Gibraltar to apply for British citizenship as of right was carried by 150 votes to 112 when the committee stage of the British Nationality Bill resumed in the House of Lords.

Moving the amendment, Lord Bethell (C) said that anyone who had visited Gibraltar would know the gut emotional feeling of Britishness common to almost everyone there.

The Bill, which has passed the Commons, replaces citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies with the three separate categories of British citizenship, citizenship of the British dependent territories, and British overseas citizenship.

Lord Bethell, who is a member of the European Parliament for London, North-West, and chairman of the Gibraltar in Europe representation group, said his amendment would give the people of Gibraltar the right, if they so wished, to apply for British citizenship under the Bill and to have it granted as of right and not a privilege. It was the belief of he and others who supported the amendment that this was a correct procedure in equity and in the law of Europe.

He said the effect would be to give the people of Gibraltar the right, if they so wished, to apply for British citizenship under the Bill and to have it granted as of right and not of privilege. It was the belief of those who had put forward this amendment that this was a correct procedure in equity and in the law of Europe.

Gibraltar had been British longer than it ever was Spanish. The people who came to live in that area were British today, wished to remain British and wished this amendment to be passed.

If the amendment were not passed, 17,000 EEC citizens would

Bethell: Feeling of Britishness

have one type of citizenship and the other 260 million European citizens would have another, the full citizenship of their member state.

It was sad that the King and Queen of Spain would not be coming to London next week. It was a shame and a pity to see a fine and courageous King of a great and friendly country being so badly advised.

The effect on Gibraltarians was threatening and menacing. It seemed to them that again there were some advisers to the Spanish Government and the King who believed that the claims of Spain to Gibraltar could be pursued by the old methods used under the Franco regime.

It is deeply depressing (he said) to those of us who hoped, with the collapse of that regime and the restoration of democracy in Spain, that political methods, gentlemanly methods would be employed to build up a rapprochement between Gibraltar and her large neighbour. This is the only way a solution can be found.

Lord Hughes (Lab), who had put his name to the amendment, said Gibraltarians were dependent upon the Lords for the continued right to be British citizens, first class.

I hope (he said) the House will not let them down.

Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said the proposed change would give all Gibraltarians an immediate entitlement to British citizenship on application.

While the Government yielded to none in its feelings for Gibraltar, such entitlement would undermine the most important principle of all in the Bill. This was that British citizenship should be held only by those whose most intimate connexions were with the United Kingdom itself and the territory of the United Kingdom itself.

Gibraltarians would get British Dependent Territories citizenship. But they would continue to be able to come and go in Britain and, after five years, they would have the absolute right to assume British citizenship. That was a proper balance.

The Bill did not in any way weaken the British Government's commitment, or that of Britain, to the people of Gibraltar. Neither did it affect Gibraltars' position as part of the EEC.

If Gibraltar had the status now sought for it other dependent territories would make a special case for themselves. If all of them got that status there would be a wholly new immigration commitment of substantial proportions. That was unacceptable.

Lord Carver (Ind) said Gibraltar was a special case. It was the special case of Hongkong that was determining the Government's attitude to Gibraltar and the other dependencies.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C), the former Prime Minister, said that although one might argue in sentiment for Gibraltar, sentiment and expediency were unsound grounds on which to build an edifice of nationality and citizenship.

The test (he said) must be equity and justice between territories of and same constitutional status. So I have concluded that exceptions must not be made.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab), a former Foreign Secretary, said it had always been admitted that Gibraltar was a special case. Its people would take it as an affront if the change proposed in the amendment were not made.

Lord George-Brown (SDP), another former Labour Foreign Secretary, said it was difficult to come down on the side of practical problems when one could come down on the side of affection. But he agreed with Lord Home of the Hirsel.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said the amendment was motivated by a sincere feeling of friendship and loyalty for the people of Gibraltar. They would all express undying attachment to their friends on the Rock.

The Bill created three categories of British subject, but he was sorry to hear endorsement given to the phrase a second class citizen. If the amendment were passed it would cause the deepest resentment. It was discriminatory against other dependencies whose people would deeply resent being stigmatized as second class citizens simply in order to give an advantage to Gibraltar.

He sympathized with the motivation behind the amendment and agreed without qualification to the encomiums heaped upon Gibraltar and its citizens as a result of continued loyalty and friendship. But the amendment was objectionable in principle and the more he had listened to the debate the more he had become convinced that this was so.

Cigarette advert protest

A leading cigarette manufacturer was supporting pornographic magazines with advertising revenue, Lord Airedale (L) complained in the House of Lords at question time when he asked whether progress was being made towards further restricting the advertising of cigarettes.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord in Waiting, for the Government, said: Until he drew the matter to our attention we were not aware that cigarettes were advertised in pornographic magazines. (Laughter.)

New restrictions on cigarette advertising were included in the voluntary agreement with the tobacco industry announced in the Commons on November 21, 1980. This agreement will last only until July 31, 1982, and we shall be considering what should follow it.

Lord Airedale: Is it not generally accepted that the industry has a responsibility not only to its work people and shareholders but also a social responsibility which is not being met by propping up sleazy magazines?

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: I agree that all companies should have responsibilities to the general public as well as their shareholders, but I doubt whether I should comment on whether or not tobacco companies should advertise their products in pornographic magazines. I would have thought that was a matter for them.

Lord Leatherland (Lab): Can he tell us the names of the magazines so that we can take steps to avoid reading them? (Renewed laughter.)

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: I do not think I should give them a plug.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C): Would he consider in his coming review requiring a double health warning: "Cigarettes can seriously damage your physical health and pornography your mental health"?

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne: An interesting suggestion. (Further laughter.)

Lord Page of Northampton (Lab): If there is to be advertising at all, pornographic magazines are a far more suitable medium than sports sponsorship.

New peer

The Lord Bishop of London, the Rt Rev Graham Leonard, formerly Bishop of Truro, was introduced.

UK's maritime capability continues

ROYAL NAVY

In 12 years of unbroken deployment by at least one British Polaris submarine with nuclear weapons ready, the Ministry of Defence had good reason to believe that the Soviet Union had never found one Royal Navy submarine on patrol, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said during the Commons debate on the Royal Navy.

Mr George Robertson, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Hamilton, Lab), opening the debate, maintained that in one stroke Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, had done more damage to the Royal Navy than any of the country's enemies had managed before. In the process he had dealt a blow of enormous proportions to the morale of the senior service.

He said that scarcely ever before could a Royal Navy debate have taken place against such a dismal background.

The Government should come clean with precise figures for the British surface fleet, and say how many shipyards would have to close as a result. At the moment, there were rumours and uncertainty in thousands of communities all over the country who were dependent on shipbuilding. The Government were taking a risk in concentrating all their nuclear refit work at two dockyards.

The Government had singled out the surface fleet of the Royal Navy without any reasonable argument for such as dramatic departure from previous policy. No figures had yet been put forward on the savings that were estimated would be made.

The Government should say how much was being cut and how much of GDP would be used on defence next year. The cuts would be considered wrong-headed and strategically risky.

The Government were cruelly and perhaps irreversibly damaging the morale of the Royal Navy, while providing no reasons for feeling that the security and real defence of the country had in any way been assured.

Mr Peter Blaker said that since 1969 they had maintained an unbroken deployment of at least one Polaris submarine on patrol, at all times, with its missiles ready.

We have good reason to believe, (he said) that the Soviet Union has never found one of our submarines on patrol.

As the most powerful navy in western Europe, the Royal Navy had a leading part to play in Nato maritime activities, both in peace and in any future conflict.

Among the increased costs of defence equipment, a Type 22 frigate cost about £120m, a Type 42 destroyer about £100m and the Hunt mine countermeasures vessels about £30m.

Even with the planned real increase in the defence budget of 3 per cent per year until 1985-86, they could not have afforded to sustain the level of expenditure necessary to retain all the existing force and the improvements planned for them.

They had had to take tough decisions about priorities. The result had been a shift in emphasis towards submarines and maritime patrol aircraft and the decision to eliminate major refits of surface vessels.

There was nevertheless no question of abandoning any element of their maritime capability.

Submarines would be used in forward operations and surface ships, submarines and maritime patrol aircraft all had vital roles in barrier operations. No such barrier, however, was impenetrable and enemy submarines would almost certainly be deployed in the North Atlantic, so they must be capable of defence in depth.

The submarine was a powerful enemy, but against an estimated Soviet submarine threat of some 80 attack submarines, nuclear and conventionally powered, Nato could deploy more than 90 antisubmarine warfare (ASW) ships, 70 submarines and 400 ASW aircraft.

Retaining 50 destroyers and frigates would mean disposing of some older and more manpower-intensive vessels. The aim would be to run them on until the next refit would have been due. At the same time, they would be introducing into service seven new Type 42 destroyers and four Type 22 frigates. The former were equipped with Sea Dart air defence missile systems, which also had a good anti-ship capability, the rapid fire gun and anti-submarine torpedoes.

The destroyers' Lynx helicopters would carry the Sea Skua anti-ship missile when it entered service, as well as anti-submarine torpedoes. There would be 14 of those ships in the fleet, operational until the late 1990s.

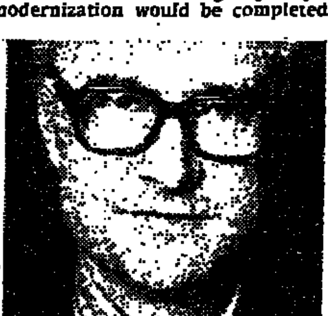
The Type 22 frigates were designed for ASW and equipped with the latest computer-associated sonar system, advanced sensors and communications equipment.

They also carried Lynx and were armed with Exocet surface-to-surface missiles and Sea Wolf close range air defence missiles. They would keep under close study the need to place any further orders for Type 22 in addition to the one announced last month.

They represented an impressive addition to Royal Navy fire power but were expensive to acquire and maintain, so for the next generation they would aim at a cheaper and less sophisticated vessel which would be attractive in the export market as well as to the Royal Navy.

This type 23 frigate would be brought into service as quickly as possible and in the largest quantities resources would permit.

Type 21s and Leanders would continue in service for many years. The five vessels undergoing major modernization would be completed



Blaker : Tough decisions about priorities

and would be a welcome enhancement of firepower.

The number of nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines would be increased, supplemented by a new class of conventional submarines which they hoped would have considerable export potential.

They hoped to order more Hunt class mine countermeasure vessels. They would strengthen the RN Reserve by buying new low-cost minesweepers as soon as funds could be made available.

At Rosyth it was planned to refit two streams of nuclear submarines in phase with the forecast build-up of the load in the late 1980s. About 1,500 extra staff would be needed at Devonport and 600 at Rosyth. Some were expected to be transferred from Chatham and Portsmouth.

There would be little additional capital expenditure on nuclear refitting facilities required in the dockyards because of the review.

He was satisfied they would have the necessary facilities to provide refits for the SSN fleet as well as for the ballistic missile nuclear submarines—the SSNBs; and that they would be able to build up the workforce to the required level.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab) said yet again there had been no attempt at any long-term costings. How could they talk about ship building programmes and not introduce such information?

That was why some MPs were nervous that the Government was scrapping rather than building. They would not be reassured unless there were some long-term costings soon.

The preference for Trident would mean that more and more finance would have to be devoted to it at the expense of the other end of the flexible response spectrum, and that was where surface ships came in. The Opposition attached more importance to a conventional posture than to a nuclear one.

The object of defence should be to deter. They should be maintaining peace, not preparing for war.

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead, Lab) said until recently many people would have answered the question as to why there had been peace in western Europe since 1945 by saying it was because of nuclear weapons. Another answer was because of the balance of conventional forces.

Mr Bonner Pink (Portsmouth South, C) The Secretary of State had produced a plausible division of resources, but the problem was there was too little cash being provided for defence. That was why Britain was suffering the contraction of the Navy under present proposals.

What teacher could now recommend the Navy to a schoolboy as a permanent career? The Secretary of State had opted for weapons rather than men, and in this he was wrong. Instead of the fleet, and the number of men being reduced, they should be increased.

Mr Barnard Conlan (Gateshead, East, Lab) said that British Aerospace had decided that the tracker system for Sea Wolf should be acquired from Dutch subsidiary of Phillips. The Ministry of Defence should be supporting British industry even if it cost a little more.

Mr William Benyon (Buckingham, C) said that in any future confrontation with the Soviet Union, they would not be able to keep the Atlantic supply lines open.

There was a need for smaller, cheaper, hard-hitting vessels which could be produced quickly.

Mr Anthony Buck (Colchester, C) said there were elements in the Labour Party whose defence policy was to send a telegram to the Kremlin saying "I surrender".

He warned the Government that in the maritime sphere it had gone as far as Conservative MPs were prepared to tolerate. It was possible it might have gone too far. Conservatives would not tolerate any further cut in the maritime capacity.

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham, C) said it was utterly wrong for the cuts to be made in the surface fleet that were proposed, and wrong to run down the Chatham and Portsmouth dockyards.

The Secretary of State had been prepared to sacrifice Chatham, which had a proven and good record for refuelling and refitting nuclear submarines, for the questionable and, at present, non-existant facilities at Devonport.

The Government was taking grave risks with the safety of the nation if it now closed down Chatham dockyard and phased out the facilities for fleet support which were so essential and which it could give. It would be wise for the Government to reconsider the situation in the light of the facts.

Mr Donald Dewar (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab) said a conventional commitment involved continuing the building programme of frigates. It would involve a rolling programme of two or three starts a year over a period.

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth, C) said he sometimes despaired of this nation.

We were elected to office in May 1979 (he said) to defend the nation: we were elected on a platform saying that we were willing to build up our defence again.

We have a defence review, a defence White Paper, and the Royal Navy—the most important arm of our three Services—is being slashed. The decision to reduce the number of ships is crazy.

The debate was concluded, and the Consolidated Fund Bill was brought in and read formally a first time.

Bill to curb closed shops rejected

TRADE UNIONS

There was a strong case for dealing with the evils of the closed shop which recent cases showed still existed notwithstanding the Employment Act of 1980, Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said when he unsuccessfully sought leave to introduce the Trade Union (Freedom of Association) Bill under the 10 minute rule procedure.

He was refused leave by 136 votes to 114—majority against, 22.

He said that if the Bill became law it would secure the right of freedom of association in relation to trade unions so as to give effect to the European convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It was directed against the closed shop—that arrangement in industry which required workers to join a specific union or they would not get or hold a job. It would give the right to work where the closed shop removed that right.

As MPs were sent to the Commons to protect the liberty of individuals in their constituency whenever that liberty was threatened by insensitivity of the state machinery or by any other form of collective oppression it was difficult to see how such a Bill, provided it was moderate and not oppressive in operation, could be opposed.

His was not a voice crying in the wilderness. There was universal and overwhelming support for further action and that support came from all shades of the party political spectrum.

He wanted the Bill because it was necessary that there should be some changes in the law and the necessity for it had been amply stated by the Government in its Green Paper.

People who had elected the Government to power wanted something more effectively to be done about the closed shop. That was reflected in an ORC poll two years ago which showed 85 per cent of the general public and 81 per cent of trade unionists were opposed to the sacking of people who refused to join a union.

Many employer associations were now opposed to the closed shop and Britain was comparatively alone in the western industrial scene with its tolerance of it.

The closed shop was almost certainly contrary to the European Convention of Human Rights. Some 186 MPs had signed a Commons motion asking for amendment of the existing law. His Bill recognized that in practice it was almost impossible to abolish the closed shop and that in some limited cases it was acceptable. The Bill did not seek to destroy the animal, but to draw its venom.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab) said that MPs on all sides would have given more weight to Mr Lawrence's argument if they had not known of Mr Larence's trade and profession. Mr Lawrence belonged by definition to the greatest of all closed shops. There was not one MP or member of the community who did not belong to the Inns of Court who could have right of audience in a great number of the legal institutions. That was the greatest closed shop.

Closed shops were concerned not only with protecting living standards, wage rates and opportunities, which were the rights of all people, whether lawyers or boilermakers, but with protecting standards, attitudes, professional training and the proper carrying out of trades and vocations. The working class movement had advanced by virtue of free collective will and purpose.

Keeping in close touch with Jordan

MIDDLE EAST

There would be continuing consultations with the United States over the European Economic Community's diplomatic initiative on the Middle East, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said when questioned about the progress of the initiative.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C) inquired what steps were being taken to coordinate any action with the United States.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I cannot predict what form European efforts will take, but we shall continue to seek general acceptance of the Venice principles which we and other members of the Ten believe represent a just basis for lasting peace.

The European Council statement of July 1 makes clear that the Ten will consult with the United States. Talks were held with Mr Haig on July 17 and our contacts will continue.

Mr Latham: Would he confirm that the aim of bringing a settlement in the Middle East is one which must be pursued by the Western powers jointly under willing United States leadership? Would it not be helpful if Mr Haig, Mr Kosygin and Lord Carrington were to meet for talks?

Sir Ian Gilmour: I agree that the search for peace in the Middle East should be an effort shared by all the powers in the West particularly the United States and Europe. As to his interesting suggestion, we will certainly consider it.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab): Would he agree that if the Western powers allow Israel to attack indiscriminately any country in that part of the world, they would undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations peacekeeping force?

It is high time they asserted their authority and put their effective weight behind the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Lebanon.

Sir Ian Gilmour: We have given our full support to the United Nations force in the Lebanon and also made our views clear on the recent violence to the Israeli Government on behalf of ourselves and the Ten and in the United Nations, as our representative there said yesterday.

Sir Frederic Bennett (Torbay, C): Does Israel accept that one day the Palestinians have a right to a homeland of their own?

Is it his view and that of the European peace initiative and the view of Mr Begin that the West Bank is an intrinsic part of Israel?

Sir Ian Gilmour: I cannot say what the Israeli view is but Mr Begin said after the Camp David meeting that he would see that Israeli sovereignty was preserved over the West Bank and during the election Mr Begin said no part of occupied territory would be given back.

Mr Roland Moyle, an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs (Lewisham, East, Lab): The Government allowed a sense of anticipation to build up about what they would do to develop the European initiative when they took over the Presidency of the EEC. The sense of anti-climax will add to the instability of the area.

Sir Ian Gilmour: We have occupied the Presidency for three weeks and the Israeli Government is in the process of being formed. There is a great deal of violence in the Lebanon and if he thinks this is the moment to produce a cut and dried solution to the situation in the Middle East, he knows little about foreign affairs.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): Would he accept that there will be strong resistance in the House and outside towards subordinating this country at all times to a common EEC foreign policy.

It is important that this country should be able to make a judgment on *international* affairs free from subordination to the EEC or the United States. Will he confirm that that is the Government's view?

Sir Ian Gilmour: There is no question of subordinating our policy to anyone else. We are seeking to cooperate with our partners so that the voice of Europe, of 270 million people, is heard in the world.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): Substantial quantities of material are reaching the PLO from Syria and Libya. As president Reagan temporarily withheld military supplies from Israel, should not the Foreign Secretary, as President of the Council of Foreign Ministers of Europe, make urgent representations to the Soviet Union to take steps to see that Soviet war material is not fed into this area.

Sir Ian Gilmour: We have no information that large quantities of material are reaching the PLO. Although President Reagan has withheld aircraft, he has said that he will continue with other arms supplies to Israel.

During other exchanges, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Jordanians had a key role to play in any settlement in the Middle East, and European ministers were working actively towards broadening the peace negotiations to include more participants.

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab) asked what progress had been made in the disecussions to achieve a just solution of the Palestinian problem; and what steps had been taken to involve the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mr Hurd (Mid Oxon, C): The European Council decided that the Ten's efforts should be pursued energetically and without respite. We are considering the next steps carefully. We shall continue to do our best to make a genuine contribution to peace.

We keep in close touch with Jordan and I ha dtalks with the King and several of his ministers over the weekend.

Jordan has a key role to play in a settlement, but Jordanians are clear that the Palestinians and their representatives cannot be by-passed if lasting peace is to be achieved.

Dr Miller: Since Jordan has such a key role to play, it would be advisable to bring Jordan into the peace negotiation process, along with Israel and along with elements of Palestine Arabs who will renounce or might renounce their avowed intention to destroy Israel.

If that kind of tripartite organization gets going, there could be a lasting peace in the area.

Mr Hurd: I have a lot of sympathy with what Dr Miller said. It is precisely because we need to broaden out the existing discussions to include some if not all of whom he mentioned, that we Europeans have been active in trying to create a framework in which that could take place.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): It is time for the Government to admit that the built-in contradictions in the Venice Declaration disable that country, as long as they exist, from making any contribution to peace in the Middle East.

Mr Hurd: No. The further we move from the Venice Declaration, the more clearly we see that the principles laid down in that declaration, taken together, must provide a basis for any comprehensive settlement. Without a comprehensive settlement we shall continue to see the kind of flare-ups we are experiencing at the moment.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): Mr Begin's irresponsible and brutal war-mongering must be deterred by something further? What steps have the Government in mind?

Mr Hurd: We certainly believe and have said that several parts of current Israeli policy including operations in Lebanon need to be changed if there is to be a lasting peace.

We have equally said that PLO policy of reliance on acts of violence is certainly not going to achieve their objectives of recognition of Palestinian rights.

Mr Roland Moyle, an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs: So long as the Government tells Mr Begin he is not going to improve the long-term chances of Israeli survival by blasting Beirut whenever he feels like it, and tells the PLO the chances of improving their status in the international community are not going to be improved by shelling Kiryat Shimona whenever they feel like it, then he will have the support of the Opposition.

Mr Hurd: I am grateful to Mr Moyle. That is exactly our position.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab): King Hussein has made it quite clear, in telephone conversations to myself and other MPs—some of us move in these circles—that he has no intention of getting involved in the Camp David process.

The increasing tendency of the totally irresponsible maniac who is Prime Minister of Israel means that inevitably the moderate leadership of the Palestinians will be displaced and taken over by irresponsible elements.

Mr Hurd: I do not think Mr Faulds' adjectives are helpful. It is true to say that the Jordanian Government will not become involved in the present Camp David process. That is why we need to find a way of going beyond that.

Labour's usual behaviour towards EEC

The action of the Labour Party NEC in deciding that a future Labour Government should take Britain out of the EEC within 12 months was entirely in keeping with its usual behaviour, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said.

Labour MPs cheered when Mr *Robin Squire* (Havering, Hornchurch, C) said: Future EEC cooperation can only be damaged by the news that the Labour Party NEC is committed to taking us out of Europe within a year.

Does the Lord Privy Seal not find it strange, given the publicized views of previous Labour leaders, and that it is depressingly based mainly on prejudice, intolerance, and selective use of statistics.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I agree with the first part but I cannot agree with the second. What the NEC did yesterday was entirely in keeping with its usual behaviour and view. Both the Leader (Mr Foot) and Deputy Leader (Mr Healey) of the Opposition were overruled by the NEC.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C): There is a growing disenchantment with our arrangements and a growing sense of unfairness, and unless there is reform there will be a growing move within the country to break away from the European arrangements.

Sir Ian Gilmour: I do not agree. We were dissatisfied with the arrangements that existed and, unlike the Labour Party, we succeeded in changing it, as a result of which we had the May 30 agreement.

We are now discussing the mandate which the EEC Commission produced in order to prevent unacceptable situations arising in the future. It is our objective to bring these conclusions to an end as soon as possible.

In other exchanges Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C) urged that the Foreign Secretary, when addressing the European Parliament, should allay misgivings in Europe that a threatened British withdrawal might shake the unity of Europe.

Would he point out (he said) that the prospect of a Labour Government coming back to power, now it has committed itself to withdrawing from *Europe*, is nil?

Mr Douglas Hurd, *Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mid Oxon, C): It is* becoming clear that Labour's plans, as they become unveiled, and because of the uncertainty and disruption they would cause, have nothing to do with Britain's interests. (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.)

They have a great deal to do with their desire to build a collectivist state in this country. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

More will be spent on BBC services

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth affairs, denied during questions that the financing of the BBC external service was being cut. A capital programme of £102m had been authorized, he said, and the BBC had only been asked to find savings of £23m by the end of the decade.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) had asked how many representations had been received about cuts in the external services of the BBC and what assessment had been made of the effect of their withdrawal upon British interests.

Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C): There are to be no cuts in the finance of the BBC external services. By yesterday, ministers had received 246 representations. Most of them misunderstood the position.

Our assessment of the effect of our policies is that the external services would become much more audible in most of the world.

Sir John Biggs-Davison: Taking national broadcasting as a whole and the resources to be given to additional local radio, for example, cannot means be found to maintain all useful services without throwing a burden upon the public purse?

We could do much better in presenting the truth about Northern Ireland in Europe as well as in North America.

Mr Ridley: He has a useful suggestion and I am in touch with Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, about his views on this matter.

With regard to Northern Ireland, we are doing our utmost to make sure that the facts of the British position and policy are available throughout the world by the many means at our disposal.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Llanelli, Lab): Mr *Ridley* is using the same kind of double speak as the Home Secretary when he says there are not going to be any cuts in the external services.

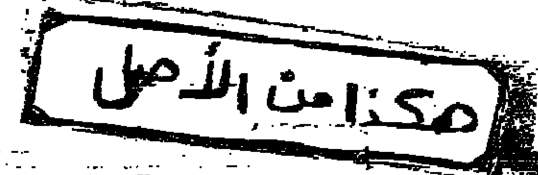
Did he read the report of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs which points out that £750,000 is spent every year on the VIP sites at Heathrow and Gatwick? It would be better if the Foreign Office cut out such wasteful frills at home and abroad instead of decimating, as they are, the external services of the BBC.

Mr Ridley: The select committee came to the conclusion that the capital programme has been cut too often and by too much. The time has now come to spend more money on it. We are doing precisely that.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading North, C): There is widespread anxiety about this subject. He should once again make clear the Government's position on this. I am slightly confused at his answer.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Prime Minister. Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, all stages. **Lords** (3): British Nationality Bill, committee stage, sixth day.



New culling threat to 5,000 grey seals

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government is soon to announce its decision on the culling of up to 800 mother grey seals and 4,200 pups off the Scottish coast this autumn, an operation similar to the one called off after protests three years ago.

The proposal is one of several in a confidential report from the National Environment Research Council (NERC) being considered by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland. The report is believed to disclose a sharp increase in seal numbers last year.

Fears of renewed pressure from the fishing industry, for the first big cull since 1978 have already led to a pre-emptive strike by conservationists. Lord Melchett, chairman of the Wildlife Link committee, representing eight leading bodies, has written to Mr Younger arguing that no big cull should be considered until a three-year research programme on seals' impact on fisheries, begun last August, is completed.

The fishing industry wants urgent action. Mr Robert Allan, the British Fishing Federation's Scottish officer, said yesterday: "The seal population has been allowed to grow with no restraint for the last three or four years.

"Whatever the scientists may argue about the scientific evidence, there is certainly a case for doing somthing rather than doing nothing."

Widespread protests, including a determined and well publicized resistance campaign by Greenpeace, the international environment group, led to the abandonment of the 1978 cull in favour of a long-term management plan.

In the last two years only the "traditional" local cull of 2,000 pups has been licensed and it has been conceded by the Government that previous estimates of the growth in seal numbers were inflated. Instead of the 7 per cent claimed, growth was put last year at a "not statistically significant" 3 per cent, partly the result of breeding disturbances caused by previous culls and protests.

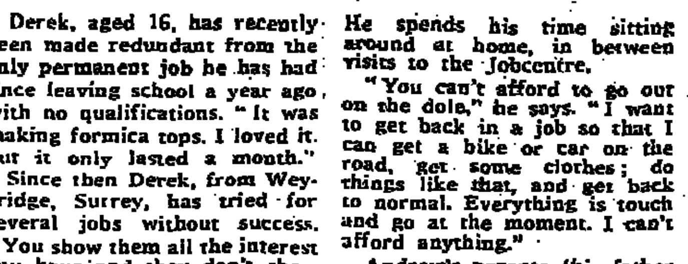
According to the NERC's report, prepared by the Sea Mammal Research Unit at Cambridge, this trend appears to have been reversed. The estimate of 61,000 grey seals in Scottish waters in 1979 had risen by last year to 65,000, a growth of almost 7 per cent.

Almost three million signatures in Britain were claimed yesterday on a petition calling for an end to the international trade in seal products and a ban on their import by Britain.

The petition has been organized by the Protection and Conservation of Animals and Plantlife, which describes Britain's introduction of an order that seal products should be labelled, as wholly ineffective since more than nine-tenths of them are reexported. Several leading trade unionists have signed the petition, which is hoped to be raised with labour organizations in Europe and Canada.

Our jobless young—2. Surrey

A mixture of shock and disbelief in once the county of plenty



By Frances Gibb

Derek, aged 16, has recently been made redundant from the only permanent job he has had since leaving school a year ago, with no qualifications. "It was making formica tops. I loved it. But it only lasted a month."

Since then Derek, from Weybridge, Surrey, has tried for several jobs without success. "You show them all the interest you have and they don't show any in you. I went for one in a laboratory, cleaning out the animals and feeding them. It was a job. Nothing doing."

He now idles his time away, visiting the Jobcentre and careers office. "You get cheesed off. Bored isn't the word. You feel like blowing your brains out. They say kids don't want to work, but that's a joke."

Being without a job has split up his family. Derek's 18-year-old brother has got work and his father, an alcoholic, has kicked Derek out for not doing likewise. He is now living with friends in Virginia Water, but is having trouble claiming unemployment benefit because on hearing he was to be redundant he jumped the gun and left early.

"I desperately need the money. I need £15 a week to pay my mate's mum; she's got a family and a half to feed."

His friend Andrew, aged 18, with whom he now lives, left school two years ago with CSEs in sociology and science and has been in and out of work. He gave up his last job in electronics six weeks ago because it was so expensive to travel the long distances involved, a common difficulty in Surrey. He spends his time sitting around at home, in between visits to the Jobcentre.

"You can't afford to go out on the dole," he says. "I want to get back in a job so that I can get a bike or car on the road, get some clothes; do things like that, and get back to normal. Everything is touch and go at the moment. I can't afford anything."

Andrew's parents (his father is a postman), who have three other children, have taken in not only Derek, but also another friend who is out of work and has been "kicked out of home".

In Surrey, unemployment is a new phenomenon and has come as something of a shock. Mr John Tunnadine, the county careers officer, says: "There is no tradition of unemployment here, and that makes it harder to come to terms with. There is not the same family support. Parents say: 'you could get a job if you really tried'."

The troubles faced by Cleveland some years ago are just beginning to hit the home counties for the first time and youth unemployment has percolated even into areas previously protected.

Adult unemployment in the county is about 10 per cent in a population of just under one million (compared with Cleveland's 17 per cent in 560,000), but because unemployment is new, its rise is all the more dramatic.

The situation is the worst for 40 years. The latest figures, published by the county today, show a total of 3,132 unemployed, which may reach 3,600 in September, double the figure for July, 1978, and more than double that (1,161) for July, 1979. Of those, five sixths are school-leavers.

At the same time job vacancies have dropped from a peak 1,172 in July, 1979, to just 185. Banks and insurance companies, traditionally among the biggest employers in the county (25 per cent of last year's school-leavers went into clerical work) have cut back.

London, which used to be a Mecca for jobs, no longer attracts; it has its own unemployment and is expensive to reach. Commuter areas like Camberley continue to grow but fail to provide work.

Unlike in Cleveland, where YOP schemes have become the main way of staving off even higher unemployment, in Surrey the schemes are relatively underdeveloped, providing some 750 places, of which at the last count 350 were filled.

Staines is one of the badly affected parts of the county. This month, with Sunbury, it has a total of nine permanent jobs on the books and seven YOB placements, agaist 492 registered unemployed, mosaly school-leavers, four times the figure for last year.

There is a steady stream of youngsters through the careers offices, averaging about sixty a day. "Up to now", Mrs Skelt says, "we have been fairly well stocked up with vacancies; it was a foregone conclusion that we could find someone a job.

"But it has suddenly hit us. It has come as a complete shock to some youngsters. Some have reacted well and kept going; others have given up."

Unlike Cleveland, where most school-leavers do not have high academic qualifications, Surrey has a high input to further and higher education, with roughly a third of its 13,000 school-leavers last year going on to colleges.

Shitul, aged 18, from Ashford, near Staines, has just left college after taking A levels in chemistry and mathematics. He had wanted to be a laboratory technician.

"I would take anything else, though, perhaps accounts clerk. But you have to have experience for that, or be over 21." Since leaving he has had four unsuccessful interviews. "Some say I am too old; a couple said I was over-qualified. It's pretty miserable. I didn't think it would be like this."

He is now facing the same problem as a growing number of other Surrey school-leavers. "My father has his own graphic arts firm. He says I must get a job or work with him to pay for my keep; or I must get out."

But, he says, there is not enough work to do with his father. "He gives me one or two jobs, then there's nothing else to do. I dread the boredom. I can't live with the boredom."

Mr Tunnadine is sceptical about government promises of more money for YOP schemes. The money alone is not enough, he says, if there are not enough careers staff to process the schemes. Without more staff things can only get worse.

"The unemployment figures in Surrey may look low compared with Cleveland's, but for someone who is jobless, they are as 100 per cent unemployed as someone in Liverpool or Sunderland."

Face of despair: An unemployed youth sits in hope of an elusive job.

Barmaids may pull pints of milk

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Customers in public houses will be able to buy milk in thheir favourite locals if talks between farmers and brewers are successful. The campaign to persuade breweries to sell milk through their hundreds of tied houses is the latest of many attempts by worried farmers to find ne woutlets for milk.

It has not yet been decided whether milk would be sold in public houses from traditional pint bottles, like bottled beer, or from the small cardboard containers with straws attached which are being used increasingly for children's milk with added fruit flavours.

Customers are more likely to find their milk offered from dispensing machines of the type used in canteens. Leaders of the Milk Margeting Board said yesterday that talks had begun with breweries about terms.

The board wants milk to be sold as a competitor for fizzy drinks, which have helped in recent years to persuade many households to reduce their orders from milkmen.

Mr Peter Jackson, managing director of the board, rejected a suggestion that milk destined for public house sale should be advertised for its value as a stomach lining for those about to consume alcohol.

"We should have people screaming at us that it was an improper thing," he said.

Farmers and dairymen accept that sales of milk on doorsteps will not return to the high levels of the 1960s

University lecturer murdered

From Our Correspondent
Dartford

A murder inquiry began yesterday after a university lecturer was found battered to death at his home in Canterbury.

The body of Mr Maurice Shapira, aged 52, a bachelor, was discovered by his housekeeper in the bathroom of his bungalow. His silver-grey Peugeot 504 car had been stolen.

Mr Shapira lectured in English and American literature at Rutherford College, Kent University. Friends described him as a quiet, inoffensive fair-minded man who hated violence.

Det Supt Eearl Spencer, who is leading 60 officers in the inquiry, said t he motive was not known, but appeared not to be robbery.

Professor Mark Kinkead-Weekes, a colleague of the dead man, said: "We are all shocked and distressed. I cannot t hink of an enemies he ma yhave had, or any reason why someone would want to kill him.

"He was a very gifted and rather quiet person who loved art and music."

Quotas for disabled must go, commission says

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The quota scheme, which has protected disabled workers for nearly 40 years, should be abandoned as unworkable and out of date, the Manpower Services Commission says today.

Instead, there should be a new general statutory duty requiring employers to "take reasonable steps to promote equality of employment opportunity for disabled people".

The new duty would be linked to a code of practice giving guidance on how it can be met and information on where employers can get assistance in doing so. The new duty would cover the retention of newly disabled employees and the career development of disabled workers, as well as recruitment.

The commission believes the new statutory duty would be an improvement on the quota scheme, mainly because the code of practice would give disablement resettlement officers a new tool in their negotiations with employers on behalf of disabled workers. But most voluntary organizations concerned with disabled people will see it as weakening the legal obligations on employers, particularly since the MSC makes clear in its report today that prosecution of defaulting employers will still be seen as a last resort.

Both the Disability Alliance and the Royal National Institute for the Blind have urged retention of the quota in response to a leak of the MSC document in The Times last week. The alliance, which brings together more than 60 of the main disability organizations, pointed out that the commission's own research had shown that 86 per cent of disabled people wanted to keep the quota.

But the commission believes it is meeting disabled people's wishes by proposing a new form of statutory protection, since a similar proportion favoured other kinds of legal backing. The commission rejects, however, the specific forms favoured by disabled people in the process of its review of the present quota scheme, including anti-discrimination legislation and levies

The new statutory duty with its code of practice would be part of a largely voluntary approach towards persuading employers to take on more disabled people and provide them with better training, education and promotion opportunities.

The unemployment rate among registered disabled people in May, 1981, was 15.7 per cent compared with 10.4 per cent for the working population as a whole.

Any new policy should ensure that disabled people secure their full share of employment without imposing a disproportionate burden on employers, and be simple to understand and administer. The report makes clear that the commission does not believe the quota scheme can meet those criteria.

It points out that employers are required by the quota to employ 3 per cent disabled people where their total staff exceeds 19, but only 1.9 per cent of the workforce are registered disabled. Twenty years ago, the registered disabled represented 3 per cent of the workforce.

It concludes that the general duty and code of practice is the most positive and workable legislation. It proposes a four-stage enforcement procedure, with prosecution of recalcitrant employers as a last resort in order not to erode the existing good will among them towards employing disabled people.

Review of the Quota Scheme for the Employment of Disabled People (Manpower Services Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ) free.

ITV told to go for quality

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent television's best prospect of preserving its prosperity in the face of competition from new technology is to devote resources to programme quality, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, says today in the IBA's annual report.

In i criticism of the franchise process, completed last December, Lord Thomson says the disadvantage is that while it lasts there is a considerable distraction and diversion of energy from programme making to corporate survival.

Independent Broadcasting Authority. Annual Report and Accounts, 1980-81. (Stationery Office or booksellers, £2).

Agreement averts dockers' strike in Polish ports

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, July 22

Poland seems to be moving towards a social climate in which both the unions and the Government are testing the mechanism of negotiations in order to settle disputes. A strike by more than 40,000 dockers which threatened to paralyse the Baltic ports when the party has just issued an appeal calling for understanding and restraint, was averted early today.

An agreement reached after 16 hours of tough bargaining, includes what the official news agency PAP described as improved social security benefits and other privileges, including convalescent leave for the dockers.

The agreement is retroactive to the beginning of this year but it is clearly less than the dockers have been asking for. Mr Stanislaw Bejger, the Minister of Maritime Economy, who led the government negotiators, called it a compromise in which neither side was fully satisfied but which also showed that there was good will on both sides.

The dockers of the Solidarity trade union issued a statement making it clear that in accepting the agreement and calling off the strike which was due to start tomorrow, the union was led by "deep concern for the fate of the country" and awareness of burning problems resulting from the critical economic situation.

This, in a sense, confirmed general belief that the union is responding favourably to the authorities' appeal. It also encourages the party leadership which after the conclusion of the party congress appealed to the nation for cooperation and moderation and for joint efforts to bring the country out of the crisis.

The employees of the Polish airline, Lot, who also threatened to strike later this week, yesterday suspended their strike call in response to a letter from General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister.

The dispute there was over official refusal to accept a general manager elected by the employees. Instead, the Government appointed an Air Force officer as chief of all the airline's operations.

The union reacted with a four-hour token strike two weeks ago and a threat of a full strike for this week. The union took the Prime Minister's letter as a sign, and even a commitment, to resume talks which broke off earlier this month.

The Government recalled that a new law which is in the stage of final drafting in Parliament, will establish the principle who is to manage state enterprises. This is to be part of wider reforms in industrial enterprises.

Mgr Jozef Glemp, the newly nominated Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Primate of Poland, who has pledged himself to follow the policy of his predecessor, Cardinal Wyszynski, of realistic understanding and has already met General Jaruzelski, today saw Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

The Church is anxious for Poland to restore social peace and thereby give the Government a chance to begin to carry on its programme aimed at stopping the downward trend in the economy, and it is clearly continuing to exercise its influence on the unions.

☐ Zurich.—A multinational task force of bankers tonight anounced agreement on rescheduling Poland's 1981 debt to Western banks and will submit their proposals to a Polish delegation here tomorrow.

A communiqué issued after a meeting by the task force representing 21 banks in 12 countries said unanimous agreement was reached on all issues which were still outstanding.

However, it gave no details of how the debt owed to 460 creditor banks will be restructured to allow Poland more time for repayment.

Members of the task force were in complete harmony as to the most appropriate way in which all individual types of credit afforded to Poland by the creditor banks should be handled, the communiqué said.

Based on Polish figures earlier this year, the amount involved is estimated at some $24,000m (£12,500m), though some estimates put it higher.

Although the statement gave no details, banking sources said, before today's meeting they expected the final version to be similar to a plan some 60 United States banks agreed on last week.

That would allow Poland to defer until December 10 repayment of capital on its medium and long-term debt due since March 26 this year.

The debt would then be rescheduled over seven years provided the Polish government mean while drew up an economic stabilization programme and gave more information about its economy. First repayments would be due in 1985.—Reuter.

☐ Berlin: A West Berlin court today passed a detention order on Bernard Pientka, a 21-year-old Pole who hijacked a Polish airliner yesterday and forced it to land in West Berlin, a Justice Department spokesman said.

Mr Pientka had been charged with air piracy and would be tried by a West Berlin court rather than an American military tribunal, the spokesman added.

The charge carries a minimum sentence of one year in prison. Last December a West Berlin court jailed a Pole for four years for a similar hijack.

The three Western allies—Britain, France and the United States—announced that they would protest to the Soviet Union because two MiG-21 interceptor jet aircraft had crossed into West Berlin airspace on the tail of the airliner.

The Polish news agency PAP said the man had commandeered the airline during an internal flight from Katowice to Gdansk threatening a stewardess with a hand grenade and a home-made gun. He forced the aircraft to land at the American military base of Vemplehof—Reuter.

Two in harmony: Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan sharing a joke at a reception in Ottawa.

Five hurt in Swiss bomb blast

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, July 22

Two terrorist bombs—the fourth and fifth this week—exploded during the rush-hour tonight at Geneva's main railway station.

The first to go off was hidden in a luggage locker in the hall leading to the platforms.

A young Swiss man was seriously injured, and his sister, aged 17, suffered extensive burns from the explosive charge. Another girl, also aged 17, accompanying them was hit by flying metal and was severely burned on the forearms.

An American, aged 21, sustained a chest injury and a Japanese woman tourist, aged 47, had her ear-drums damaged.

Nobody was hurt in a second, smaller explosion an hour after area had been cleared in the wake of the first blast. The second bomb too was in a left-luggage locker.

Like after the previous explosions, responsibility was claimed by the "June 9 Organization", believed to be an American terrorist group.

It was on June 9 that Swiss police arrested Mardiros Sankodigian, a Lebanese Armenian, aged 23, after a member of the Turkish consulate staff here had been shot dead in the street.

In a communiqué, passed to an Arab news agency in Beirut and broadcast today by Radio Lugano, the terrorist group said it would "continue attacks against Swiss objectives everywhere in the world" until such time as Mr Sankodigian was freed.

According to police, the time bombs being used by terrorists are very small. The primary purpose of the indiscriminate daily bombings appear to be to arouse unease among the population.

Since 1976 terrorist groups describing themselves as Armenian have been responsible for about a score of explosions at Swiss offices in Rome, Paris, London, Los Angeles, Beirut and Tehran.

Clash over interest rates

Hard US line forces allies to take deflationary measures

From David Blake, Ottawa, July 22

Resigned to the fact that no cut in American interest rates is imminent, West Germany last night was the first country to take action to protect its own economy from the consequences.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, told a press conference at the end of the Ottawa summit that he intended to cut his Government's budget deficit on returning to Bonn. Plans drawn up by Herr Hans Matthöffer, the Finance Minister, for cuts in spending will now go ahead.

Herr Schmidt said: "We have decided that the state should step back as a public borrower to give the Central Bank more leeway in dealing with interest rates".

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, had earlier indicated that measures are likely to be taken in the autumn to cut his Government's deficit.

All of the United States' partners had hoped that American interest rates might fall in the near future, thus easing pressure on their currencies. But the hard line adopted by President Reagan means that they now need to take deflationary action at home to protect their currencies and thus hold down inflation.

Although the leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Italy, Canada and the United States attending the summit expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the meeting, there will be intense activity in the coming months to try to deal with all the problems the summit failed to resolve.

Interest rates and currency stability are the most important of these. Apart from cutting back deficits at home in order to reduce what Herr Schmidt called the highest interest rates since the birth of Christ, the governments of the states of the European Community and Japan are looking with increasing interest at the prospect for joint intervention in foreign exchange markets.

There will also have to be intensive discussion on what to do over trade with Eastern Europe. A last-minute attempt by Washington to get a paragraph in the summit declaration warning of the dangers of excessive reliance on the Soviet Union, and limiting high-technology exports which might be distantly related to military use, was rebuffed by the Germans.

High-level talks are to take place over the coming months and there will be a meeting of Nato's Cocom committee in the autumn to discuss military matters. There are no signs that the West Germans intend to give ground on this issue and there is no possibility that they will abandon a proposed gas pipeline to carry gas from the Soviet Union to West Germany.

Trade questions will feature prominently over the next year. The European nations made no direct criticism of Japan at the conference. There will be a meeting of ministers of Gatt (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) next year and there will be special sessions to monitor trade issues. The effect of this is to put off a final decision on trade relations with Japan until 1982.

However, European officials from the EEC are very pleased with the decisions on future meetings, which they think give them an opportunity to put double pressure on the Japanese.

Bani-Sadr letter advocates rebellion

By Bazhir Teimburian

Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the deposed president of Iran, has raised the flag of rebellion against Ayatollah Khomeini and the ruling clergy, according to reports in Iranian circles in London.

In a personal letter to Mr Massud Rajavi, leader of the left-wing Islamic Mujahedin guerrilla organization, he has advocated the setting up of a National Council of Resistance at a secret spot in Iran, to comprise the Mujahedin and any organizations and individuals willing to fight for the restoration of democracy in the country.

The former president is believed to be hiding in Iran. Details of his letter, which was signed on July 18, reached London yesterday. Mr Bani-Sadr, embittered by the manner of his overthrow and the subsequent accusations of treason levelled against him by the Iranian press, describes the situation there as disastrous.

"The nation has to endure civil and foreign war, numerous executions of people, including children, for voicing opposition to the regime, also the torturing of political prisoners and economic collapse."

The council proposed by Mr Bani-Sadr would act as a national parliament until free elections could be held.

The alliance would have to be situated where it could exercise full control, such as the Kurdish provinces in the mountainous western region of Iran. There, some 12,000 guerrillas of the Kurdish Democratic Party have been fighting against the regime of the ayatollahs for the past two years. Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajavi are known to have been in contact with Dr Abdolrahman Qassemlou, the Kurdish leader, and have discussed with him the prospect of a formal alliance.

If the negotiations are successful a formidable challenge could be posed to the clergy. By signing his letter to Mr Rajavi as the "elected President of Iran," Mr Bani-Sadr makes it clear that he still regards himself as the country's legal head of state.

Bani-Sadr: "Rebellion".

Rajai is backed by three rivals

Tehran, July 22.—Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, who is considered a certainty to win the Iranian presidential election on Friday, has received an additional boost. The other three candidates in the race have called on their countrymen to vote for him.

Mr Rajai's election will also be a victory for the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), which has backed his candidacy, although he is not a party member and the other three candidates are.

With Mr Rajai in the post of chief executive, the IRP will attain harmony between the branches of power, conciliating the presidency—used by Mr Abolhassan Bani Sadr, the ousted president, to oppose aspects of the regime—with the Government and the courts.

The new president will have his work cut out for him. Mr Rajai will take office when Iran, at war with Iraq for the past 10 months and faced with a drop in oil exports, is being swept with the biggest wave of violence since the revolution.

Since the bombing of the IRP headquarters on June 28, in which Ayatollah Muhammad Behesti and more than 70 party members were killed, dozens of attacks have occurred.

On Monday one of the four presidential candidates, Habibollah Asghar Oladi, received minor bullet wounds in an attack. A few hours later gunmen seriously wounded the bodyguard of Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Nategh-Nuri, the representative of Ayatollah Khomeini in his "crusade for reconstruction".

Nearly 200 opponents of the regime have been executed over the past month, most of them after being found guilty of "corruption on earth" and "war against God".

Concern has been expressed over the danger of an attack on Mr Rajai.

Yesterday he chose not to attend the only electoral meeting which has been organized for him in Tehran. Pamphlets in support of him were dropped by helicopter over the capital early today.

The authorities have banned all motor cycle traffic on election day. Most of the attacks in recent days were made by men on motor cycles, and the newspaper *Islamic Republic* has said that "mercenary agents of America reportedly intend to perturb the elections" using motor cycles.

The main remaining doubt about the election is voter turnout. The authorities hope Mr Rajai will obtain more than the 11 million votes that swept Mr Bani-Sadr into office in January, 1980, demonstrating the isolation of opposition elements—the National Front, leftist groups and the former president—which have called for an election boycott.

Parliament has lowered the voting age for the presidential balloting from 16 to 15, adding some 800,000 voters to the electorate of 21 million.

Ayatollah Khomeini has called on Iranians to vote as a religious duty. The Iranian Liberation Movement of Mr Mehdi Bazargan, a former Prime Minister, did not attempt to put up a candidate, while the Tudeh (Communist) party and its allies have supported Mr Rajai.—AFP

Soviet marshal feels confident of Polish forces' reliability as allies

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 22

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defence, today told General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister that the Soviet armed forces were confident the Poles would prove reliable allies and rebuff anti-socialist forces in their country.

His message, published in the army newspaper *Red Star*, comes hard on the heels of a similar expression of confidence from President Brezhnev and Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister.

Yesterday the two men sent a relatively warm message of congratulation to mark Poland's national day, and indicated that they believed the Polish party would now be able to settle down to running the country.

Marshal Ustinov, in his message to General Jaruzelski, who is also Minister of Defence, said Poland's armed forces were celebrating the festival in a difficult political atmosphere.

"Hostile forces in the country and abroad are carrying out open attacks on socialism in Poland, provoking complications in Poland's relations with its allies," he said. But Soviet troops believed their comrades-in-arms would "guarantee a reliable defence of socialist gains in their country."

Mr Viktor Grishin, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Polish party congress, returned home yesterday, and has presumably been briefing his Politburo colleagues on the turbulent and unusual congress.

The Russians, who were markedly cool in their message of congratulation to Mr Stanislaw Kania on his reelection as party secretary, appear to have been somewhat reassured that the party has at last managed to get a grip on events, Mr Brezhnev's message said the congress had set the task of stabilizing the situation and leading the country out of crisis.

In contrast to his stiff greeting to Mr Kania last week that began "respected comrade", yesterday's message called him "dear comrade", the normal address for leaders of fraternal parties.

He said the Polish party was firmly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and was "undoubtedly" able to unite all the working people and rally them in resistance to anarchy and counter-revolution.

Polish sailors march in the National Day parade in Victory Square, Warsaw, yesterday.

Mr Grishin, who repeated the widely publicized Soviet worries over Poland in his opening address to the congress, was a little more optimistic by the end. Speaking at a meeting of foreign delegates with the new Polish Central Committee just before returning home, he said the congress had faced important tasks.

The Russians have not hidden their wish to see the smack of firm government in Poland.

Moscow will be watching to see whether Warsaw makes any more concessions in the face of new strike threats. The Russians were alarmed by the demand by airline staff to be allowed to select their own chief, and Press comment was especially scathing on demands for workers' control — an issue that in Moscow looks dangerously like the deeply suspect Yugoslav system.

IN BRIEF

Begum Bhutto is freed from jail

Karachi. — Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the executed former Pakistan Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was released here after five months of preventive detention in Karachi jail.

Mrs Bhutto, who heads the banned Pakistan Peoples Party of her late husband, was arrested along with her daughter Benazir, after the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner last March. According to official sources Miss Bhutto is also likely to be released soon.—AFP.

Salvador negotiations

Washington.—El Salvadore's left-wing rebels, in an unexpected reversal of policy, announced their readiness to negotiate with the ruling right-wing junta for a political settlement of their armed conflict. They gave as the sole condition the presence of non-Salvadorean mediators acceptable to both sides.

Giant tanker aground

Zeebrugge. — The 275,000-ton Liberian-registered tanker World Dignity ran aground on a sandbank while manoeuvring to enter Zeebrugge port. Belgian officials said seven tugs were called to free the vessel.

Publisher arrested

Milan.—Police have arrested Giovanni Fabbri, an Italian publishing magnate, on charges of illegally trying to export antiques and art works worth more than £500,000 out of Italy.

Monsoon kills 300

Delhi.—Rivers swollen by monsoons in western and north-eastern India have ravaged farming communities and villages, resulting in more than 300 deaths, mainly in Jaipur state, officials said.

Husband's revenge

Montbeliard.—A French steel worker aged 41 went on a killing spree near here today and in succession shot dead his estranged wife, her lover and four other people, including one of his bosses.

Road reopened

Lusaka.—The road from Zambia and Zaire to the Angolan port of Lubito, closed since 1975, is now open to traffic, an advertisement in the *Zambia Daily Mail* said.

Tanker burns

La Spezia, Italy.—Two crewmen died and a third was seriously injured in a fire on the 51,244-ton Sinioa, a Liberian-registered oil tanker, in La Spezia harbour.

Guards defect

Schachendorf, Austria.—Two unarmed Hungarian border guards fled across the border to Austria and applied for political asylum, police said.

West renews efforts to free Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford, Ottawa, July 22

The five countries of the Western contact group, which have been dealing with the problem of Namibia (south-west Africa) since 1977, are to make a new attempt to bring the disputed territory to independence.

The foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany met at the Ottawa economic summit to examine ways to break the deadlock reached when the settlement talks collapsed in Geneva last January.

The ministers also heard a report from Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, on the talks which the Americans have been holding with South Africa during the past few months on ways of reviving the United Nations settlement initiative on Namibia.

Officials representing the five contact group states are to hold talks in Europe next week. This meeting is designed to pave the way for talks at a ministerial level when the foreign ministers gather in New York for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in September.

A communiqué from the five, which was released today, reaffirmed the will of the five countries to bring Namibia to independence within the framework of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435.

A British official said yesterday that although the Americans had made considerable progress in their talks with the South Africans, this had still not been sufficient to establish a framework for further negotiations.

☐ Three main points are being reviewed by the contact group, according to sources in London (David Spanier writes).

These are to ensure that the United Nations acts impartially in dealing with the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) on the one side and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance on the other; the need for constitutional restraints to be built into the independence arrangements to prevent a "winner takes all" result in the election; and; discussion of the composition of the proposed United Nations force, which would supervise the run-up to independence.

☐ Resolution 435 enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of the international community, a statement issued by Swapo in London said.

Swapo, the sole political and military liberation movement in Namibia recognized by the United Nations, said it took great exception to the proposed changes in the resolution.

It called on the contact group to acknowledge that "South African intransigence is the problem and the regime will have to be forced into a settlement.

"The only honest course for the five Western countries is to support comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa", the statement added.

TWO-LINE WHIP FOR BBC DEBATE

By Kenneth Gosling

The British Government has taken the exceptional step of issuing a two-line whip to Conservative peers over the next week's Lords debate on a motion condemning the cuts in the BBC's External Services.

The debate is next Thursday and it is understood a strong note has also been sent to Conservative peers urging them to support the Government.

The matter is also being raised today, when members in the Commons discuss the Consolidated Fund Bill, the traditional end of session means of raising whatever subjects they choose.

Eight members have indicated a wish to speak. They include Sir Anthony Kershaw, the chairman of the Commons foreign affairs committee, which this week issued a report condemning the cuts and calling for more capital expenditure on the external services, particularly to China.

Up to yesterday 166 members had signed the all-party motion opposing the cuts which entail abolishing services in seven languages.

Strike in Argentina falters

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, July 22

Bus services were running normally and train services were only partly disrupted in Argentina today by a strike called by the Peronist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGT) in protest at low wages and rising unemployment.

The other main union group, the National Confederation of Labour (CNT) did not support the strike. The CNT is holding talks with the Government in efforts to agree on a "social pact".

According to an Argentine Railways statement, services were normal on the General Roca, San Martin, Sarmiento, Urquiza and Belgrano lines, while services between Buenos Aires and the cities of Córdoba and Tucuman were only slightly disrupted.

Most factories were closed in several southern Buenos Aires industrial areas, but some industrialists said the closures had been arranged at meetings between factory management and workers "to avoid any inconvenience".

Mystery aircraft crashes inside Soviet Union

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 22

The Russians today announced that an unidentified aircraft entered Soviet airspace from Iran last Saturday, collided with a Soviet aircraft and crashed.

The brief official announcement gave no clue to the identity or type of aircraft. Tass News Agency said it crossed the Soviet frontier near Yerevan, the Armenian capital, a few miles from the Soviet frontier with Turkey and Iran.

It did not respond to inquiries by Soviet air traffic control or to attempts to render assistance. After flying over Soviet territory for some time performing what the official agency called dangerous manoeuvres. It collided with a Soviet aircraft, fell to the ground and burnt out.

The Russians did not say whether the aircraft was civilian or military, nor whether there were any casualties. The implication is that Soviet fighters tried to intercept it.

The elay in the announcement of the incident—the first violation of Soviet airspace since the incident involving a Souht Korean passenger aircraft in the Arctic in 1978—suggests the Russians have had time to examine the wreckage and establish where the aircraft came from.

The refusal to identify the aircraft and the bald description of the incident suggests it did not belong to a Nato country, and was probably Iranian.

The Russians are trying to cultivate good relations with Iran in spite of the wave of executions of leftists, and would be anxious not to publicize an incident that could aggravate the brittle relations between the two countries.

Milk tanker run ordered by Premier to beat strike

From Doug Aiton, Melbourne, July 22

It was impossible to buy milk or bread and many other perishable foods in Melbourne today, a wet mid-winter day. Electricity was cut off for long periods and television was broadcasting for only two hours.

Melbourne is the worst-hit city in a series of strikes staged throughout the country. The strike by transport drivers who want $A20 (£12.5) a week more pay has been going all this week and the dispute is still not resolved. This has affected food supplies, particularly milk.

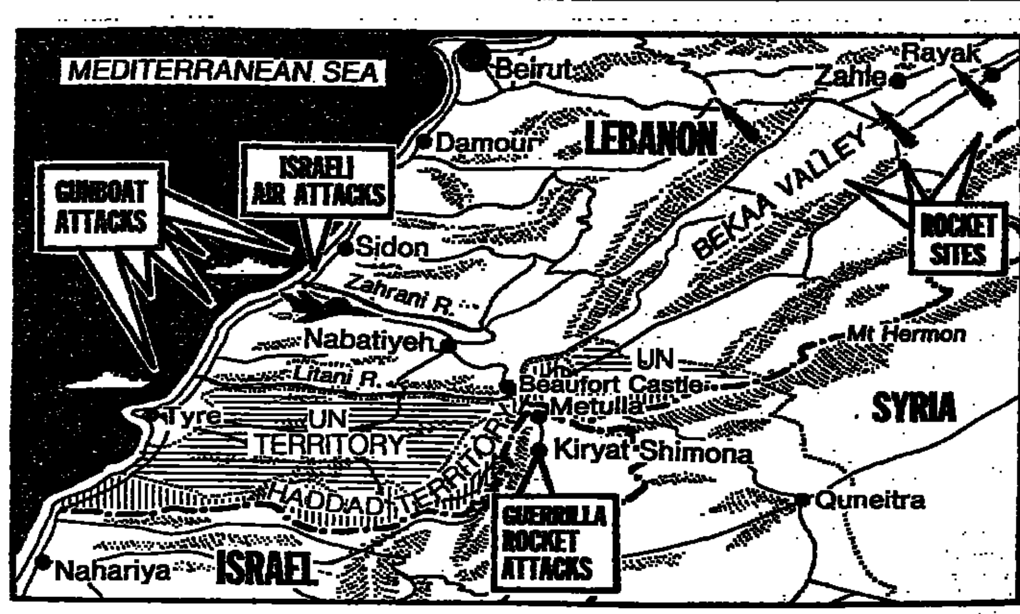
Power workers in the Latrobe valley, Victoria's electricity generating centre, have also been on strike over pay claims with the resulting power blackouts throughout the state.

Mr Lindsay Thompson, the Premier of Victoria, sensing the public outrage at stoppages which make no sense to many people, has invoked the Essential Services Act which means that he can bring in other labour when he believes the safety and security of the public is under threat.

He has ordered milk tanker drivers to go back to work. If they do not, he will bring in volunteer drivers under police protection to do their work. The Transport Workers' Union has decided to allow milk deliveries to continue and production should be back to normal by tomorrow.

Dairy farmers angered by having to work as usual only to throw the milk away, have been bringing in their supplies of milk to Melbourne.

There seems little doubt that the public have almost reached breaking point over the latest strikes. Strike breaking techniques such as those of invoking the Emergency Act and bringing milk to the city have met no resistance from the unions.



Egypt says Israeli raids are reckless

From Our Own Correspondent, Cairo, July 22

Mr Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice-President today said the Israeli raids on Lebanon were reckless and could sabotage Egyptian-Israeli peace.

Mr Mubarak's warning, made in a speech marking the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, was the highest-level public condemnation in Egypt so far of the Israeli raids. Mr Mubarak stressed that Egypt was committed to the peace process but there has been growing concern among officials and diplomats here that Israeli aggression is undermining President Anwar Sadat's position at home.

One western diplomat said: "There is an increasing criticism of Sadat here. Because of his peace efforts, Israel is confident of no retaliation from Egypt when it attacks other Arab countries." Egypt, with its population of 43 million, is the most powerful Arab nation, and is generally regarded as the only Arab country capable of posing a serious threat to Israel.

Mr Sadat has argued since his visit to Jerusalem in 1977 that his initiative will pave the way for a just settlement for everyone in the Middle East. The peace initiative has previously escaped criticism in Egypt because it offered hopes of prosperity, but the Israeli attacks on Iraq and Lebanon have led many to claim it is giving Israel a free hand to destroy its Arab neighbours.

Mr Hubarak said today: "We see Israel returning to the mentality prevailing before peace, and denying the spirit of historic reconciliation. It is resorting to reckless activities in an Arab country, seeking temporary gains that will evaporate at the first test."

Mr Mubarak was representing Mr Sadat at the ceremony, which was held one day early as the anniversary of the overthrow of King Farouk is a public holiday.

□ Washington: Mr Ephraim Evron, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, today told Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, that the suspension of the delivery of F16 fighter-bombers would only hurt the cause of peace in the Middle East (Nicholas Hirst writes).

Mr Evron told Mr Haig that the hostilities in Lebanon were not started by Israel. Israel could not tolerate artillery and rocket fire from the Palestine Liberation Organization operating from across the Lebanese border. He said the suspension would destabilize the area and

Fighting intensifies as hopes fade for Habib mission

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 22

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Beirut today with an Israeli authorization to negotiate a ceasefire after 12 days of hostilities along the Lebanese-Israeli border.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has asked Mr Habib to try to establish "peaceful relations between Israel and Lebanon", but he rejected any direct or indirect contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Habib's mission appears to be doomed from the start, because the Lebanese Government has no power over the estimated 400,000 Palestinians in the country and refuses to talk about an agreement that could be interpreted as a peace treaty with Israel.

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday decided that Mr Habib's contacts should be with President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, "and not with Arab terrorist organizations whose declared aim is the destruction of Israel and its people".

Mr Habib said: "On the basis of the statement of the Government of Israel, I will proceed with my mission as drafted by President Reagan to seek to secure a ceasefire along the Israeli-Lebanese border as a first step to bringing calm to the area."

The difference between a ceasefire and a Lebanese-Israeli peace tends to reflect the disagreement between Israel and the United States over the interpretation of Mr Habib's mission. While Washington wants its envoy to try to put an end to the fighting, Israel wants him to make peace arrangements with the state of Lebanon.

The Israeli Government gave no indication it would halt its strikes against Palestinian positions in Lebanon.

Mr Habib met Mr Sarkis today, but declined, as usual, to reveal any details to reporters later. It was not clear whether he planned to have any contacts with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader. It appears that negotiations with PLO are being conducted through Mr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, Major General William Callaghan, the Irish Commander of the United Nationals Interim Force in Lebanon.

Mr Habib later flew on to Jiddah for talks with Saudi Arabian leaders.

Mr Arafat announced last night that the Palestinians agreed in principle to discontinue their shelling of Israeli territory from southern Lebanon, but his sources made this dependent on a halt to Israeli attacks on the Palestinians and other targets in Lebanon. This demand would be just as difficult to achieve as Israel's demand for the termination of all Palestinian guerrilla activities.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Padestine said today: "The resistance movement will continue to fight. It will not respond to a ceasefire call." He said that as a result of the guerrilla bombardment of northern Israel, 60 per cent of the inhabitants of Jewish settlements in Upper Galille had been forced to leave their homes.

Attempts to achieve a ceasefire have had no effect on the fighting, which continued throughout the day. Israeli and Palestinian forces engaged in one of the fiercest artillery and rocket exchanges across the border since the latest escalation started two weeks ago.

Several Israeli warplanes also attacked targets along the southern Lebanese coast and further inland. An Israeli military spokesman said the bombing raid concentrated on new makeshift bridges which he said had been put up by the guerrillas across the Qasmiya Bridge and at Zahrani just south of Sidon.

The Palestinians said their forces repelled a column of Israeli troops, backed by tanks and armoured vehicles, at the Khardali Bridge, close to the strategic Palestinian stronghold at Beaufort Castle. The twelfth century fortress has been a target of repeated Israeli air strikes and artillery shelling during the past few days.

Israel has denied its forces crossed the border into Lebanon, but a United Nations spokesman in Beirut said there had been considerable movement by Israeli forces in the border area.

Israeli gunboats again shelled the Lebanese coastline at the point of Zaharani, between the ports of Sidon and Tyre, setting a petrol storage tank at the local refinery on fire, the Palestinians said. They said they foiled an Israeli attempt to land troops at Zaharani from the sea.

In another development, the PLO today blamed Israel for an explosion in front of its Beirut offices yesterday. "This is part of the genocidal war being waged by Begin", a spokesman said. The explosion took place only an hour after several key PLO officials had left a meeting at the offices.

Solution of EEC budget fight in sight

From Peter Norman
Brussels, July 22

A solution to the seven-month-old dispute between the European Commission and France and West Germany over the 1981 Community budget was in sight today after budget ministers from the 10 member states had agreed to trim 197m European Currency Units (about £108m) off spending planned for this year.

Provided the European Parliament agrees to the compromise when it next meets in September, France and West Germany will drop their objections to this year's budget and both countries as well as Belgium will approve a 366m ECU supplementary budget for 1980 that has also been disputed.

The ministers agreed conditionally on a rectifying budget for this year that will reallocate some 521m ECUs no longer needed to support farm prices to cover increased payments by the EEC regional fund, increased food aid and more aid to Third World countries as well as cut back the overall level of community spending.

A delegation from the European Parliament was given the details of the plan at a meeting with the ministers in Brussels today and the first indications were that it would be approved.

The three countries have been refusing to make payments to cover those parts of the two budgets to which they objected. If Parliament approves the compromise, they will make good their arrears and the threat of a constitutional dispute before the European Court will have been lifted.

Today's compromise was pushed through by the British presidency of the Community on the basis of proposals put forward by the Commission.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, said it was "a very good beginning". The changes made to the Community's 1981 spending plans improved the budgetary balance. The compromise, if adopted by Parliament, would clear up the problems surrounding the 1980 and 1981 budgets and enable the community to agree a budget for next year without fear of doubt about its legal validity, he added.

The rise in world food prices has enabled the Community to reallocate 521m ECUs from the money it would normally spend on subsidising agricultural exports. The regional fund will gain 200m ECUs from this and other savings, 100m ECUs more will be spent on food aid and 60m ECUs will go on increased aid to developing countries not associated with the EEC.

The ministers will tomorrow discuss the Commission's propoal for the 1982 budget. The Commission has suggested a 16 per cent increase in spending, to 22,381m ECUs, a level that is almost certain to be rejected as too high by the Council.

CIA secrets released in error

Washington, July 22.—The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has said the Freedom of Information Act has caused classified material to be released mistakenly. A supporter of the Act said secret material was leaked deliberately for political purposes.

The statements were made yesterday to the Senate intelligence committee as officials of the principal United States intelligence agencies continued to ask Congress to exempt them from the law, which was passed 15 years ago. "There have been mistakes, through which the CIA inadvertently released information that was of enormous concern," Mr Bobby Inman, Deputy CIA Director, said.

Without giving details, he said that one such case endangered the life of an intelligence source, while others resulted in disclosure of confidential material supplied by foreign governments. He said the law required the agency to divert experienced personnel to review requests for information and made it more difficult to recruit sources because of a perception abroad that the CIA could not keep secrets.

The testimony of the intelligence officials was challenged by spokesmen for the American Newspaper Publishers Association and Sigma Delta Chi, a journalists' group.

"It seems somewhat improbable that agencies with a sophisticated capability for evaluating information could inadvertently release classified data," Mr Robert Lewis, of Sigma Delta Chi, said.—AP.

Scandals may harm Reagan advisers

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 22

A bizarre set of unrelated episodes involving bankrfupt companies, missing financiers and cslose advisers to President Reagan, is now unfolding and is bound to damage the Administration.

The White House is refusing to comment on developments that most concern Mr William Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr Richard Allen, head of the National Security Council.

One affair that has already embarrassed the President concerns the resignation last week of Mr Max Hugel, director of operations at the CIA, who was accused in a *Washington Post* interview by one of his former business partners, Mr Samuel McNell, of improper dealings. Mr Hugel resigned, but denied all charges and now a mystery is developing with Mr McNell at its centre.

Today, the Triad Energy Corporation, a medium-sized oil and gas company, asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to help it trace $2.5m (£1.3m) in cash that is missing, as well as missing bank records and financial statements. Also missing from Triad is its president, Mr McNell.

Nobody at Triad has been able to discover the whereabouts of Mr McNell since he issued his charges against Mr Hugel in the *Washington Post* last week.

Mr Hugel was a close friend of Mr Casey and his resignation coincided with a ruling by a New York judge in a case of a now defunct company called Multiponics Incorporated that had been launched in the 1960s by Mr Casey.

Investors in the company are suing to get some of their money back and the judge declared that Mr Casey and his fellow directors had "omitted and misrepresented facts" to investors.

This matter, together with the share dealings of Mr Hugel and his relationship with Mr Casey, was enough to stimulate investigations

Today Senator Daniel Moynihan of New York complained in blunt terms that the White House and the Justice Department are refusing to help with the congressional investigations. The senator said that "if they are going to cover up, they are going to lose themselves a director of the CIA".

Now if all this was not bad enough for an Administration that has sought to promote an image of integrity and candour, the dealings of Mr Robert Vesco, the fugitive from United States law, who presided over the final demise of Investors Overseas Services, have once again surfaced to trouble the White House.

The *Boston Globe* reported that after detailed investigations, including an interview with Mr Vesco, it appears that Mr Richard Allen has not fully disclosed all his past dealings with the financier.

Mud on his face and a protester's loud-hailer in his ear fail to disturb the composure of Police Commander Nick Huggoad during the first rugby match of the Springboks tour at Gisborn e, New Zealand.

Muldoon unmoved by critics and pressures

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, July 22

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, today dismissed any possibility of New Zealand's being expelled from the Commonwealth over its policy of sporting contact with South Africa.

"If New Zealand were forced out, there would be such a revulsion of feeling in Britain, Australia and Canada that if those Governments were to acquiesce they would fall," he said. "I have not the slightest doubt about that."

Mr Muldoon also said he was confident that Britain would stand behind New Zealand at the Commonwealth leaders' conference in Melbourne in September.

Yesterday Commonwealth High Commissioners in London moved the venue of the finance ministers' meeting from Auckland to the Bahamas because of the presence of the Springboks rugby team in New Zealand.

Today Mr Muldoon rejected suggestions that New Zealand could find itself isolated in Melbourne in the same way.

He noted that the British representative at the High Commissioners' meeting was a senior civil servant. "In Melbourne we will have the British Prime Minister. If I can put it this way, she is a horse of different colour."

The Prime Minister said that his office was collecting information on human rights in other Commonwealth countries to support his claim that other countries were in no position to criticize his Government's policy. In a snap debate in Parliament on yesterday's decision, Mr Muldoon said he was alarmed at the double standards being applied by Third World countries.

Mr Wallace Rowling, the Leader of the Opposition, who was not present for the debate, said from Hamilton that the issue was not a Third World one. Australia, which was New Zealand's best friend and best trading partner had, he understood, been in the forefront of the move to change the venue.

Meanwhile, a dispute has arisen between Mr Muldoon and Mr Ces Blazey, the chairman of the Rugby Union, over whether the Government had ever made a direct attempt to have the tour called off. Mr Muldoon said today that he believed he had made a direct request at the only meeting he had had with Mr Blazey on the issue, in his office in Parliament last November.

Mr Blazey, however, said tonight that his recollection of the meeting was that Mr Muldoon pointed out the estimates of the cost of policing the tour.

The issue arose after Mr Muldoon earlier today expressed disagreement with comments by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, in London that the Commonwealth view was that the Government had not done all it could to discourage the tour.

Violence as Springboks win match

Gisborne, July 22.—Anti-apartheid demonstrators fought police and rugby fans here today as the South African Springboks won the first game of their New Zealand tour.

They defeated Poverty Bay 24—6 while police and spectators held back demonstrators who tried to enter the ground by breaking a fence. Police made 13 arrests among the 300 protesters and drafted in extra men to form a wall in front of the broken fence. The match, watched by 10,000 people, went ahead.

As many as 14,000 New Zealanders took part in protest marches throughout the country today. Police arrested 111 people.

There were arrests in Wellington when protesters occupied the headquarters of the ruling National Party. Protesters chained themselves in National Party offices in Dunedin. A taxi driver there drove into a group of protesters. Injuries, as elsewhere, were minor.

In Auckland and Christchurch police made arrests as protesters tore down fences at the main rugby grounds. Police said those arrested would be charged with various offences, including assaulting police and resisting arrest.

Chief Superintendent Brian Davies, who is in charge of policing the tour, told a press conference that the police tactic was minimum deployment with reserves if needed.

Match report, page 18

RAIN PUTS DANUBE AT DANGER

Vienna, July 22.—The worst rainfalls recorded in 124 years and summer snowstorms sweeping Europe have taken 12 lives and caused damage amounting to millions of dollars, officials said yesterday.

"We have had the heaviest rainfalls since 1857 in the past four days," an Austrian Government official said. "The damage done by the floods can not yet be estimated, but it will certainly run into millions of dollars."

In Austria four people were drowned in the floods of the Danube river that was still rising at a rate of 1in (2.5cm) an hour and approached the emergency mark at Vienna.

In West Germany four people, including a two-year-old girl, were reported dead in the flooded rivers in south Germany. In France three alpinists were found frozen to death in the high Alps in a remote hut blocked by avalanches.

In Czechoslovakia one person was drowned in the floods of the Vltava river in the western outskirts of Prague during rescue actions, the CTK news agency said. The report said "Hundreds of houses had to be evacuated along the Elbe river that flooded large parts of the rural area near the town of Melnik in central Bohemia."

A new wave of floods on the Danube from Germany threatened Austria as the border crossing point at Passau had to be closed

In Vienna the rail track along the bank of the Danube was flooded and the level of the river, neared the dangerous mark of 24ft that would inundate housing areas.

"We hope it won't happen," one city official said. "If we are spared new rainfalls we will probably escape another disaster."

Weather experts predicted no new rainfalls for the next 24 hours, but said it will probably rain again before the weekend. Alpine peaks in Austria, France and West Germany were covered with a new layer of 10ft of snow.—UPI

Hollywood stranglings prosecutor overruled

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, July 22

In an extraordinary move, a Los Angeles judge yesterday ordered the district attorney to bring Angelo Buono, the man accused of being the Hollywood hillside strangler, to trial for the murder of 10 women although the prosecution has asked to drop all charges.

Mr Roger Kelly, the deputy district attorney, asked Judge Ronald George to dismiss the charges against the 46-year-old upholsterer because the prosecution's key witness, Mr Kenneth Bianchi, Mr Buono's cousin, kept changing his testimony and was no longer considered a reliable witness.

Much to the surprise of the prosecutor the judge, who would usually grant such motions as a matter of course, denied it. Instead he ruled that he was prepared to call the state attorney general's office or appoint a special prosecutor if the district attorney failed "vigorously and effectively" to resume prosecution against Mr Buono, who has been in jail since October, 1979.

Denying the prosecution's request to dismiss the charges, he said he would not be a rubber stamp for the prosecution. He set September 15 as a murder trial date and gave the defence and prosecution a week in which to appeal against his ruling. Mr Buono faces 11 other criminal charges.

In requesting the dismissal, the deputy attorney had explained that Mr Kenneth Bianchi, who has already pleaded guilty to two murders in Washington and three in Hollywood, and had been given life imprisonment by a Washington court, had changed his version of events surrounding the murders.

He said that for this reason Mr Bianchi could no longer be considered the cornerstone of the prosecution's case against his cousin.

Last year, Mr Bianchi had made a deal with prosecutors that he would testify against his cousin in return for not being given the death penalty.

Legacy of a reluctant refugee

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 22

The case of Dr Kalman Szabo, the reluctant Hungarian refugee, is straining Greek-Hungarian diplomatic relations barely a week after a cordial and successful visit here by the Prime Minister of Hungary.

Mr Istvan Dobos, the Hungarian ambassador, was summoned to the Greek foreign ministry today to give an explanation for an embassy statement insinuating that the Greek authorities had put pressure on Dr Szabo to defect.

The embassy, announcing the repatriation of the Hungarian academic rejected the Greek Foreign Ministry's version that Dr Szabo, after jumping out of a second-floor window of the Hungarian embassy in Athens, had applied for political asylum. But later changed his mind.

"Szabo," said the statement, "repeatedly emphasized, in the presence of Greek and Hungarian officials while he was in hospital, that he never intended to seek political asylum in Greece, nor did anyone succeed in convincing him by means of slander, to do so." The statement also spoke of "inhuman conditions" under which, it said, Dr Szabo had been treated.

Greek officials are seriously upset because they feel they had leaned over backwards to ease the Hungarians out of a particularly embarrassing situation, at a time when the Greek Government itself had been under opposition fire for its handling of the case of the Turkish political refugees.

At least three Turks who fled to Greece and had sought political asylum were repatriated in violation of Greece's international commitments

A vividly pictorial portrayal of this vexing issue was given in a cartoon of the opposition daily *Vima* which showed two secret servicemen—sunglasses, raincoats and all—breezing into the Prime Minister's office to say: "Funny thing. The Turks did not want the latest defector back. We almost had to force him on them". To which a horrified Premier exclaimed: "Which defector, you fools, the Hungarian?"

Mauroy appoints 'eyes' to firms facing nationalization

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 22

Fourteen "delegates" have been appointed by the French government to the companies due for nationalization, one to each of the five big private banks, one to the smaller establishments, and one to each of the eight industrial groups. Three companies with a majority of foreign capital are not affected.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, in announcing the decision, insisted that the 14 men were not intended by the Government to act as inquisitors, or take power over the heads of the existing management, but to "establish a permanent contact between them and the Government".

They are also to examine "the concrete problems" raised by nationalization, and these are many, the more so as the Government, with little practical experience of industrial concerns, has not yet worked out in detail its doctrine on the subject.

These men, if they are not meant to be inquisitors, will nevertheless act as the eyes of the Government inside each of the concerns to which they are assigned. They are to inform the Government of their mechanisms, and to forestall any attempts to evade nationalization by hiving off part of their capital and their activities to subsidiaries, which do not come under the axe.

Their selection was not an easy one. They had, as *Le Monde* points out, to have the necessary qualifications and experience, to be sympathetic to the Government's aims, and to be capable of earning the respect not only of management, but also of the staff and the unions.

All of them are senior officials, with practical experience of banking or industry. One of them, for instance, M Aimie Teyssier D'Orfeuil, who is appointed as delegate to Paribas, was a Government commissioner with the group from 1966 to 1968, and afterwards at one of its subsidiaries. At one time, he also served as an expert on the staff of the Finance Minister.

The delegates will hold their post until the tabling of the nationalization Bill in the autumn, which is a very short time in which to familiarize themselves with their jobs, and therefore to act effectively.

M Mauroy has gone out of his way to reassure the banks and firms concerned, and to impress upon them that the Government was determined to go ahead with the proposed nationalizations, but not in a precipitate or haphazard manner.

The clean sweep of all the senior executives of the state radio and television companies inherited from the Giscardian regime was taken a step farther today with the resignation—at the request of the Prime Minister—of M Jean-Louis Guillaud, the president of the First Television channel. He is a journalist with nearly 20 years' experience of the television medium.

M Guillaud had repeatedly stated that he had no intention of leaving his post, and he was under no pressure from his staff to do so.

M Jacques Boutet, a member of the State Council, who presided over the official television control commission during the last elections, and singled himself out by his zeal in pouncing on any transgression of the rules, will be M Guillaud's successor. His appointment will be made official at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

The last senior executive likely to be removed is Mme Jacqueline Baudrier, the president of Radio-France, who has also stated her intention not to resign. However, she might not be removed until after the vote on the new radio and television Bill at the end of the year.

Thus, what is tantamount to a "witch hunt" goes on. It is likely to spread in the coming weeks to the lower echelons of the radio and television companies, in spite of repeated assurances by M Georges Fillioud, the Minister for Communication, that there would be no "witch hunt".

Sandinistas confuse Nicaragua business

From Stephen Downer
Managua, July 22

The head of Nicaragua's largest private business organization has accused the revolutionary government of creating panic with a number of decrees affecting private property announced last weekend.

"A great panic has been created by what has been said," Señor Enrique Dreyfus, president of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, told reporters last night.

"We have had calls from abroad and from people connected to our organization asking what it all means. There is confusion and concern."

The council, known by its Spanish initials of Cosep, held an emergency meeting behind locked doors last night to discuss Sunday's speech by Señor Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of National Reconstruction.

Señor Ortega announced the confiscation and the nationalization of 14 companies (originally counted as 15) and the expropriation of all properties left empty for six months, among other measures.

Another of the decrees was the confiscation of all property from any one found guilty of counter-revolutionary activity.

The Council of State, which has to approve the decrees, is dominated by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the former guerrilla organization now dictating government policy in Nicaragua.

Señor Dreyfus, a clay-tile manufacturer and farmer, said the confiscation of properties might be referred to consideration of international tribunals.

Some of the other measures announced by Señor Ortega, a member of the powerful, nine-man Sandinista directorate, constituted violations of human rights, as recognized by the United Nations.

He added that "everyone has a right to dissent and participate in politics freely without being called a counter-revolutionary".

He praised some government actions, such as agrarian reforms, "but the important thing is production". He wondered whether Nicaragua, which has primarily an agricultural-based economy, could maintain the necessary productivity.

Economically, Nicaragua's situation was sick and serious efforts had to be made to reactivate the economy, which was running into debt at the rate of $1.5m (£750,000) a day.

The gross national product this year will be no better than it was in 1960. About 40 per cent of Nicaragua's professionals, such as engineers, doctors and lawyers, had left since the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza in 1979 and the seizure of power by the Sandinistas.

"We have certain conditions here that make it difficult for private enterprise to develop. There's a problem between what the Sandinistas say and do."

For a mixed economy, advocated by Señor Ortega, to be successful "you have to have a basic political framework, political pluralism, democracy, law and order".

Gurjeet, the bridegroom, and Aditi in front of the floral canopy.

Ceremony focused on flowers

Splendour at a Sikh wedding

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, July 22

Gurjeet sat on the floor waiting for his bride. He looked quite a prince, composed, straight-backed, bearded and handsome. His saffron turban was decorated with gold thread. He wore a long ivory silk coat and narrow white trousers, and clutched a curved sword, symbol of his determination to protect his wife, and in keeping with the fighting traditions of the Sikhs.

He counted himself a fortunate man. Like his father, he is an emigré doctor, with a good practice in Nigeria. When he began to think seriously of marriage a year or so ago he thought of Aditi in Delhi. She belonged to a family known to his. They had known each other as children and he remembered her as a pretty girl.

He returned to India and inquired about Aditi. She was free, 19 and strikingly beautiful. They met and were attracted. And, as is still the way for the great majority of Indians, the course of the relationship became a matter for the parents.

Most marriages are still arranged. Parents find brides and grooms for their children with the help of marriage brokers and astrologers, through family connexions and through the classified advertisements of the Sunday newspapers.

It is the parents who weigh a girl's looks and wifely qualities, who consider a groom's income and prospects. Marriages are, to some extent, unions of families, as well as individuals, and the details of marriage are settled by the parents.

Gurjeet's marriage was slightly different, although part of a growing modern trend, in that he himself chose the girl. But he left the formalities and the question of suitability to his parents, out of respect for them, for social custom and tradition. In this he had something in common with that Prince in Britain who had to follow much the same procedure.

Having seen Aditi, Gurjeet, who is 25, returned to Nigeria and told his mother and father of his hopes. They, in turn, left for India to examine their son's choice and to talk with her parents. There was agreement and the engagement was announced. Gurjeet's parents brought Aditi sweets, clothing and bracelets, and a diamond engagement ring.

Aditi is a Hindu, but her family agreed that the wedding ceremony should be according to Sikh rites. The focus of a Hindu wedding is a fire, symbolic of the god of fire and of truthfulness. But the centre of a Sikh wedding is a flowered canopy on a dais in which reposes the holy book of the Sikhs, the *Guru Granth Sahib*.

The night before the wedding of Gurjeet and Aditi there was a celebration. Gurjeet arrived for it on a white horse accompanied by a noisy band, by dancers and people bearing lanterns on poles.

The wedding ceremony, in an hotel in Delhi, was dignified and simple. A priest clad in white sat on the dais behind the holy book and three grey-bearded men in black turbans played squeeze-box organs and a drum, and gently chanted hymns.

About 140 people assembled, women on one side, men on the other, the women in bright peach, pink and orange saris or the north Indian outfit of long dress over salwar pantaloons. Everyone was barefoot and non-Sikhs were given napkins to cover their heads.

After hymns had been sung for an hour, and Gurjeet was settled in front of the holy book, Aditi appeared in the doorway. Everyone turned.

She looked as fragile as she was beautiful, wrapped in silk and hung about with jewelry. As she walked forward the silk whispered and her bracelets tinkled, like the rustle of a Christmas tree.

She wore a pink smock dress over pink pantaloons and was swaddled in a pink, silver-embroidered shawl. On her forehead was a gold filigree disc. One side of her nose was pierced by a gold *ri*, as fine as a hair, with a small jewel suspended from it. There were heavy necklaces at her throat and her wrists were laden with bangles.

Aditi's slim hands were decorated, back and front, with designs painted with dye which takes a week to wash off. She wore her engagement ring and on the backs of her hands rested gold ornaments. Her bare feet were also adorned with temporary tattoos, and silver rings twinkled on her toes.

Attended by two girls, she made her way slowly down the room. Gurjeet was seated, cross-legged on a white sheet, in front of the floral canopy. Gentle hands guided Aditi and she sank to the floor beside her bridegroom, casting a shy glance at him from beneath lowered, long-lashed lids, half hidden by the shawl.

A saffron scarf was placed around Gurjeet's shoulders and one end of it was given to Aditi, who twisted it nervously in her fingers.

The priest uncovered the holy book and began to read. From time to time people left their places in the congregation to bow low before the book, leaving a five or 10-rupee note in offering.

After the reading the couple rose and walked slowly around the canopy, Gurjeet bearing his sword, Aditi clutching the saffron scarf linking her to her husband, walking one pace behind. After circling, they sat, and there were more prayers. Aditi's brother dabbed her nose with a handkerchief.

The couple made three more circuits of the holy book and exchanged rings. Now they were married. They ate a handful of ritual food, rather like marzipan, and people pressed forward to shower them with red rose petals.

They sat on a carpet of petals and their parents placed garlands around their necks and squeezed their shoulders and kissed their heads.

After the hour-long ceremony people began to think about the splendid lunch being prepared in the next room. The tension of the ceremony had ebbed away. Aditi no longer hid in her shawl. She smiled and began to laugh. Her husband laughed, too. Suddenly the room was filled with laughter and chatter. Some young women sniffled quietly, tears falling on to the rose petals. It was a lovely wedding.

Torture allegations tarnish Peru image

Lima, July 22.—Allegations that the police torture political detainees have tarnished the democratic image of the civilian Government in Peru and fuelled opposition demands for the repeal of tough anti-terrorist legislation.

The allegations, long voiced by the extreme left, acquired substance in a statement by the Roman Catholic Church's watchdog committee on human rights.

The committee gave details of the case of an accused leftist, Señor Edmundo Cox Beuzeville, and said that there was a certain generalization of police maltreatment of prisoners.

According to the committee, Señor Cox, nephew of a Lima bishop, had his arm broken and his shoulder discolated while he was being interrogated by the police and was denied medical assistance for 10 days.

The accusations provoked an outcry from left-wing parties, who have demanded an amnesty for the estimated 300 people held under a four-month-old anti-terrorist decree.

The decree, passed with parliamentary approval amid a spate of left-wing bomb attacks, allows police to hold suspects for up to 15 days before handing them over to the courts.

It also established tough jail sentences for those convicted of perpetrating, inciting or publishing a defence of what it defined as terrorist acts.

"The Government should grant the widest possible political amnesty, free those wrongly held as terrorists and repeal the anti-terrorist decree", Senator Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, a left winger, said.

The church's accusations were endorsed by the National Human Rights Committee (Conadeh) which said it was about to present a report giving details of more than 20 cases of alleged police torture.

"We think terrorism violates human rights and we deplore it. But in most of these cases it is incorrect to refer to terrorism, because the authorities have failed to find proof to convict anybody", Señor Moises Sibuas, a member of Conadeh, said.

He added: "What we do have proof of is the torture used on the majority of suspects."

The affair inevitably soured the otherwise excellent relations between the church and President Fernando Belaunde Terry's administration, formed a year ago.

President Belaunde initially described the allegations as rumours and said later: "Terrorists are like ladies in furs. You cannot touch them." He also suggested ironically that terrorists were becoming eligible for canonization.

But Cardinal Juan Landazuri Ricketts, the Primate of Peru, endorsed the church committee's accusations and said he had seen evidence to prove them.

The cardinal's intervention provoked a virulent attack by the pro-government daily *Ultima Hora* which, in a front-page editorial, accused him of failing to denounce human rights violations during the left-wing regime of the late General Juan Velasco Alvarado.

"Velasco persecuted, deported, abused, humiliated and confiscated . . ." *Ultima Hora* said.

Other newspapers were more moderate in tone and welcomed the promise by Señor Felipe Osterling, the Justice Minister, of an inquiry into the allegations.

President Belaunde also seemed anxious to cool the controversy when he told reporters his earlier remarks had been intended as jokes and he had not intended to offend the church.

However, political sources said the row obviously embarrassed the Government as it was about to celebrate on July 28 its first year in office since the restoration of democracy.

Summing up the affair, the pro-Government news magazine, *Caretas* commented: "Terrorism should be fought with the weapons of the law and with disciplined police efficiency. We must not allow torture to be added to terrorism. That is a spiral which has destroyed many countries".—Reuter.

PORTUGAL CLASH OVER ECONOMY

From Juan Torres
Lisbon, July 22

The Portuguese Cabinet has accused the Marxist wing of the Council of the Revolution, a watch-dog body, of attacking the basic rules of democracy by rejecting a Government Bill to change the Law of the Sector. This post-revolutionary law defined those parts of the economy that were open to private enterprise and those that were nationalized.

The Bill would open commercial banking and insurance to the private sector.

In a short statement the Government said that, having accepted the mandate of the Portuguese people in the elections of October, 1980, it would go ahead with its programme of economic reconstruction of the country's economy, despite all obstacles.

The Government has decided to divert funds from the productive side of the public sector, which is not considered to be essential to the country, and to use this money for investment in social fields.

In a radio interview last night, Senhor Carlos Macedo, the Minister for Social Affairs, admitted that he had handed in his resignation during the Cabinet meeting but had been persuaded to withdraw it by Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister.

Senhor Macedo said there were important questions of principle at stake and that he did not agree with the attitude of certain members of the extreme right-wing of the Christian Democratic Party.

Mitterrand meets little resistance from Senate

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 22

M Raymond Aron, the eminent sociologist, remarked recently that the only opposition left in France after the victory of the left in the presidential and parliamentary elections was that of the facts, and these were stubborn.

The Socialists have control of the Government, the Assembly, and to some extent the trade unions. But there is also the Senate, on which political activity is focused this week, starting with the Amnesty Bill adopted this morning by 284 votes to one. The left has only 105 seats out of 305 in the Upper House.

Under the Fifth Republic, however, its powers are very limited. It cannot overthrow the Government or obstruct the decisions of the National Assembly, but only delay them to a certain extent. It was a very different proposition under the Third Republic. The Popular Front Government of Léon Blum was overthrown by a vote of the Upper House in 1937 when it refused to grant him the full powers he asked for.

There is no indication, however, that the majority of the Senate is inclined to act as a base of resistance against the new Socialist Government.

It is in any case divided between senators hostile to any form of compromise with a government which, in their view, is the harbinger of collectivism, and those who refuse outright war and are inclined to let the Socialists have their chance. Most of the Gaullists, and the Republicans in the UDF, belong to the first group, while the Centrists are on the whole more conciliatory.

Many senators also remember that the hostility of their House to General de Gaulle nearly led to its suppression by referendum in 1969, and it was only saved by his fall. They are disinclined to push things to such clined to push things to such extremes again.

The Government is also unwilling to be involved in open war with the Senate. At the opening of the parliamentary session of July 2, the senators were struck by the flattering words used by M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, that "the political renewal chosen by Frenchmen will find in the Senate an irreplaceable framework for democratic debate".

Finally, while allergic to change, whether from the right or the left, the Senate has built up for itself a tradition of defence of individual freedom. It even once proposed the abolition of the Court for State Security, now suppressed by the Assembly.

In the debate on the extensive Amnesty Bill, which will lead to the freeing of about 5,000 people now serving sentences, the *rapporteur*, M Marcel Rudloff, of the UDF, even proposed that its scope should be *in absentia* sentences.

But the majority of the Senate can be expected to use its authority to control government action closely, and give wide publicity to warnings and criticism, as M Michel Debré, the former Prime Minister, did so effectively before General de Gaulle's return to power.

Law Report Chancery Division

Looking at previous judgments

Knightly v Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd, and Others
Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered July 17]

His Lordship struck out under Order 18, rule 19 of the Rules of the Supreme Court as disclosing no reasonable cause of action a claim by Mrs Betty Knightly, against Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd (Sun Life); Bass Ltd (Bass) and her husband Mr David Knightly. The claim was one to have set aside a possession order made against her by Master Chamberlain on April 30,1976 to Bass.

In so doing his Lordship held that it was proper to look at judgments in previous proceedings delivered by Mr Justice Oliver on November 30, 1976 and June 23, 1977; an order of Master Ball of February 1977 and the judgment and order of the Court of Appeal of April 21, 1978.

Mr Thomas A.C. Coningsby and Mr Dirik Jackson, for Mrs Knightly; Mr Leonard Bromley, QC and Mr Patrick Talbot for Sun Life; Mr John B.W. McDonnell for Bass; Mr Edward S. Cazalet, QC and Mr Andrew Moylan for Mr Knightly.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that Sun Life and Bass had applied under Order 19, rule 18 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to strike out a claim by Mrs Knightly. She had been separated for many years from her husband, Mr David Knightly, whom she appeared to have joined as a defendant in an endeavour to help her to assert a claim which he had no wish to assert himself.

On November 26, 1968, before the separation, Mrs Knightly contracted to purchase a 61-year underlease of a flat in Whitehall Court, Westminster, London for £17,000. The purchase was completed in December 1968 the legal estate being vested in Mrs Knightly alone. By a mortgage of January 10, 1969, to which Mr Knightly was a party, they mortgaged the flat to Sun Life, to secure repayment of £20,000, the mortgage also including a life policy with Sun Life.

Mrs Knightly alleged, and at this stage her allegations must be taken to be true, first, that she and her husband were intended to be joint beneficial owners of the flat, second, that that was well known to Sun Life, and third, that when the mortgage was registered on February 27, 1969 Mr Knightly was in actual occupation with herself of the flat. The property was registered land.

On February 6, 1975, after the separation, Sun Life commenced proceedings for possession alleging arrears of payments, and an order for possession was made by the master on April 30, the order being eventually executed on March 26, 1976. On April 9, 1976 Mrs Knightly applied to the master, unsuccessfully, to have the order stayed or set aside.

She did not request an adjournment to the judge and no further steps were taken in those proceedings until November 1980, when she applied to have the order for possession set aside.

On November 1, 1976 Sun Life, as mortgagee, contracted to sell the flat to Bass for £37,658. In November, Mrs Knightly issued a writ seeking to restrain completion of the contract, and applied the same day by motion to Mr Justice Oliver. Her motion was dismissed on November 30, when a speedy trial was ordered. The sale was completed shortly afterwards.

A preliminary issue was heard by Mr Justice Oliver on June 23, 1977 as to whether Mrs Knightly's statement of claim disclosed any cause of action, which he answered by dismissing the action. An appeal to the Court of Appeal was dismissed on April 21, 1978.

That must have appeared to everyone on the defendants' side, as an end to the affair. The order for possession stood, her attempt to prevent the sale had failed, and Bass were the apparent owners both at law and in equity, and had a possession order. Both Mr Justice Oliver and the Court of Appeal had taken the view that no cause of action was disclosed against either defendant.

But on June 19, 1980 the House of Lords gave their decision in *Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Boland and Another* ([1981] AC 487).

It appears that that decision may have played some part in causing Mrs Knightly to come back to court in an attempt, broadly speaking, to set aside both the possession order and the sale. In any event, on September 26, 1980 she issued the originating summons which Sun Life and Bass now sought to have struck out.

It was held in *In re Caines decd* ([1978] WLR 540), that the prohibition in Order 18, rule 19 (2) against the admission of evidence, on an application under rule 19 (1) (a), did not apply to an affidavit in support, and as was accepted, the court must look at both Mrs Knightly's affidavits, neither of which were, however, very concisely or precisely expressed.

It came as no surprise that the principal ground for the applications to strike out was based on estoppel per rem judicatam, which usually would have arisen under sub paragraphs (b) or (d).

However the effect of rule 19 (1) (a) and (3), when suitably extracted and read in the light of *In re Caines decd* was that notwithstanding the prohibition against the admission of evidence the court might strike out any originating summons and affidavits in support, on the ground that they disclosed no reasonable cause of action.

Those documents must be looked at first; they might in theory refer to a previous judgment in terms which made it clear that the claim in the new proceeding was res judicata, but the court was also entitled to look at the material case and statute law, and a previous order, even if not the subject of a reported decision, might nevertheless be part of the material case law.

As Mr Bromley, for Sun Life, rightly pointed out a court order proved iself, and need not be put in evidence. A court order could not be properly understood without looking at the record of the proceedings in which it was made. *Craven v Smith* ((1869) 4 Exch 146) clearly demonstrated that the court could always look at its own records, though not put in evidence.

It was true that there the court was only looking at the earlier record of the proceedings then before the court, but his Lordship could see no reason for stopping there; the records in other proceedings were also admissible. If consideration of them, together with material case and statute law and the pleadings, disclosed that the claim in the new proceedings was res judicata, it should be struck out.

In the present case it was right to consider the judgments of Mr Justice Oliver, and the Court of Appeal, and the master's order.

There were five alleged causes of action. First: that the sale to Bass was unlawful because none of the requirements of section 103 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, was satisfied; that no notice requiring repayment of the mortgage money had been served and that there were no arrears of interest or premiums.

Second: that the power of sale was exercised unlawfully because Sun Life acted in bad faith between December 1974 and November 1, 1976 and had obtained a possession order on affidavits alleging arrears which did not exist.

Third: that since Mrs Knightly and her husband were joint beneficial owners, she held the legal estate on trust to give effect to those interests, which were not overreached by the mortgage.

Fourth: that the mortgage was invalid.

Fifth: that Bass had actual or constructive notice of some or all of the above causes of action, and thereby lost the protection of section 104 (2) of the Law of Property Act, 1925, which they would otherwise have had.

As to the third and fourth above matters, in his Lordship's view it would be nothing short of preposterous to suggest that Mr Knightly could, after executing the mortgage and in face of all these matters have asserted as against Sun Life his beneficial interest in the flat. That would go near to saying that our system of conveyancing permitted a mortgagor to obtain money under a false pretence.

Furthermore, so far from wishing to assert such beneficial interest, Mr Knightly had throughout maintained that he never had such an interest. How could Mrs Knightly assert it on his behalf? Clearly her claim on that basis was not sustainable and it was unnecessary to consider the question of res judicata on those points.

As to the first and second alleged causes of action clearly the question of whether the power of sale was lawfully exercised was in issue in the 1976 proceedings. It was then said by Mrs Knightly to have been unlawfully exercised on two grounds, one of which was abandoned and the other rejected.

Now she sought to say it was unlawfully exercised on either or both of two further grounds, namely failure to satisfy the requirements of section 103, and secondly Sun Life's alleged bad faith, both of which fell within Vice-Chancellor Wigram's test in *Henderson v Henderson* ((1843) 3 Hare 100) namely that the plea of res judicata applied, except in special cases, not merely to points which the court was actually required pronounce upon, but also to every point which the parties, using reasonable diligence might have brought forward at the time.

Finally as to the fifth alleged cause of action, if as his Lordship had held, Mrs Knightly's two new grounds of objection to the exercise of the power of sale ought to have been raised in the 1976 proceedings, the same must be said of her claim that Bass had actual or constuctive notice of the alleged irregularities in the sale.

In the result, his Lordship proposed to strike out the originating summons as against both Sun Life and Bass, under Order 18, rule 19 (1) (a). It was therefore unnecessary to hear argument in regard to subparagraphs (b) and (d).

Solicitors: Thompson, Quarrell for Purdey & Holley Aylsham; George Carter & Co; Linklaters & Paines; Withers.

Court told that girl was beaten

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, July 22

Dr Nthato Motlana, the Soweto physician who is also South Africa's best-known radical political leader, gave evidence in the Supreme Court in Pretoria today in support of allegations by a black girl of 17 that she had been beaten by security police during questioning after a series of sabotage attacks.

The girl was giving evidence during a treason hearing arising from explosive attacks on the Sasol oil-from-coal plant at Secunda, on a police station in Johannesburg and on targets near Soweto and Barberton.

She told the court that she had been hit with rubber hosepipes because the police were not satisfied with her answers to questions.

Dr Motlana said the girl was in a near hysterical state when her father brought her to him early last December. He found that she had linear abrasions and bruises which tallied with her story that she had been assaulted with a hosepipe. She also had a linear laceration on the forehead.

Bobbie Tstsobe, aged 25, Johannes Shabangu, aged 26, and David Moise, aged 25, have pleaded not guilty to charges of high treason, attempted murder, robbery, terrorism and being members of the banned African National Congress.

The girl was giving evidence on the admissibility of an alleged confession by Mr Tsotsobe which the defence asserts was made under duress.

Earlier, another witness, Mr Themba Hosia Tshongwe said that he had been tortured during an interrogation lasting several days. Mr Tshongwe, an employee of the University of Witwatersrand department of physics, said he was given electric shocks and was beaten by two police officers, was forced to jog all day, and left standing naked in a cold corridor for a whole weekend.

He was tortured, he said, because the police were not satisfied with his answers to questions. He laid complaints against the police but no prosecutions had been brought.

Gun and bomb attack kills two in Athens

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 22

Greece, which prides itself on having the lowest incidence of violence and terrorism in the eastern Mediterranean, was today the scene of a string of violent actions, one of which claimed two lives and left 70 people injured.

Two unidentified gunmen, said to be foreigners burst into a travel agency in Piraeus, shot dead the owner, a woman aged 45, and an employee, then escaped in a car driven by an accomplice.

Apparently as they fled they left behind a time bomb which went off 20 minutes later as the police surrounded the store and a throng of onlookers ringed the scene of the shooting. Police said 72 persons were injured by the blast, but only 35 were kept in hospital.

The security police was looking for a Moroccan-born man identified as Haled Ben Said, aged 28, the holder of a Lebanese passport, who had hired the car believed to have been used in the getaway.

The motives for the attack are so far unclear. Political motivation seems improbable. It is suggested that as the agency supplies crews to ships, some personal vendetta may be involved.

In other incidents, there were abortive attempts at arson in two Athens supermarkets during the night. The fires were detected and put out after causing damage estimated at £10,000.

This is the fourth "twin arson" attempt, presumably by terrorists, in Athens and Piraeus since last December. The fires have destroyed three large department stores and caused serious damage to three others.

The fourth attempt came 24 hours after an announcement by the Ministry of Public Order setting a reward of £200,000 for the arrest of the arsonists.

In northern Greece, a fire raging since last night has already destroyed 8,000 acres of one of the finest pine forests in the holiday area of Cassandra, south east of Salonika. The authorities suspect arson by groups interested in land development.

Several villages, hotels and private villas in the area were evacuated as the army and the police, with the help of local villagers and holiday-makers, worked to bring the fire under control. Variable winds made their task impossible.

There are so far no casualties, but damage to property is considerable.

RUSSIAN DISSIDENT JAILED

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, July 22

A Moscow court yesterday sentanced Mr Felix Serebrov, one of the last active dissidents monitoring the political uses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, to four years' hard labour in prison followed by five years of internal exile after convicting him of anti-Soviet agitation.

All the other members of the group that publicized the forcible detention of dissidents in psychiatric hospitals have already been banished abroad or sent to labour camps.

Haemorrhage kills Sofia's rising star

Vienna, July 22.—A sudden brain haemorrhage was the cause of the death yesterday of Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, the daughter of President Tudor Zhivkova of Bulgaria, an official medical report said today.

The report, quoted by the official BTA news agency, said Mrs Zhivkova, aged 38, a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party's ruling Politburo, had been ill recently because of overstrain, but her health improved after treatment.

"However, her condition worsened again as a result of a sudden haemorrhage of the brain, and ensuing hard, irreversible respiratory and blood-circulation disorders. Death occurred at 2 am on July, 21", the report said. It was signed by three professors.

Mrs Zhivkova, who also held ministerial rank as chairman of the State Committee for Culture, was considered by Western diplomats in Sofia as the moving spirit behind extensive celebrations this year of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

She was married to the head of Bulgarian television and had two children. Her funeral will take place tomorrow, three days before her thirty-ninth birthday, BTA said.

Mrs Zhivkova was reported to have been seriously injured in a car crash in 1973, according to Western diplomats. But there was no indication that there was any direct link between this accident and her death.

Indeed, there had been no previous word that Mrs Zhivkova was ill. She visited Austria last month to open a Bulgarian exhibition, and appeared to be in good health.

She rose rapidly through the ranks of the Communist Party, becoming a member of its Cabinet, the Politburo, in 1979, without serving a customary period as a candidate member.—Reuter.

Part four of **Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy** by Anne Edwards.

Tolstoy's escape to death

Sonya's obsessive feud with Chertkov over possession of her husband's literary papers carried her to the brink of madness and even suicide. And in the end it brought about what she had most feared: the final break with Tolstoy.

Above: the last photograph of Lev and Sonya. Right: Sonya at Astapovo railway station, where Tolstoy caught pneumonia and died after his flight from Yasnaya Polyana.

On September 23, 1910, the Tolstoys celebrated their forty-eighth wedding anniversary, and Tolstoy agreed to Sonya's request that Bulgakov photograph them together. Their daughter Sasha, obsessively devoted to her father, was jealous and incensed. She did not want the world to see a picture of her mother (dressed in a white silk gown like a "vestal goddess") standing next to her father, her arm linked possessively through his.

A recent incident had made her ill-will toward her mother even stronger. In one of her moments of distraction, Sonya had torn up two photographs in Tolstoy's study — one of Chertkov with Ilya, and the other of Sasha with Tolstoy — and had put portraits of herself and of Tolstoy's father in their place.

Sonya's suspicion that Tolstoy had signed a new will grew, as did her jealousy and hatred of Chertkov. Convinced that her husband was having an immoral affair with his disciple, she wrote Tolstoy a wildly incoherent letter. In it she accused him of homosexual acts and quoted a passage from his earliest diary in which he had discussed his love for men.

She railed obsessively at him about this friendship. Insisting he stop writing to Chertkov, she wrote, "You are always carrying on a secret amatory correspondence". Whenever she saw him leaving the house alone, she followed him, certain that he was on his way to a rendezvous with Chertkov.

Terrible dreams troubled Sonya, and one night she jumped from her bed sure that she heard Chertkov and Tolstoy making love in her room. Tolstoy was disturbed when she recounted these nightmares, but he was horrified by her demand that their marital relations be resumed. This last "indiscretion" on Sonya's part drove him to plot his escape from Yasnaya Polyana. Taking Sasha into his confidence, he told her to inform Chertkov of his plans.

On the night of October 27 Sonya was terribly restless. As she drifted in and out of sleep, dreadful images of Tolstoy and Chertkov engaged in the most base sexual acts tormented her. Thinking she heard Chertkov's high laugh, she went out into the hallway. The house was dark and silent; everyone was asleep. The fires were out, and she shivered in the damp cold. Hearing no sounds from Tolstoy's room, she realized that she had been caught up in a demonic nightmare.

Search for a new will

As she stood in her nightclothes, her thick grey hair loose about her shoulders, Sonya became convinced that there *was* a new will and that she must find it that very night. She made her way stealthily to Tolstoy's study. In the adjoining room her husband wakened.

"I heard the opening doors and footsteps", he wrote in his diary the next day. "I saw . . . a bright light in the study and heard a rustling. That was Sonya Andreyevna, searching, probably reading. . . . Again footsteps and a cautious opening of doors and she went out . . . I tried to go to sleep again but could not. I tossed about for an hour, lighted a candle, and sat up. The door opened. Sonya Andreyevna came in and asked 'How are you?' . . . My aversion and indignation grew. I choked and counted my pulse — 97. I could lie there no longer and suddenly took the final decision to go away."

Sonya left him and fell into an exhausted sleep, There were no more footsteps or sounds in the house that night. Tolstoy rose and wrote her a letter, in which he stated:

My departure will grieve you. I am sorry for that, but please understand and believe that I could not act otherwise. My position in the house is becoming and has become unbearable. Apart from everything else, I can no longer live in these conditions of luxury in which I have been living, and I am doing what old men of my age commonly do: leaving this worldly life in order to live out my last days in peace and solitude.

I thank you for your honourable forty-eight years of life with me, and I beg you to forgive me for anything in which I have been at fault toward you, as I with all my soul forgive you for any wrong you have done me.

Still in his dressing gown and slippers, Tolstoy picked up his candle and went to wake his physician, Dr Makovitsky. "I have decided to go away", he said. "You must come with me. I am going upstairs and you must come too, only don't wake Sonya Andreyevna. We won't take much with us — only what is essential. Sasha will follow us in a few days and bring what else is necessary."

After returning to his room to dress, Tolstoy woke Sasha, and they packed his things together. The only plan Tolstoy had at the time was to go to Marya Nikolaevna's monastery in the province of Kaluga. Makovitsky made no effort to dissuade his patient, an 82-year-old man who had suffered several strokes, from venturing off into the unknown on a damp, cold morning.

Tolstoy went out to tell the coachman to harness horses to the droshky, but he became confused in the dark. He wrote in his diary, "[I] missed the path to the wing of the house, stumbled into a thicket, pricked myself, ran into the trees, fell, lost my cap, and couldn't find it, made my way out with difficulty, and got back to the house. I found another cap and with a lantern made my way back to the stable."

The sun had just risen when Sasha and Varya saw Tolstoy and Makovitsky drive off for Yasenki. There they waited for an hour in the unheated railway station. Finally the train arrived, and they climbed stiffly aboard. Steam and early morning dew fogged the windows as the train slowly pulled away. Tolstoy was leaving Yasnaya Polyana for the last time; he was travelling south and on the same tracks on which Anna Stepanova, the original on whom he based Anna Karenina, had ended her life.

Sonya woke with a start at eleven that morning, and she immediately went to Tolstoy's room. Not finding him there, she was hurrying to the library when she met Sasha, Bulgakov, and Varya at the top of the stairs.

"Where is Papa?" she cried, rushing toward Sasha. "He has gone away."

"What do you mean — gone away! . . . When?"

"Last night."

"Impossible, Sasha dear", Sonya said with quiet disbelief.

"I am telling you the truth."

"Tell me, where has he gone to?" Sonya pleaded.

"I don't know", Sasha replied, pulling away from her mother. "He told me nothing but simply gave me this letter for you."

Sonya frantically tore open the envelope. She read only the first words — "My departure will grieve you" — and then shrieked, "My God, my God. What is he doing to me?" Flinging the letter from her, she dashed from the room.

A few moments later Semyon Nikolaevich rushed in shouting that the countess had left the house and was running toward the pond. "Go after her, you have boots on!" Sasha ordered Tolstoy's secretary Bulgakov as she hurried to put on her goloshes.

Bulgakov tore out across the garden. Behind him were Semyon Nikolnevich, Vanya the footman, several other servants, and finally Sasha. He caught a glimpse of Sonya, but then she disappeared into the bushes. Just as Bulgakov came to the pond, Sasha, skirts rustling, ran past him.

Rescued from the pond

Poised at the water's edge, Sonya glanced back, saw them, and began moving rapidly along the narrow walkway to the jetty. Suddenly slipping, she screamed and fell on to the wooden planks. She lay motionless for a moment; then crawling to the edge of the jetty, she rolled into the freezing water.

The pond was deep, and in its centre there was a treacherous eddy. As Sonya sank beneath the surface, Sasha and Bulgakov jumped in after her. They managed to keep her from the dangerous currents, and helped by Vanya, they pulled her from the pond. Sobbing softly, Sonya was gently led back to the house, where the housekeeper took her upstairs and dressed her in dry clothes. Then, to everyone's dismay, Sonya came back down and ordered Vanya to drive to Yasenki and ask the stationmaster what Tolstoy's destination had been.

Sasha received a letter from her father.

. . . Dear friend, Sasha. It is hard, and I cannot help feeling greatly oppressed. The chief thing is not to sin, and therein lies the difficulty. Of course I have sinned and do sin, but if only I can manage to sin less. I am trying to do only what I cannot help doing, and to avoid what can be avoided . . . I hope very much from the good influence of Tanya and Sergey. The chief thing is that they should understand and try to suggest to [Sonya] that for me — with her spying, eavesdropping, continual reproaches, and disposing of me as she pleased, her constant control over me and feigned hatred of the man nearest and most necessary to me, together with an evident hatred of me disguised as love — life was not merely unpleasant but quite unendurable.

They might suggest that all her actions in regard to me not merely express no love, but seem to be done for the express purpose of killing me — which purpose she is achieving, for I hope that the third stroke [he had suffered two previously] which threatens me will free both her and me from the horrible situation in which we have been living and which I do not wish to renew . . .

Write and tell me how you are. I kiss you.

L.T.

Sasha met her father at the monastery on the morning of October 30, and after telling him that Sonya had discovered where he was, she urged him to leave with her. Tolstoy, however, was reluctant to travel, and Sasha sensed that "Papa regrets having left home".

Still she pressed on; by that afternoon, plans were being made to go to Bulgaria or, if that proved impossible, to go to the Caucasus. Sasha's fear that Sonya might follow them were baseless. Since he had left, she had eaten nothing, and she was too weak to leave the house. Her children feared for her life and wrote letters to their father.

From Ilya:

Dear Papa: . . . Sasha will tell you what took place when you had gone . . . but I fear her explanation will be rather one-sided, and I am, therefore, writing too. . . . Needless to say we do not wish to, and cannot blame anyone. First of all we must do everything we can to preserve and as far as possible calm Mamma. . . . She says all the time that there is nothing to live for, and her state is so pitiable that none of us can speak to her without tears. . . . Her life is certainly in great danger. One fears both violent death and a slow extinction from grief and anguish. That is what I think, and what I feel that for the sake of truth we ought to tell you. I know how painful life was for you here . . . but then you regarded that life as your cross. . . . I am sorry you did not endure that cross to the end. You are 82 and Mamma 67. You have both of you lived your lives and should die becomingly. . . . I do not call on you to return here immediately, because I know you cannot do it. But for the sake of Mamma's tranquillity . . . write to her, give her a possibility of strengthening her nervous system and then let it be as God may decree!

Sonya herself sent a letter to Tolstoy pleading for a meeting or for his return. He replied on October 31 that it was "quite impossible" for him to see her and ended his letter: "Farewell, dear Sonya, may God help you! Life is not a jest, and we have no right to throw it away at our own caprice. And to measure it by length of time is also unreasonable. Perhaps those months which remain to us are more important than all the years we have yet lived, and they should be lived well. L.T."

On November 1 Tolstoy wrote in his diary, "Sasha was anxious lest we should be overtaken [by Sonya], so we set off [for the Caucasus]." In order to deceive Sonya, an elaborate plan had been made to travel by a circuitous route. This decision was foolish; a man of Tolstoy's stature could not keep his movements secret. In fact, his flight from Yasnaya Polyana had become international news, and reporters were converging on the area from all over the world.

Meeting would be fatal

The day was cold and windy and the sky was stormy. Because of the route they had chosen, Tolstoy and his party would have to change trains several times. Some hours were spent waiting in unheated stations, and at Astapovo, their third travel point, Tolstoy fell sick with a high fever and chills. The stationmaster offered him his lodgings, and Makovitsky and Sacha helped him to bed.

Early on the morning of November 2 Sonya received a telegram from a Russian reporter telling her Tolstoy had fallen ill with pneumonia and asking for a private interview. After attempting to dissuade her from going to Astapovo, her children saw that nothing could stop her, and they reluctantly agreed to accompany her. A train was commandeered by the authorities in Tula, and that afernoon Sonya, Ilya, Andrey, Misha, Tanya, Dr. Rastayev, and his nurse set out for Astapovo.

The railway carriage in which Sonya travelled was shunted into a siding, and she and her children and medical advisers lived in it while they were at Astapovo. Before anyone left the carriage, a family meeting was held, and it was decided that Tolstoy should not be told of Sonya's arrival. She turned away, her shoulders shaking, but after a moment she faced her children and said in a trembling voice that she would agree with them because she did not wish to cause their father's death.

Tanya had brought a little pillow she had once made for her father, and she gave it to Makovitsky to place under his head. Tolstoy was now slipping in and out of consciousness, but he recognized the pillow and asked who had brought it.

When Makovitsky admitted that Tanya was in Astapovo, Tolstoy said that he wanted to see her. As soon as she entered the close, crowded sick room, he asked, "Who is with [Sonya]?"

"Andrey and Misha" she replied carefully, not lying to him yet not telling him that Sonya was at Astapovo.

"Misha, too?"

"They are all quite agreed on not letting her come to you as long as you do not wish it."

"What does she do? How does she occupy herself?"

"Perhaps you had better not talk, Papenka. You get excited."

His voice breaking, he demanded, "Tell me, tell me! What can be more important to me than that? . . . Is she well?"

Tanya again told him that her mother was well, that she was waiting to be summoned by him, and that she would not come until he asked for her. Tolstoy was silent, and Tanya left and returned to her mother. There seemed to be no end to Sonya's questions about Tolstoy's condition, about their conversation, and about the people who were with him. She became upset when Tanya said that Chertkov was indeed present, but she grew calmer as she repeated Tolstoy's words. "What can be more important to me than that?" Sonya was certain in her heart that he wanted to see her, that Chertkov and Sasha were keeping him from doing so. A short time later a telegram from Tolstoy (which had been addressed to Yasnaya Polyana) was delivered to her. It read: "Because my heart is so weak a meeting would be fatal, though otherwise I am better. L.T." (This telegram somehow got in a reporter's hands and was printed.)

Beside herself with grief, Sonya walked distractedly beside the tracks, the doctors, the nurse, and her children desperately trying to protect her from the crowds that pressed about. Photographers pursued her and clambered on to bystanders' shoulders in order to get a clear view of her. The whirring sound of newsreel cameras was a constant buzzing in her ears. Reporters tugged at her arms, and to her family's horror the distraught and confused Sonya talked to them.

As she became more agitated, she broke away from her keepers and marched to the stationmaster's hut, only to be denied entrance by Sasha. Finding her position unbearably humiliating, she begged Sasha to allow her to go into the small entryway of the hut, thus making it appear to the cameramen who were filming her that she was visiting her husband.

Sasha finally permitted this, but the door to Tolstoy's sickroom and the room adjoining it were kept carefully guarded. During the next days and nights Sonya haunted the damp entryway and prowled about the outside of the little house, straining to catch a glimpse of her dying husband through the closed windows. The bulletins from the sickroom brought grave news: Tolstoy was sinking.

On the evening of November 6 Tolstoy began to move his hand slowly over his breast, plucking at the blanket — an action the peasants called "getting ready". Once or twice he made a quick movement with his hand along the sheet as if he were writing. By two o'clock in the morning he had slipped into unconsciousness.

His breathing was regular, but Makovitsky knew he did not have long to live. Chertkov, his languid grey eyes staring into the half-dark, sat at the head of the bed, with Seryozha opposite him. Tanya, Sasha, Varya, Andrey, and Misha were sitting in the next room, and they glanced up anxiously every few minutes as one or another of the doctors passed through.

At about 3 am Makovitsky took Tolstoy's pulse and found that his heartbeat was rapidly becoming weaker. One of the other doctors insisted that Sonya be called, saying they had no right to keep a wife fron seeing her husband before he died.

Misha and Andrey went to get her. Standing in the tiny, draughty entryway with great tears rolling down her pale cheeks, she looked like a lost child. She grasped her son's arms tightly and walked past Sasha and Tanya and the doctors. Chertkov had slipped into the small kitchen when he heard Sonya coming.

Tolstoy's room was lit by the single candle that burnt by his bedside. She stood in the doorway for a moment, and then, on tiptoe, as though afraid she might waken him, she crossed to his side, gently kissed his forehead, and sank to her knees beside his bed. "Forgive me! Forgive me", she cried softly.

Sonya leaned closer, certain he was aware of her presence. Fearful the dying man might regain consciousness and see her, one of the doctors said gently that it would be best for her to leave. She rose to her feet and, holding her skirts tightly so that they would not rustle, she slowly left the room.

Refusing to return to her car, she stood with Tanya in the entryway. At 5.30 am Seryozha came to the door. Sonya walked directly to him, knowing the end was approaching, and went with him into Tolstoy's room.

Chertkov had left, and Tolstoy's children stood around his bed. Misha and Andrey moved aside, and Sonya knelt by him and murmured, "I have never loved anyone but you".

Tolstoy's faint breathing stopped; then there were a few more breaths, another cessation, and finally a slight rattle. Makovitsky stepped in beside Sonya and closed Tolstoy's eyes. Sonya stood up and, gently weeping, leaned over the body of her husband and rested her head on his chest. Not even Sasha intervened.

From *Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy* by Anne Edwards, which is published by Hodder and Stoughton at £8.50.

Tomorrow: Life after Tolstoy

Final journey: the bleak winter scene as the snow-covered carriage bears Tolstoy's body at the funeral.

Stately royal processions by Feliks Topolski from his **Panoramas** with Ducal foreword (Quartet, £4.95)

Cuckoo in anyone's nest

The Opium-Eater
A Life of Thomas De Quincey
By Grevel Lindop
(Dent, £12)

A great poet may well be a monster but he should not be a bitch. "Bye the bye", bristled William Wordsworth to Charles Lamb apropos the birth of an illegitimate son to Thomas De Quincey and Margaret Simpson, *an event has lately occurred in our neighbourhood which would raise the character of its population in the estimation of that roving God Pan. . . such, in these later times, are the fruits of philosophy ripening under the shelter of our Arcadian Mountains. A marriage is expected by some: but from the known procrastination of one of the parties, it is not to be looked for by others till the commencement of the millennium. In the meanwhile, he has proved employment in nursing the newborn.*

De Quincey travelled from Cheshire to the Lake District no fewer than three time before having the courage to call at Dove cottage, although he had been in correspondence with the occupant for some time.

When they came to know him, William and Dorothy Wordsworth called him Peter Quince — doubtless they saw themselves as Oberon and Titania — but they got the little man wrong. He was a voracious reader and marvellous linguist, as expert in Ricardo and Schelling as in Milton and Kant. Not only did he marry Peggy Simpson shortly after the birth of their first child, but in a life richly endowed with both willed and natural catastrophe, it turned out to be the most sensible thing he ever did.

The adoring circle around Wordsworth, the fruit of whose own philosophy, conceived in the blissful revolutionary dawn of Blois, was already a woman of 24 by the time he wrote his sarcastic letter to Lamb, represents throughout *The Opium-Eater* the intelligentsia at its most intolerant and distasteful — less because of the way they *handled De Quincey himself*, who was something of a cuckoo in everyone's nest, than because they exemplify the kind of unlimited self-regard which has everything to do with complacency and nothing to do with art.

Lamb, and the Carlyles, did better by him, after disconcerting starts — "What would one give", cried Mrs Carlyle, "to have *him* in a box and take him out to talk!" — and everyone marvelled at his diminutive size. He himself felt it keenly, and ends a list of twelve "components of Happiness" with "a personal appearance tolerably respectable . . . and on a level with the persons of men in general". (The eleventh, most poignantly, was "the education of a child", for with his firstborn he had just achieved it when, at 18, the boy died.) He delighted and exasperated his contemporaries by turn, and my favourite description of the many that enliven Grevel Lindop's book, is that of Thomas Hood, who found De Quincey *quite at home in the midst of a German Ocean of Literature, in a storm, flooding all the floor, the table and the chairs — billows of books, tossing, tumbling, surging open.*

Daguerreotype of Thomas De Quincey in 1850

It is the portrait of a hack in full and happy spate. De Quincey flourished in the climacteric of the British periodical press and the golden age of articulate hacks — Hazlitt, Godwin, Peacock, Lamb, Hunt — and he wrote, ceaselessly and hopelessly, to expiring deadlines and against seemingly irreducible debt. *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* (1821) is one of the most famous books in the language, and has never been out of print, but what else survives the billowing, tossing, and tumbling of a lifetime's storm? His talent as memorialist in *Recollections of the Lake Poets*, certainly; pioneering critical and imaginative essays, like "The English Mail-Coach" and "On the Knocking at the Gate in *Macbeth*", but much of the rest seems constricted by the Romantic whimsies of the time, not to say eclipsed by the later, tougher, fantasists of argument and irony such as Chesterton and Shaw. Probably Peacock is an acquired taste, too, but I should far rather read *Nightmare Abbey* for the umpteenth time than De Quincey's admittedly original but to me, mightily laboured sequence "On Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts".

De Quincey was born in 1785 off Market Street in the centre of Manchester. Within a year the family moved to the bucolic retreat of Moss Side, and as a youth De Quincey's favourite refuge from an over-attentive mother and the tedium of Manchester Grammar School was a cottage on Everton Brow whence he could gaze down through tranquil summer nights on the sleeping city of Liverpool. The surrealist associations are perhaps temporary and fortuitous but they are not inappropriate to a dreamer who dreamed across past, present and future and whose dreaming was merely expanded, but not induced, by an addiction to opium from adolescence on. Lindop detects an indestructible thread of masochism, of eager surrender to experience, throughout De Quincey's life and work, which helps to explain his exceptional endurance under successive threats of destitution, poverty and breakdown, surviving merrily to the age of 72, generating to the end "brilliance of a rather peculiar kind". Obituarists variously described his life as "fruitless" and his literary distinctiveness as without rival. Both were correct.

Lindop is a lecturer in English Literature at Manchester University and, a volume of poetry apart, *The Opium Eater* seems to be his first book. It has a few of the failings of such — the earlier chapters paraphrase De Quincey's own autobiographical writings somewhat doggedly, and there is no doubt that, at nearly four hundred pages, it is long for the tale it has to tell — but it is both scholarly and entertaining, and if Lindop declines to persuade us why we should start reading De Quincey again, he does succeed, and handsomely, in a biographer's first task. *The Opium Eater* brings its extraordinary subject back to life and, having done so, assures for him, despite a glittering supporting cast, (Coleridge, Southey, Lockhart and Hogg, as well as those already mentioned) the centre of the stage. It is the first biography of Thomas De Quincey since 1936 and all amateurs of the marvellous age in which he lived will relish the thoroughness with which the gap has been filled.

Michael Ratcliffe

The odd couple

The Collected Letters of Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle
Vol 8, January 1835-June 1836
Vol 9, July 1836-December 1837
Edited by Charles Richard Sanders and Kenneth J. Fielding
(Duke University Press/Transatlantic, £32.85 the set)

"Let no woman who values peace of soul ever dream of marrying an Author!", so wrote Jane Carlyle, part humorously, part feelingly, which might indeed describe the tone and experience of these two latest volumes of the magnificently edited Duke-Edinburgh Carlyle letters. Three years (1835-37) one could classify as *The French Revolution* years, during which we follow minutely the writing and publication of this extraordinarily vivid anti-history.

They are settled now in Cheyne Row. Carlyle, aged 40, a caged bear, suspiciously viewing metropolitan London life, castigating its literary scene, pessimistically assessing social-political events ("perilous strife . . . confusion . . . dissolution, chaos . . . rottenness . . ."), while simultaneously making new friends (Mill, Hunt), admitting that London gave him a freedom not to be found elsewhere, though never able to shake off his roots, ever returning to his beloved Border country for spiritual convalescence. Jane, aged 34, taking a milder, although equally sharp, view, enjoying the social life, establishing her personality as vibrantly as did Carlyle, bewailing the inadequacies of Cockney servants, acquiring that famous sofa (scene of much later suffering), a prey to influenza (then a feared illness), and writing those devastating witty letters.

Although Carlyle was ever threatening to burn his unfinished manuscript, he was yet able to rewrite at speed that accidentally burnt first volume, destroyed in the cottage of Mill's "Platonica", Mrs Taylor: both Jane and Carlyle behaved with great discretion and admirable was Carlyle's fortitude when faced by Mill's distress — only Jane knew the full extent of the blow. "It is a wild savage ruleless very bad book . . . Yet it contains strange things . . . reverent of nothing but what is reverable in all ages and places . . ." wrote Carlyle to Emerson. When Mill suggested that the style might have benefitted by a use of "ordinary grammatical mode of nominative and verb" Carlyle responded with a basic clue, "recording the *presence* bodily concrete coloured presence of things . . ." He knew what he was about and meant to achieve (through many ulcers) when he wrote of himself that "I have a fierce glare of insight in me".

The French Revolution brought him immediate fame and general praise. *Sartor* was selling well in the States. Money, about which Carlyle moaned all his life, was coming in. Harriet Martineau launched him into his lecturing, and although few, at first understood what he was saying, all were entranced by his vigorous personality. *These* were three pretty good years, that is apart from the excruciating business of writing. Carlyle went through the whole cycle of Dante's *Divine Comedy* with each book: research was his *Paradiso*, the writing *Purgatorio*, *l'Inferno* publication and reception.

It is astonishing that Carlyle found the time to write so many lengthy letters: to his mother, his brothers and sisters, all full of instructions and concern for *their welfare. Then his literary* correspondence to Mill, Hunt, Sterling, Emerson and others, letters which show the wide range of his interests and near hysterical following of events political and social. Full of those deft thumb-nail sketches of people which strike one so felicitously in *Frederick the Great*. Of Wordsworth, "a *small* genuine man . . . The shake of *hand he gives you is feckless,* egoistical . . .".

In Chelsea there was the garden to tend (Carlyle's delight), the London streets to walk in, miles of them, and tea in the evening to offer to the many who called fascinated by the tall angular fast-talking prophet-in-the-making, charmed by Jane's dry wit which provoked Carlyle's laughter. Through the *exhilaration of* achievement, and these were years of great achievement, the shadows are visible, in Jane's increasing migraines, Carlyle's ingrained melancholia, and through those excessive protestations of mutual devotion. The letters are almost too vivid, a total exposure of the two who wrote them; not for the reader caught up in this marvellous domestic drama of a shared genius which was to be the tragic triumph of their marriage.

Kay Dick

Resting in peace

The Hour of our Death
By Philippe Ariès
Translated by Helen Weaver
(Allen Lane, £14.95)

In 1955 Geoffrey Gorer published a remarkable essay in *Encounter* entitled "The Pornography of Death". In it he argued that the subject of ordinary death and dying (as *opposed to the violent, news*-making kind) had become socially taboo: something as shameful to talk about as sex had once been for the Victorians.

That was 26 years ago. There have since been considerable changes: in the care of the dying in hospitals and the Hospices; in the public debate over euthanasia and life-support machines; in a series of enlightened studies of death and mourning by Gorer himself, the American therapist Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, the theologian Professor S. G. Brandon, a number of psychologists, and the classic Penguin *Dying* by John Hinton (1971).

Now it is the turn of the historians. Philippe Ariès is one *of a brilliant* generation of French writers who have been transforming our notions of what *kind* of subject history is capable of dealing with (compare Braudel on Mediterranean civilization, Le Roy Ladurie on the medieval village-community). He has previously written a history of childhood (1962), and the present work — first published in 1977 as *L'Homme devant la mort* — is a 600 page study of the changing *idea* of death as held in Europe (and latterly America) from earliest Christian times *right down to our own.*

Ariès once described himself as a non-specialist, a demographic historian who researched the whole range of social phenomena "in the hope of discovering the tremor of life *which he can feel in his own* existence". His real subject is the human sensibility: but he is *a master of minute historical detail and* painstaking social documentation. *The Hour of Our Death* is constructed from a multiplicity of different sources: the architecture of tombs and *mausoleums*; the forms of wills and testaments; burial rites and funereal practise; prayers and epitaphs; paintings and carvings and the visions of Paradise and Judgment.

But he also deploys such things as criminal and medical records; the municipal planning of cemeteries; treatises on anatomy or the *artes moriendi*; family letters and intimate journals; death-scenes from novels and *short*-stories; and the *poetry* of Villon or Thomas Gray. His evidence, though sometimes *grisly*, is always presented with a cool, thought*ful elegance, utterly lacking in* the morbid or the sensational, and continously fascinating. The quiet, dignified composure of the book is itself a kind of exorcism of the death taboo, and one reads it, I think, with a sensation of intellectual release.

Some idea of Ariès ranging gifts may be gathered from a number of set-pieces, each of which could stand as models of *the historian's art. There is a* striking artistic analysis of the opposed symbolism of the recumbent and the praying figure in Renaissance tomb sculpture; a most moving account of Tolstoy's "Death of Ivan Ilyich"; a miniature critical biography of Emily Brontë and her family relations; and a highly original examination of the "macabre" cadaver theme *from the Dance of Death to the* Gothick novel.

But Aries real aim is not finally social documentation, so much as *philosophical* enlightenment. *He proposes a four-stage historical evolution in the* idea of death, which has *taken* place within Christian societies, but "below" the level of formal doctrines — whether religious or atheistical — of salvation or *annihilation. These he says are* the "archetypes of civilization".

The first is the "Tame Death", associated with earliest ideas of collective destiny and the *requies* of eternal sleep. The second is the "Death of the Self", where ideas of personal Judgment, and the fate of an *individual* "biography" are paramount. The third is the "Beautiful Death" of the Romantic nineteenth century, where the essential concern is with separation from the beloved and the family, and the *hope of some form of eternal* reunion ("the cult of the tomb" is replaced by the "cult of memory in the home"). The fourth is the "Invisible Death" of modern "medicalized" culture (of Philip Larkin's haunting poem "Ambulances"). Each of these concepts, which still shape our own attitudes more or *less unconsciously*, is extensively examined and illustrated, *the last with polemic* deliberation.

But for Ariès, these forms of death are themselves reflections of something else, even more fundamental to human nature. This is the changing sense of the self, the "degress of existence", the way in which we feel most intensely ourselves and the outer edges of our destiny. Thus a paradox emerges. *In his study of childhood*, Ariès put forward a wholly unexpected concept of the family, not in decline (according to the popular wisdom), but as "one of the great forces of our time". Similarly, in his study of death, he emerges with a positive concept of the unfolding *life* of the self. It is a life that needs to be fostered and protected by not "denying" or *hiding away the full reality* of death, either in the long historical dimension, or the short personal one of threescore years and ten. So this seems to me the work of a *major historian, speaking with* decisive authority not only to the doctor, the nurse, the priest, and the psychologist; but most of all to us — ordinary mortals.

Richard Holmes

The world through a visor

The Last Captain
The English Achilles
By Hugh Talbot
(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

In July, 1453, some 30 miles from Bordeaux, was fought the last battle of the Hundred Years War. The English commander, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, then well into his 70s, died fighting overwhelming French odds. He had one tooth.

The French built a chapel to him, for it was the stuff of medieval legend: the old captain and his last stand, and the son who refused to leave him. But there was no chivalry at Castillon. The massed French cannon which destroyed the English army also blew away the cobwebs of the Middle Ages.

France had been the great English adventure playground. Because it kept the English nobility and their armed gangs happy, it gave the English crown a century's breathing space. But it also corrupted the nobility.

Fortunes were founded on ransoms and loot. The result was that the relationship between king and nobility, once based on feudalism, turned increasingly on cash, and by 1450 Henry VI was £400,000 in debt. Even a loyal servant like Talbot could in his will, written on the eve of departure, advise his heirs to sue the King for the money due "considering the great cost and injury to my person that I have had in his service". The old world was falling apart.

England was sliding into chaos and civil war as the captain went on his last campaign, and even at the time it was recognized that something grander and simpler had passed with his death. This was the last hero of the Middle Ages. To the French he was "the English Achilles" and this book, written by a descendant, is an attempt to set him beside Marlborough and Wellington.

Unfortunately very little is known about the man, so most of it is a military history of his time. As such the mistakes are many and wonderful. It was not the chronicler Froissart, who ran a sort of finishing school for Irish kings but Sir Henry Cristall. There was no such man as Owen Glyn Dwi, nor did he marry Edmund Mortimer's eldest daughter. Edmund Mortimer was not a peer. The castle of Aberystwyth did not fall in September, 1407. The book will thus be a delight to those who love catching out authors.

But Mr Talbot is also forced to rely on historical fantasy to pad out his narrative. He writes of the young Henry V and Talbot, "they were both good athletes, Prince Henry being faster but Talbot having greater staying power." It may well be true, Prince Hal may well have been a sprint ace and Talbot a middle distance man, but there is nothing in history even to suggest it. There were no athletics correspondents among the chroniclers.

Talbot to Bernard Shaw was "the mad bull Talbot". He was a soldier all his life as were all the members of his caste. To them there were just wars and lawsuits. His son once served a writ on Lord Berkeley who cheerfully reacted by having the process server eat the thing, seals and all.

He was successful as a soldier, especially in his use of flying columns against the Welsh and Irish guerrillas.

But we know little about his tactics, except for his habit, even in old age, of challenging opposing generals to single combat. All the challenges, of course, were refused. We know nothing about his opinions on anything. Presumably he was a man of his time who would have slaughtered the peasantry as though they were game: his background, after all, was the brutality of guerrilla war. For most of his life the world was a few square yards beyond the slit of his visor.

Yet even at this distance there seems to have been nothing shabby about him, as there was about so many of his contemporaries. They recognized this, for in him there was no plotting or dealing with this or that faction. Like that other great mediaeval hero, William Marshal, he was known across Europe for his loyalty.

And at the finish *he* made a finer end than any. Few men lived long in the Middle Ages; even fewer died heroically *in battle, few of the grandees that is.* No age has ever entertained so many delusions about itself, so Talbot was too good to be true.

This book is worth reading for the drama of the last campaign. On the way you can truffle happily among the errors and the fantasy: what more can you ask of history?

Byron Rogers

Fiction

Marital Rites
By Margaret Forster
(Secker & Warburg, £6.95)
Rough Strife
By Lynne Sharon Schwartz
(Gollancz, £6.95)
The Dew
By John Toft
(W. H. Allen, £7.95)

After a jolly but not wholly succesful excursion into burlesque Gothick (*The Bride of Lowther Fell*) Margaret Forster has returned to what she does best which is charting the battlefield of family life.

The Usgoods are the sort of colour supplement family who madden their friends almost more than their enemies. Fashionable inner suburban house, large white Peugeot, cottage in the country, he a brilliantly succesful publisher with Gusset and Crowther (though I'm *glad I'm* not published by Gusset and Crowther), she a gloriously contented wife and mother. Robert and Anna appear to outsiders and indeed to themselves to be the perfect married couple.

Then, quite unexpectedly and unprecedentedly, Robert is seduced into an affair by a sharp young editor called Claire. Being, hitherto, the *perfect husband, Robert* agonizes over this and writes an eloquent letter to his wife telling her all about it. She, being the perfect wife, retaliates by pretending the letter has never been sent, much less received, and drawing the various other women in Robert's life into the plot. Robert also confesses to his teen-age daughter and to his plain but adoring secretary.

One way and another the naive and sentimental lover is muddled through by his womenfolk all of whom behave with a good deal more toughness and sense than he is allowed to display. The blurb writer describes the outcome as "an unexpected triumph" for all concerned though the con*clusion struck me* as *being* a good deal more equivocal than that. "The storm was weathered but there *had* been a storm."

The marriage endures but it is marked.

This is a very quiet, cool dissection of a commonplace crisis among North London folk. Margaret Forster is the sharpest, funniest and least silly of the fitted kitchen waste disposal unit school of novelists and this is a much better book than it probably sounds.

Anyone interested in comparisons between contemporary literary and life styles here and in North America could do worse than read Lynne Sharon Schwartz's *Rough Strife* as a companion text. Unlike Margaret Forster Ms Schwartz takes us right back to the beginning of the middle-aged marriage between Ivan and Caroline and describes its lurching progress from crisis to crisis. It starts in the fifties in Rome where Ivan, like *all* his friends, is on a Fulbright. Caroline winks at him across a crowded room and *before* they *know* what *is* happening they are embarked on a relationship which somehow persists against all odds and practically all precedents established by fellow Fulbrights. By the time they have endured twenty odd years "Everyone they knew had been divorced. It was like a marathon, thought Caroline, in which all dropped out but the *most tenacious runners, panting and sore*"

They fight, they contemplate ending it all, and they are often sexually unfaithful, even promiscuous. Ivan says you can have sex with anyone and Caroline does. "Twice with a persuasive French professor who plied her with home-baked brioches, and many times with her most brilliant graduate student, Mark." No matter. Or at least no very great matter. "So long as you came back" says Ivan, biting back reproach, "Well, of course" she replies.

Although she has written short stories this is Lynne Schwartz's first novel. It comes complete with laudatory encomia from American critics and it is indeed remarkably self assured, fluent and sophisticated. These are dangerous virtues, however, and at times the gloss is just too high.

There are some moments of uncomfortable self parody in John Toft's *The Dew*. Set in the Great War it is a novel of class oppression. Swinish and lascivious aristocrats ride roughshod over working class men and seduce their *women. On the* Glorious Twelfth the coal owning Earl *of* Selham, who likes to make love with his socks on, goes out shooting grouse but comes across more deserving prey:

The figure was slithering over the *stones and mud of the outhouse* wall.
'It's Tunnicliffe, sir,' a beater's voice, awe-filled croaked.
'Tunnicliffe?'
'The deserter, sir.'
'*Deserter*?'
"E cut loose, sir, from the North Staffords. 'E lives rough, 'e does.'

The Earl fires and misses, for in this book the upper classes are not only horrible but also incompetent, though not so incompetent that they can't inflict pain, degradation and death on the lower orders most of the time. Mr Toft's vision is remorselessly black and white. Sometimes he writes with power and even passion but ultimately there are too many stereotypes and not enough grey areas — the good are too good and the bad too bad to be true.

The joy of Michael Anthony's All that Glitters (André Deutsch, £5.95) is the dialogue. Anthony is a Trinidadian and although his narrative could be mistaken for standard Hampstead his conversations are rendered in what sounds like absolutely authentic West Indian. "Ma", says little Horace, the precocious thirteen-year-old narrator, "What Auntie talking about?" To which his mother replies. "They thief the gold". Who thief the gold that Horace's Aunt Roomeen brings back in a trunk from Panama provides the plot. This is the pretext for a wistfully evocative tale in which the best thing is the description of Horace's relationship with Teacher Myra who recognises his talent. He's better than Charles Kingsley, she says, because "Sometimes his essays are all right, but he can't bring things to life". She can teach Horace grammar, but bringing things to life is something God-given. "Sound and sight," she says, "You make these real." Anthony himself is sound on sight but enchanting at sound.

As both critic and novelist David Lodge has built an enviable reputation for extreme, sometimes self conscious, cleverness redeemed by a stylish sense of humour and the ridiculous. Both are evident in this reprinted novel **The British Museum is Falling Down** (Secker & Warburg, £6.95), a natural, pre *Humanae Vitae* companion to his more recent and much admired *How Far Can You Go?*

Tim Heald

Why Smith failed

Triumph or Tragedy?
Rhodesia to Zimbabwe
By Miles Hudson
(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)

Miles Hudson concedes that his account of modern Rhodesian history lacks balance "to the extent that it will dwell on incidents and personalities of which the writer has personal knowledge". But at the same time his qualifications give him a unique perspective on a country whose recent past must be the most extensively documented in Africa. Appointed head of Rhodesian affairs at the Conservative Research Department four days after U.D.I. "to his horror", Miles Hudson went on to become political secretary to Sir Alec Douglas-Home from 1971-1974, was sent out to monitor the "internal elections" in 1979, and returned to Rhodesia for the pre-independence elections of 1980.

His approach is not to apportion blame for the failure to solve the Rhodesia problem over the years, however compelling the evidence for accusing British governments of "wishful thinking" and "vacillation", Rhodesian whites of being "obtuse" and "blinkered", or the African Nationalists of being "disunited" and often "self-seeking". Rather he examines why the conflict between the different interest groups arose, why the conflict persisted and whether it was avoidable, and finally how the conflict was resolved.

According to the author, politicians involved with Rhodesia failed because they were unable to appreciate fully at least one of three points. First, whites in Rhodesia could not rule indefinitely outnumbered 25 to one; second, the whites would not give up power without a struggle; and third "black unity was essential if the transition was to be achieved with the minimum of bloodshed". White politicians inside Rhodesia, such as Whitehead, were eased out by their colleagues or their electorate when they seemed to be making concessions to the blacks; a process culminating in the election of the Rhodesia Front and Ian Smith's defiant U.D.I. "The event was inevitable", the

Armed intervention was ruled out by the Wilson administration "not psychologically attuned to the use of military force", and a precedent was set for more pacific means of coercion by British governments. Miles Hudson is understandably at his best in analysing the tensions within the Conservative Party as they too searched for a solution to the Rhodesia problem. Sir Alec Douglas-Home came under pressure from the right wing of the party to recognize the Smith Government in the wake of the Pearce Commission. And Lord Carrington was under similar pressure after the internal elections which produced Rhodesia's first black prime minister, Bishop Muzorewa. For Lord Carrington the decision not to recognize the Muzorewa Government meant climbing down on the party's manifesto — a decision which the author now, but not then, believes to have been correct.

There are those who believe that by the time Lord Carrington convened the Lancaster House conference the Rhodesian plum was ripe for the picking. The white leaders who mattered were aware as never before that they couldn't hold out any longer, and in the Patriotic Front of Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo there was a unified and potent black opposition. However, it still required some skilful and ruthless diplomacy by Lord Carrington to reach the agreement that was to lead to that previously elusive internationally acceptable independence for Zimbabwe.

I appreciated the insights that Miles Hudson's book offered, but on one point I would take issue with him. He argues that the scale of Mugabe's victory was due to the "African tendency to jump on the bandwagon". And yet he himself maintains that one of the "recurring factors in the Rhodesia situation has been over-optimistic white intelligence about the real feelings of the Africans". I believe that the African population voted en masse for the man they wanted, and I speak as a journalist who like many of my white colleagues got it wrong at the time.

Julian Marshall

Largest urban wasteland

The City that Disappeared
Glasgow's Demolished Architecture
By Frank Worsdall
(Molendinar Press, £9.95)

In 1964 Lord Esher, then chairman of the Royal Institute of British Architects' planning committee, travelled north to Glasgow to talk about preservation to the institute's annual conference. Having wondered on the way what relevance his subject would ave in such a place, he was surprised and thrilled to discover a great city which, he declared, must be preserved.

His initial attitude was, regrettably, that of many Englishmen who have accepted that Edinburgh is something special but have tended to regard Glasgow as somewhere to be pitied and avoided. His conversion moreover, even if it had proved influential, came far too late. For the best part of a century, Glaswegians have been systematically destroying a noble heritage, creating in the process the largest urban *wasteland in Europe.*

And yet what a city it must have been the old town spreading around the medieval Cathedral and university, a centre of learning and influence which grew over the centuries into a mighty commercial and industrial metropolis, second only to London as the heart of the Empire. Each new wave of buildings, churches, banks, theatres, hospitals, civic halls, palatial villas, elegant terraces, garden suburbs, even the pink and gold stone tenements which, however wretched the living conditions they concealed, were vastly superior to the squalid terraces of most English industrial cities, testified to its confidence and prosperity.

Subsequent economic decline may have been inevitable, but Mr Worsdall rightly refuses to see that as an excuse for the pillaging and destruction of the work of its greatest builders, Robert and James Adam, Alexander "Greek" Thomson and Charles Rennie Mackintosh. *Just how tragic and accumulated loss* has been can be seen from the splendid collection of old *photographs* he has assembled, accompanied in each case by a brief but informative commentary.

John Young

Interview

Greatest classics

In September those of us with no Greek will be able to catch a reflection of the distant glories of The Greek Anthology from Simonides to romantic Paulos; those with no ancient Sanskrit will be able to search for that mystical first principle in the Rig Veda; those with no Erse will be introduced to the blood and battles of the early Irish myths and sagas. In the same month *Penguin Classics are* publishing a new translation of the *Ruba'iyat*, three Sanskrit plays, and revised editions of Aristotle's *Politics* and *The Jewish War* by Josephus. The series that puts the masterpieces of world literature in *lively and scholarly translation* into paperback has now published 250 titles; and the golden spring shows no sign of drying up. If it did not exist, somebody would have to invent this indispensable aid to civilized living. And yet it came about by accident.

In 1945 E. V. Rieu, who had had until then a rather dim career as a publisher, re-read the *Odyssey* because he was afraid of losing his Greek. His wife thought his translation into everyday English rather good. So he showed it to Allen Lane, who was thrilled. Rieu originally intended his series *for those with no knowledge* of the original. He defined his principle for translation as "that of equivalent effect; that is, *that translation is the best* which comes nearest to creating in its audience the same impression as was made by the original on its contemporaries." The *Odyssey* and its successors were a new genre of classics, free from archaism, pedantry, and translationese.

The severer sort of academics disapproved, that the translations would be used by their captive classes as cribs like Kelly's Keys. We have come a long way since then; and the *study of the classics* as literature rather than language has become respectable as well as enjoyable. By another accident Betty Radice was living just across the hill from E V Rieu in Highgate, and teaching at Channing School. As Betty Dawson from Hull and the only one of her year year at St Hilda's reading classics, she had *been farmed out to Balliol for* tutoring, and got a First in Mods. She is a born translator and commentator, particularly of Latin, and would have become a don. But she married De Lisle Radice immediately after they came down from Oxford, and three sons and a daughter were her career until well after the war.

Back in teaching, and looking for new books to teach from,

Betty Radice: translation talent

she dug out her translations of Pliny the Younger from Oxford. *Rieu* doubted whether *Pliny's* elegant news-letters would be newsworthy enough to the general public to sell, but changed his mind when he read Betty Radice's version. He persuaded Allen Lane to let him *take her on as his assistant.*

When Rieu retired in 1964, she succeeded him as editor or the Penguin Classics in ancient languages, as well as herself translating Petrarch, Terence, Livy, *The Praise of Folly* by Erasmus, and the letters of Abelard and Heloise for Penguin, and other more academic translations for Loeb and the *Officina Bodina.*

She has just finished Livy books VI to X, with lots of powerful politics about the plebs gaining power, and good stories from the Caudine Forks to that aggressive raven perching on the head of Corvinus. Now she is working on a new introduction to Horace's *Odes*: "Very suitable for the austerity and leanness of our times." She says: "It is an ideal job for someone who does not want to belt around London. I chug *along in my own time. I have a* good memory. Like many women I am conscientious about anything I take on. Translating is a solitary pursuit, and it can include boring drudgery. Some of my translators just plod steadily on like me. Others are very good, but need their hands held. I don't myself. I discount praise and am *impervious to blame.*"

The Penguin Classics are still eminently enjoyable to read in their own right. To meet the *growing demand for them* as teaching material, Betty Radice has given them fuller notes, updated bibliographies, more substantial *introductions, bigger* indexes, and appendices of learned material. She has started a programme of revising the history and philosophy. Eventually everything worth translating in ancient Greek and Latin will have been Englished. But meanwhile work of noble note must yet be done.

Coming shortly, look out for *Ammianus Marcellinus writing* on the later emperors without the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind *of a contemporary, Ovid's love* poetry, the love poems of Chaucer, *Topography and History of Ireland* by Gerald the *Welshman. The medieval classics* beckon. Is there a sufficient market for the *Life of Charlemagne* by Notker Balbulus (the Stammerer)? *I doubt it.* The modern classics will never run dry, because new titles are continually falling out of copyright. As jobs go, our dear translator has one that adds to the gaiety as well as the education of nations, in addition to keeping her shining talents burnished.

Philip Howard

The dancing fears: one man's fight back to the top

Peter Schaufuss had a promising career in front of him until he was struck down with *something that would normally end* the artistic aspirations of a dancer: a back injury. At times it was so bad, both for his physical and mental well-being that he could not bear even to talk about it. But eventually, against the odds, he found a specialist who could cure him. Now he is not satisfied only with dancing, but has moved on to teaching and producing ballet. John Percival tells Schaufuss's story.

In rehearsal: Peter Schaufuss with, above, Niels Bjorn Larsen and Marilyn Vella Gatt; right, with Larsen, working on La Sylphide.

Peter Schaufuss stars next week at the Festival Hall in his much-acclaimed production of *La Sylphide* for Festival Ballet; but if he had listened to his doctors he would no longer be dancing and might be remembered only as an exceptionally promising young man who never achieved his potential.

He had gone to the United States in 1974 to join New York City Ballet and before long began to have back problems. Referred from one doctor or surgeon to another, he recieved the same answer from all: an operation was essential and he would not be able to dance after it.

In despair, he took one last chance and flew to consult an osteopath in London who specializes in dancers' problems. The specialist later admitted he had accepted Schaufuss as a patient only because he knew there was no alternative; his own assessment was at best an even chance of succeeding. The cure took several months, during which Schaufuss hid at home between treatments, so as not to meet his friends. "I read more than I ever did before", he says.

If he ran into anyone he knew, he pretended to be en route between New York and his birthplace, Copenhagen. Only when it was all over could he bear to admit how ill he had been. By then, he was not just as good as ever, but better. Now the osteopath is practically a second father to him.

Schaufuss's real father was a leading dancer of the Royal Danish Ballet and, for a time, director. His mother, Mona Vangsaae, was one of the finest Danish ballerinas, marvellous in the Bournonville ballets, and the original Juliet in Ashton's production of the Prokofiev ballet, in which her husband played Mercutio and Peter, then aged seven, the page.

With both parents in the ballet, it was inevitable that he should follow; where else, he asks, would he have spent the evenings if not in the theatre? He had great physical aptitude: I saw him dance Albrecht's solo for his graduation examination at 17, and impressive it was too.

Start was spectacular

But in early years, aptitude was not matched by great enthusiasm. He remembers being more interested in boxing and other sports, like his contemporary Johnny Eliasen, whose career in Copenhagen is a *model of what Schauffuss's* might have been: progressing steadily to a respected position at the Royal Theatre and the occasional guest engagement abroad.

Largely because of a home background that had become decidedly unsettled, Schaufuss got away to a quite spectacular start that quickly fizzled out. To start your career as guest star in the Canadian National Ballet's *Nutcracker* is rather splendid, but he soon found that the market for teenage guest stars with no experience and no repertoire is restricted, and it took time before the Royal Danish Ballet was willing to accept him back.

Then, at 21, he was off again, this time to London Festival Ballet to replace John Gilpin, *who had to retire prematurely* because of illness. Schaufuss made his debut in *The Sleeping Beauty*, which he had never even seen before. He admits now how alarming it was to attempt a style new to him, dancing his first Petipa classic in front of a London audience. He spent the first four years of the Seventies mostly with Festival but danced with other companies, too, not always of the first rank.

He never lacked work, or roles, but artistically he was getting nowhere fast. Then came an invitation to join New York City Ballet, not quite out of the blue, because he had taken a class with the company when passing through Manhattan and, knowing of Balanchine's liking for male dancers with a Danish training, had not stinted to *make himself noticed.*

Despite his admiration for Balanchine, Schaufuss was *never* really at home with NYCB. The first crucial experience during his time there was the injury which forced him to think hard about his career. Then there was an invitation to partner Makarova at short notice in *Giselle* with American Ballet Theater when her intended partner was unavailable. After that, he realized that the roles he really wanted to dance were those requiring an emotional commitment, where the dancer has to present a character or a personal interpretation. Such roles, by enabling him to work full-out, have also increased his strength as a virtuoso.

His permanent affiliation since *1977 has been with the* National Ballet of Canada, which offers an attractively eclectic repertory and allows him to accept many guest engagements, mainly with Festival Ballet and the Royal Danish Ballet. The wheel of fortune has brought him back to the three companies where he began his dancing days.

Lately, too, dancing with the Ballet de Marseille and also having *The Phantom of the Opera* created for him in Paris, Schaufuss has come heavily under Roland Petit's guidance and readily admits how much he has learnt about projecting a role. He has become interested enough in dance for drama's sake that the role he specially covets is Petit's own as the aging roué rather than the dashing young hero he actually plays in Petit's *Coppelia.*

The other important turn in his career has been to find in *himself* a *serious interest* in teaching and in producing ballets. His staging of *La Sylphide* has won praise for preserving the traditional values of Bournonville's choreography, but it actually does so with many revolutionary changes, which Schaufuss defends with quiet logic.

"Bournonville had to work with a *small company and used* actors to supplement the dancers", he says. "All his ballets were created on a small stage, not as big as the present Royal Theatre in Copenhagen. If you are going to dance them in the large theatres and auditoriums we use today, they have to be expanded. And public taste today would not accept as much mime as he used. People expect to see more dancing, and to see the drama expressed through dancing."

He is preparing to follow up the success of *La Sylphide* (which he has already re*mounted in Marseilles and will* soon present in Berlin) with productions of two other Bournonville ballets. The National Ballet of Canada will give *Napoli* to open its thirtieth anniversary season at Toronto in November. The main changes Schaufuss will make to that are in the middle scene, set in the Blue Grotto.

He says: "Each time I go back to Copenhagen, someone asks me: 'What are you going to do with the second act?' and they usually add: 'Whatever it is, it can hardly be less good than we have.' I think Bournonville himself cannot have been happy with it, because he continued to make changes. I shall present it as a sort of dream on Gennaro's part.

Something for a hero to do

"I plan to give Gennaro and Teresina more to do in the *ballabile* in Act I, and to introduce the *Flower Festival at Genzano pas de deux* for them in Act III, which will leave more *solos for other people to dance*; that is. useful with a large company. Another change I shall make is to give Giovanina more to do. *At present* she has just one little scene in the first act, and it's embarrassing to tell a dancer: 'You're playing this character but you don't actually have anything to dance.'

"Also, I shall have the two *comic rivals coming back* for the final celebrations instead of disappearing when they have been routed. That seems to me far more true to the Italian temperament, quarrelling one moment but drinking happily together soon afterwards. I spoke to Niels Bjorn Larsen about that, and he told me it used to happen like that in Copenhagen in the Thirties."

The other Bournonville production Schaufuss is discussing is *A Folk Tale*. "*Actually it's* the one I always wanted to mount. It has a good story, good music, and more dancing than *Napoli*. The thing that has to be done is to give the hero something to dance. Traditionally he does not have a single step to do, which you simply cannot accept today."

As if that were not enough to occupy a man who is also at the height of his career as a performer, Schaufuss has been developing *ideas* for a possible television series on different styles of classic ballet. After his peregrinations, there can be few dancers with a wider practical experience of them than Schaufuss.

Television

Nice one, Shirl

Live from Two

BBC 2

The excitement of live television. Yesterday afternoon's Live from Two was to have had Shirley Williams, the media's favourite anti-heroine. But, as Shelley Rohde stumbled over the tele-prompter, it became clear that this might not be. Shirley's plane from London — paid for, no doubt, from a Granada Television slush fund, not from the Social Democrat coffers — was late. *TV Times* might be overtaken by events.

And we were all set for 45 minutes of Jackie Collins' plugging her new novel, which, it turned out, towards the end of the programme, when it was safe to offend without leaving an empty chair, was a story about women who were either virgins or tramps.

With the chance that the Croydon Crowd-puller, or the Bermondsey Belle, or whichever seat *she finds, might* not arrive in time, we had to hear all about Jackie Collins's father, who kept a copy of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in a brown paper bag by his bed, and the miserable days of unemployment for Jackie

We need not have worried. Of course she would be there. If we know nothing else about Shirley, it is that she is reliable, dependable, there on hand when we need her. And there she was, beaming, like a lost child *found, wondering what all the* fuss was about.

As soon as she had denied that she was nice — "I'm not *particularly* nice, but I try to be polite, which gives you the name of nice, which I do not like one little bit" — she was on nicest form, ribbing the press, like Frankenstein's monster, for not taking men politicians to task for not combing their hair. "I think every other man gets away with being bald or not bald, having a toupee *(which she pronounced 2p.)* or not toupee."

Otherwise she was sweet reason, admitting that she hadn't had a nose job, that she was not the mother of a boy called John, nor any other son for that matter, and that she and her brother had been treated equally over the washing-up. She agreed with everyone, as in the exchange: Ms Rhode: "I was talking to the audience before you arrived". "Right", said Mrs Williams, nodding *in* agreement.

Then came the crunch, as the credits waited to roll. "What about Bermondsey?" Shirley was expecting another question. "Croydon will be fought by the Liberals and we will support them," she said. And Bermondsey? "We'll see."

Nicholas Wapshott

Theatre

Triumph of violence

Restoration

Royal Court

Proceeding in his mission of ripping the veil from our *culture's* classical sanctuaries, Edward Bond follows his exposures of Greek and Shakespearian tragedy with an unmasking of Restoration comedy. The piece is subtitled "a pastoral", but anybody who swallows that is really being led up the garden path.

Lord Are, having grabbed the title at his father's death and *run through his inheritance*, is now lowering himself to a union with an iron master's daughter; and when we first see the preening young fop he is arranging himself becomingly against a tree (rarely having seen one before) so as to achieve love at first sight and avoid the tedium of courtship. So far we are in a world of *straight* Restoration parody, for which Bond proves himself stylistically well equipped. More important than the bride, though, is the figure of young Bob, arriving from his lordship's country estate, and leading us into the below-stairs society which is the play's main concern.

As I understand it *Restoration has a clear objective* combining style and statement. Up in the sunny breakfast rooms of the aristocracy of Lord Are and his grotesque old mother (*affording* too brief a glimpse of an aristocratically transformed Irene Handl) all is comedy; even murder and villainous betrayal. Down below, it is as dark and joyless as elsewhere in the prison house of Bond's England.

Much the most vital passages in *Restoration* are those when *violence* takes over, either above or below stairs.

Frank, a footman, is caught stealing a spoon, and Bob leaps at him and bolts him into a box, *fully understanding that this is* a hanging matter. The idea that this takes place between two *servants* introduces an element of social complexity much beyond the black and white class divisions.

Up in the breakfast room, Lord Are's disappointed young wife appears to him in the likeness of an avenging ghost, at which *point he playfully* drives with his sword at the *spectre* who drops dead with a little squeak; somewhat put out by this, the killer hands the weapon over to the guileless Bob and gets him to repeat the crime; all in a spirit of fun, for which Bob will finally pay with a hanging.

Thanks also to Simon *Callow's ruthlessly ridiculously*, ever-beaming Are, the social point is deftly made by bringing high comedy to tremble on the *brink* of farce.

There remain, alas, great snowdrifts of working-class *protest* drama, led by Bob's African wife (Debby Bishop), and featuring Elizabeth Bradley as a stoical housekeeper and John Barrett as a blind swineherd.

These scenes are written in Bond's folk-drama *style*: presenting *dire events in a* matter-of-fact manner, and breaking off for sage parables. Their main outlet is in the Brechtian songs, whose irregular lines are ingeniously, if unmemorably, contained in Nick Bicat's Eisler-like settings. Philip Davis makes something memorable from Bob, and Hayden Griffin's set is an expressive variation on the German model. But it is an evening of bold urgent gestures in which nothing much gets said.

Irving Wardle

One Night Stand

Apollo

Up in Oldham, where *One Night Stand* began, the audiences were not content with *packing* the theatre to see Mike Harding's play about a rock band; they made local stars of the boys in the band and incited them to concert appearances. The original show has now made its way intact to Shaftesbury Avenue, with the original company and director and it is not hard to see the appeal.

Despite being about the grind of putting a band together in a Catholic school for boys and joining the queue for stardom in the Beatles generation, it is no more threatening than a teddy bear. Teenage lust *amounts* to ritual fumbling in cinema seats and the overall mood is of sublime innocence.

There is a tinge of cynicism to Mr Harding's view of the rock business, which allows the band to rise to the top with a *dreadful song* called "Can Ye Twist John Peel", *and shows* them 20 years on *singing* the songs that began their career. It is buried under a mountain of high spirits, however.

They relate to the music and each other with the ease of friends who play together for fun; if the appeal of the show reaches through to southern folk it will be because of the company and what they have made of Mr Harding's benign, occasionally blunt, humour.

Jeffrey Longmore has the *advantage* of appearing as a natural lead singer of a minor sort, which he does well, and Cliff Howells is given a gift of a *sympathetic* part by being cursed with spots: that leads to the memorable lyrics of one song, "Bad acne — shu wop shu wop".

Kenneth Alan Tayor's production retains the feel of the productions I have seen in Oldham. With several more good performances, including Roger Phillips, Linda Jean-Barry and Christina Jones, the show has much to offer. But it is a fairy tale, not rock 'n' roll.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts in London

Late bloom of an early promise

BBCNSO/Downes

Albert Hall

A promise made by the BBC 45 years ago was redeemed on Tuesday night when the composer George Lloyd achieved a belated Promenade concert debut at the age of 68. Edward Clark apparently intended it when he was in charge of BBC music during the 1930s, but it never came about. *Then* wartime service very nearly ended the composer's life before his eventual recovery allowed him to resume his musical activity, including the Symphony No. 6 that opened this programme.

Edward Downes conducted it with the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra in the first of their two Prom appearances *this year (the second is to*night). A short, three-movement work, the symphony dates from 1955-56; and proved agreeably diverting *in its intentionally* light hearted, tuneful idiom, a late bloom very much in the English pastoral tradition.

The doubt it raises is not that it is such easy listening, but whether the composer's evident facility for melodic and harmonic simplicity is not over exposed in a symphonic structure.

There was a curiosity in the love-duet Tchaikovsky contrived from themes very familiar in the *Romeo and Juliet* Fantasy-Overture, as part of a projected opera that never went very far. It was sung with pleasant sentiment but little vocal colour by Eilene Hannan and Keith Lewis, in an English *translation by Mr Downes* which can hardly be counted a Shakespearean treasure.

This afforded the promenaders some diversion in the interval as they set up an antiphonal chant, "It is the nightingale: No, it is the lark", adding some further ornithological species of their own *devising.*

More serious matters were forthcoming in a thoughtfully prepared and well-pointed account of the Symphony No. 10 by Shostakovich, arguably the peak of his symphonic achievement. Mr Downes had a commanding way with the long dramatic phrases of the opening *movement leading to the climac*tic cries of orchestral anguish, and the orchestra showed, as it were, a clean pair of heels in the headlong zest they brought to the savage second movement.

Thereafter the performance *tended to run out of steam*, despite some fine individual passages (from solo bassoon and cor anglais in particular).

Noël Goodwin

Academy of Ancient Music

Wigmore Hall

The Wigmore *Hall could have* been filled — I speak of schedules rather than seats — for a year and more without repetition by celebrations of Telemann's tercentenery, which fell. rather unobtrusively in March. On Tuesday Christopher Hogwood's Academy of Ancient Music gave a selection of his chamber works, suitably rep*resentative in that it included* the ordinary as well as the excellent, covered a range of styles and media, and showed Telemann as educationalist as well as composer.

The *education* was geographical rather than musical: an excerpt from his *Singende Geographie,* with a recital of place-names in England, from Essex to Chester, and Bohemia, of which I fear I can give no *details in spite of the clarity of* Emma Kirkby's diction. I hope the Academy may turn to his more interesting *Klingende Geographie*, where the music imitates national styles.

But almost any Telemann *concert does that in some* degree, for he habitually slipped in and out of national costumes. Of the 12 so-called Paris Quartets we heard three: two in an international Italianate *manner* (one following a concerto pattern, the other a sonata), and one in the manner of a French suite.

This last, one of those actually written in Paris, was the most attractive for the sparkling originality of its invention, unmistakeable Telemann for all the French tone of voice and its ornamentation and rhythms.

The Academy, with Stephen Preston as Flautist and Monica Huggett as violinist, played them lightly, deftly and with nice touches of wit.

These quartets typify Telemann's relishing of instrumental colour and its combinations; the medium and the occasion of their composition brought out the best in him. The flute-violin duets we heard, the ingenious solo violin fantasy and the bass *viol sonata played* by Mark Caudle, are more routine; so too are the songs Miss Kirkby so tastefuly sang.

All gave pleasure; but the existence of giants like Bach and Handel make it inevitable that ultimately Telemann can rarely expect more reward from posterity than a patronisingly approving smile.

Stanley Sadie

Felicity Lott as the Countess, Alan Titus the Count

Opera

Figaro

Glyndebourne

The opera happily chosen to open the present Glyndebourne season, *le Nozze di Figaro*, which returned on Tuesday for *a second run of performances* was Sir Peter Hall's production rehearsed by Roger Williams. Nothing has been lost from this view of the work as a serious human comedy, rich in its characterization and moving in its relationships.

Nor does the new conductor, Gustav Kuhn, miss any opportunity to show that the score in much more than a machine for hilarity: he finds beautiful sounds around every corner, and makes of the orchestra a transparent window looking directly into the infinitely meaningful music.

Many of the principals are also new, including Colette Alliot-Lugaz as a very touching Cherubino, strikingly boyish in her demeanour and bright, *clear tone, but singing with a* depth of feeling only available to a woman playing a boy. She is appearing for the first time in *this* country, *as also is* Maria Fausta Gallamini as Susanna.

Miss Gallamini surprised at first by the plainness of her approach, but it soon emerged that she was avoiding, and wisely as it turned out, the pert knowingness often associated with the role. This is a Susanna for whom *love* is no joke.

She knows what she wants, and she is determined to get it.

There is no flirtatiousness in her encounters with Almaviva, no ease or flippancy. And so her voice, small but well-focused and precise, becomes a positive advantage to her.

Chiming wonderfully with these other sopranos, Felicity Lott's Countess is still more wonderful alone, at the start of act two and of course in her great aria "Dove sono". This, with its attendant accompanied recitative, is the jewel of the *evening: an object* lesson in abundant feeling but never intrusive punctuation and support from the orchestra, and a *time-stopping display of singing* as pure, refined emotion from Miss Lott.

Her husband here is Alan Titus, every inch the sybarite in his appearance and in the sweetness of his baritone, which contrasts nicely with that of Knut Skram as Figaro, who is pleasantly uncomplicated and strong of voice. The character parts are effectively done as before, but all their drolleries are gloriously and simply trumped by Miss Lott's final *benediction* and that is *as* it should be.

Paul Griffiths

Play it again, girls

On the corner of the Embankment and Northumberland Avenue, directly below Hungerford Bridge, there lies a 670-seat theatre called the Playhouse. Built originally by a property speculator who had hopes of selling out to the railway during a planned extension to Charing Cross station which never actually happened, *it has the unique theatrical* distinction of having been managed for long periods of its existence by women.

Six years after the BBC gave up their lease, it now begins to look as if the Playhouse may be about to come back to life as a theatre and moreover, true to its history, as a theatre run by and primarily for women.

Sue Dunderdale (currently an assistant director with the RSC working on their Aldwych productions of *The Merchant* and *Troilus and Cressida*) and Christine Eccles (who for the last eight years had been a director of community theatre projects in Battersea and elsewhere) are two of the seven founding directors of the Women's Playhouse Project. If all goes according to plan, they will by the end of September have raised an initial £25,000 with which to put a down payment on the building, finance an architect and organize a more wide-ranging appeal fund. For a further £75,000 they reckon they can get the theatre open again and running on distinctly, though not exclus*ively feminist* lines, as Sue Dunderdale explains:

"Our aim is quite simply a theatre managed and financed by women, but that doesn't mean a theatre forever doing *Hedda Gabler* and *Lysistrata*. So far we have written to a hundred women ranging from Peggy Ashcroft through Lady Falkender to Elizabeth Taylor asking for their support in some form or other, and the only even faintly hostile reply we've had was a card from Jilly Cooper saying that the whole thing sounded a bit sexist.

"We don't want a sisterhood ghetto" says Christine Eccles. "*We* want a *general-interest* theatre which just happens to have women in control of it because we believe that too *many* plays are *still* being staged from an exclusively male point of view."

Sheridan Morley

● The Secretary of the Women's Playhouse Project is Val Doulton, 133a Englefield Road, London, N1.

The man at the centre of the dispute over Gibraltar–and the royal incident that happened 27 years ago

The king who upholds a nation's liberties

Madrid

By an ironic twist of fate the preservation of Spain's new liberties depends mainly on 43-year-old King Juan Carlos, General Franco's chosen successor.

When Franco died peacefully in his bed six years ago, surrounded by his generals and a handful of the faithful, the forces of a new Spain, eager for freedom, were ready to burst into life. But ranged against them were the heirs of Francoism . . and first among them, the monarchy established by Franco himself.

In the ensuing years, and most recently in the abortive coup which shook Spain five months ago, King Juan Carlos has succeeded in standing Franco's intentions on their head. In Spain he has become the bastion of democracy.

The new monarchy was born as one of Franco's most brilliant tricks, established mainly as a way to avoid infighting for the succession that could have endangered the Caudillo's peaceful possession of power for life.

It worked. Franco died and his followers supposed the royal heir would be a crowned puppet at the head of a perpetual Francoism.

With this old guard on one side and a people who never believed in monarchy on the other, the career of Juan Carlos looked unpromising at best. Two elements, however, were and remain on his side: a deeply felt decision by the Spanish people never to start the Civil War again, and the *prestige of the monarchy* among most non-political members of the officer corps.

The first free elections and referendums showed that pure Francoism was supported by no more than five per cent of the electorate. Apart from another minimal fraction on the extreme left, more than 90 per cent of Spanish votes since 1975 have been cast for anything but extremism. This almost unanimous will for peace has been the best ally of King Juan Carlos. And there is little doubt that his decision not to go to London to attend the royal wedding reflects the mood of the Spanish people over the Gibraltar issue.

Among the political groupings democrats, faced with the choice of reforming or breaking the regime, have chosen peace and the King.

Juan Carlos won a key battle in December 1976 when 94.5 per cent of Spanish referendum voters endorsed profound reforms that opened a wide road towards free elections, free parties and a new constitution.

Juan Carlos: bastion of democracy.

Because the monarchy was the only institution able to lead the country along this road, democrats conceded that to attack the King was to oppose the country's peaceful progress. Monarchy and peace became intertwined.

For Franco's right-wing successors, to attack the monarchy was to attack the will of Franco—though they and Juan Carlos knew that the monarchy could impose normality and peace only as long as it restrained the stalwarts of the old dictatorial regime, and as long as it kept the respect and obedience of the officer corps.

As the only apparent guarantor of the delicate historical process in Spain since 1975, Juan Carlos has done his best—and that has been a great deal.

He is leading a process, too, that becomes more difficult the more it progresses, as the world was reminded on February 23 when a group of military officers held Parliament hostage in Madrid and a lieutenant-general occupied Valencia with tanks.

The enemies of the new regime, although diminishing in number are still strong in certain key positions in government, judiciary, the police and even the officer corps. As they see their powers fade they feel increasing pressure to revolt.

There are two possible readings of the failed February coup. One is that the King has lost the allegiance of some part of the armed forces, thus endangering the whole process of peaceful transition.

The other, which I believe correct, is that the monarchy fought and won the inevitable battle with the fading Francoist forces.

The civil and military authorities fought. The press fought. A few days later the people by the million staged huge demonstrations for peace and liberty. But the most telling blow was delivered by the King himself on the night of the coup attempt when, without any Government member who could help him, he acted with the force of personal authority and conviction.

Juan Carlos could easily have been made prisoner in Madrid on the night of the coup attempt, but not even the most extreme of the plotters tried to arrest him. The authority of the crown, with the bulk of the armed forces behind it, was enough to break the revolt.

A special correspondent

The Queen and Prince Philip arriving in Gibraltar in 1954: there was trouble ahead.

Franco: a snub for the Queen

by Stephen Harper

The clamour in Spain over the transitory visit of Prince Charles and his bride to Gibraltar echoes the last time the royal yacht Britannia visited Britain's only territory on the European mainland. That was in 1954 when the tiny fortress colony of The Rock was the last port of call on the Queen's coronation tour of the Commonwealth. The newly crowned queen, reunited with her toddler children Charles and Anne for the last week of a round-the-world cruise, stayed in Gibraltar for only one night.

Little thought was given at that time to Spanish susceptibilities. Gibraltar was the proudest link in a series of imperial staging posts—British by right of conquest for some 250 years. The "winds of change" were yet to gather gale force.

The regime of General Franco was under universal boycott—scornfully left to wither as an internationally harmless survivor of the prewar fascist dictatorships.

The need of Spanish bases for American bombers of the Strategic Air Command was soon to break the country's isolation, and bring about its industrial and sunshine holiday revolution. The Spanish dictator was determined not to be ignored. A virulent campaign for the return of Gibraltar was launched to coincide with the royal visit and the tumultuous welcome the Queen was given by the Rock's mainly Spanish speaking inhabitants.

A Dr Goebbels-style press and radio orchestration had most Spaniards agitated with the affront to their national macho. A book, hurriedly written by a member of the Spanish Royal Academy, was published with a lurid cartoon dustcover showing an evil-eyed monster octopus struggling with a Gibraltar bristling with artillery. Youngsters of the fascist Fala[...] were drafted into the fron[...] towns of La Linea and Algec[...] to stage anti-British demons[...]tions. Severe harassment at [...] Spanish border post escala[...] until Franco ordered [...] frontier to be firmly closed [...] the three days around the ro[...] visit.

The paramilitary Guar[...] Sevile patrolled the Span[...] side of Algeciras Bay mak[...] sure no sightseers gathered [...] the Britannia sailed in and [...]

The hurt to Spanish pr[...] was widely felt. The claim [...] the return of the Rock was th[...] (as now) the only thing ab[...] which all Spaniards unite. Fr[...] that time Franco beca[...] obsessed with making the ret[...] of Gibraltar the crown[...] achievement of his long ru[...] The frontier reopened the [...] after Britannia's departure, [...] things were never to be [...] same again. Pressure grew; [...] Spanish workforce was wi[...] drawn causing great econo[...] hardship in the Spanish front[...] towns. In 1969 in a referend[...] only 44 people of Gibral[...] voted to join Spain with mo[...] than 17,000 against. Franco [...] acted angrily by closing [...] frontier indefinitely, separati[...] grandparents from visits to a[...] by grandchildren. The prese[...] siege of Gibraltar had begun.

Since Franco's death Briti[...] efforts to find a formula f[...] decolonization have repeated[...] met seemingly insuperable [...]stacles. The inhabitants c[...]tinue to reject any notion [...] Spanish sovereignty; [...] Spanish government stubborn[...] refuses to meet British ins[...]tence on the reopening of [...] frontier before formal negot[...]tions can start.

The author, a foreign c[...]respondent for more than [...] years, was based in Gibral[...] and the Spanish frontier are[...] in 1954.

Shake hands, the world is watching

Frank Johnson at the summit

Mr Pierre Trudeau's six fellow heads of Government arrived in his capital and shook hands in front of the television cameras. Then they disappeared into that big log cabin together and emerged for television again, shaking hands all round. They kept this up for two solid days, each time shaking hands as if they were old friends who had not seen each other for years.

Eventually, they all appeared side by side on a stage and made statements for television. Then they went back to their respective countries in time to see themselves on television. The summit was therefore a reassuring occasion. Our leaders are human. Like most people, they just want to get on television.

No wonder the Japanese Prime Minister smiled manically all the time, as Japanese tourists the world over are wont to do. For him, the event was good for business. His voters export most of the world's televisions.

A modern western summit, then, is not a summit in the way that one remembers them as a child—with Khrushchev or Eisenhower or Sir Anthony Eden or Dulles all weightily deliberating over the fate of mankind in Geneva or wherever. When the first of the present series of western summits was held at Rambouillet in 1975, the event was indeed about something in particular: The effect of the increase in the price of oil. But the leaders rapidly discerned that such meetings served another useful purpose. They were a way of demonstrating to the voters at home that their president or Prime Minister was busy milling around other Prime Ministers and Presidents solving problems. Or so their strategists have told them.

It is believed that presence at a summit is evidence of leadership. Yet Mr Ford, M Giscard, Mr Carter and Mr Callaghan—figures suffused in leadership at earlier annual summits—all lost office at their subsequent elections.

Mrs Thatcher undoubtedly understands this. Her attitude towards summits is thus rather like one's attitude towards certain recurring cocktail parties. She goes because everybody else goes. Her statement at the end was the second best of the lot because it was the second shortest, after Mr Reagan's, which was therefore the best. But, to this observer, Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher were convincing figures among the other colleagues for a reason other than brevity.

All the others were progressives in one form or another, or at least felt it necessary to appear so. But, though they had no choice but to agree to many a liberal piety in the final communiqué, Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, being instinctively conservative, had what Edmund Burke described as "the suspecting glance". Putting it rather less eloquently than Burke, this is the ability to look at something apparently admirable and to see that it is not quite kosher. For example, there was the matter of the North-South dialogue, aid to the Third World, a favourite subject of Mr Trudeau's and therefore a great theme at this summit.

In their various public statements, Mr Trudeau, M Mitterrand, even (though to a lesser extent) Herr Schmidt, in effect promised the Third World the earth—though at some carefully unspecified date. Or at least their words assumed that it was within the West's gift to cure the globe's immemorial poverty.

But, when reading between the lines of Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, still more when listening to what their officials were privately saying, there was a hint of the suspecting glance. What evidence was there that the money would be spent by the Third World's rulers on the Third World's poor? What were the true causes of the Third World's poverty? Could it not be that they lay in the Third World's practices, much of them beyond Western help?

The American and the Briton had a similarly melancholy, realistic attitude towards the other great topic: high interest rates. Certainly they were painful. Perhaps there was nothing else that could be done. Likewise Mrs Thatcher minimised the importance of summits as a place where decisions were made. They were places where you got to understand people, she told her own press conference.

There was probably some truth in this. It is probably difficult later to quarrel with some fellow head of government, beset by the same troubles, with whom you have shook hands, squeezed elbows and generally rhubarb-rhubarbed in front of the cameras for 48 hours.

So we observers watched these jostles intently—noting, in the early rounds, if all the heads of government knew who in the general melee were the other heads of government, for in the jostling there were also foreign ministers, finance ministers and various pen-pushers from the diplomatic services. At all summits, one is fascinated by the Italian—this year it was Signor Spadolini—for he is the one who most understands the transient nature of temporal power. Would Mr Reagan correctly identify this year's. After initial hesitation, he settled for a big guy who was speaking Italian. Broadly correct. But even if he had goofed and grabbed the wrong hand, the Italian vote back home goes mainly to the Democrats anyway. Mr Suzuki beamed at everyone, but probably we all look alike to him. A microphone caught Mrs Thatcher saying: "I'm so sorry, I didn't see you there." She had walked straight past M Mitterrand. A bad one, that, so early in the contest. But she recovered to shake his hand incessantly for two days.

Eventually, the final appearance on the stage. One arrived early to get a seat near the front, for it is not every day you can stare up at every twitching vein and flared nostril of the seven leaders of the free world.

Mr Trudeau turned out to be more interesting, more world-weary, and the appallingly modish, 1960's figure he was when we first heard of him. M Mitterrand had that air of French politicians who used to flicker across the cinema newsreels in the days when French Governments were always falling, an air of Gauloise fags and intrigue. Indeed, he *was* one of those politicians on the news reels.

Mrs Thatcher was glacial, Mr Reagan a stupendously regular guy. Dear Spadders spoke interminably for Italy like a man getting in his shout because he did not expect to be at the replay next year. Herr Schmidt doodled a lot and looked superior. During Spadders, Mr Suzuki forgot to put his earphones on for the translation. Since he needed them for English, it was unlikely he followed a word in Italian. Still, he kept smiling. That was as it should be. Ottawa satisfyingly confirmed every national stereotype.

SDP: a game of political consequences

Ronald Butt

In the absence of more substantial evidence (such as the name of the leader and details of the party's policies and constitution) the only point of departure from which we can sensibly explore all the possible consequences of the Social Democrats is the evidence from Warrington about their impact on the voting support of the other parties.

This suggests that, though the SDP will take both Tory and Labour votes (the Tory losses were substantially higher than Labour's) the SDP is likely to damage Labour more at the general election.

The ex-Labour voters who turned to the SDP must have been motivated chiefly by the wish, which is unlikely to diminish, to reject the present Labour Party, since if their target had been Mrs Thatcher, they could have stuck to their old allegiance.

But many of the Tory voters who moved to the SDP must also have done so (knowing that their own candidate stood no chance) with the principal intention of striking at Labour—though of course there was some protest against government policy as well.

Such tactical voting will not occur at a general election where it will clearly damage the Conservative Party. It must follow logically that a higher proportion of the Tory vote than of the Labour vote is likely to be retained overall at the general election.

What we are seeing is a logical response to the purpose for which the SDP came into existence, which was to replace Labour on the grounds that it had ceased to be the party that the Social Democrats had originally joined.

Despite the doctrine that there is a great frustrated "Centre" vote to be drawn from both the major parties (a notion which the Liberals naturally foster) Warrington suggests that the immediate role of the SDP (if it succeeds at all, as now seems probable) will be to move towards ousting Labour as the principal left-of-centre party.

So assuming that the Tories retain more of their former vote than Labour in the next election (though there will certainly be plumping on both sides, according to local circumstances) what follows?

The first possibility is that the more substantial split in the former Labour vote could give Mrs Thatcher an outright victory and a second term, despite unemployment.

Much, of course, will depend on her powers of communication with the electorate between now and then, and on the extent to which the Government shows imagination in tackling particular problems.

Let us further assume that the principal reason was that the leftist slide in the Labour Party was electorally unacceptable, even if Labour were led, formally, by Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey. Two things could then happen. The less probable is that Labour might reform itself, turning itself back to what the SDP would have liked it to be — which would, of course, represent a great danger to the Social Democrats.

Much more likely (in view of the well-entrenched power of the left in the Labour Party and the unions) is that such a defeat would actually harden Labour leftism. This could well lead to heavy defections from Labour to the SDP, including a number of the present leaders — some of whom could even be driven out before then if Mr Benn takes the deputy leadership from Mr Healey.

The SDP would then be in business, though much might depend on whether some of the unions could be brought over from Labour. With Mrs Thatcher enjoying a second term, leftist socialism, which thrives on the crisis-of-capitalism thesis, would have poor prospects as a smaller party of the left, with the SDP becoming the principal rival to the Tories.

At this point, however, we must retrace our steps to the stage before last, and consider what would happen if Mrs Thatcher lost the election owing to economic depression and unemployment. If she lost it to Labour outright, we should have a Labour government largely following Bennite policies, taking us out of the European Community, semi-detaching us from Nato and retreating behind the walls of a socialist siege economy.

At this point, however, the scene along this track of thought becomes too dark and gloomy for further speculation. Let us, instead, turn to the other possible circumstances of a Thatcher defeat—a hung Parliament in which quite a sizable SDP-Liberal allian[ce] could dispose of power. W[ith] whom would they do a de[al?] It is hard to believe that [the] Labour Party, robbed of pow[er] by the Social Democrats, wo[uld] make a pact with them, [or] that the SDP would comp[ro]mise with the party from wh[ich] they rebelled.

If they did, it would [be] tantamount to restoring the [...] Attlee Labour Party, with [...] left relegated to the back [of] the stage. I find that hard [to] imagine. The left would fig[ht] like tigers to prevent the l[oss] of all they have achieved.

So it would be more natur[al] since the Queen's governme[nt] must be carried on, for [the] SDP to form a coalition w[ith] the Conservatives. That wou[ld] not be difficult. The defeat [of] the Tory Government wou[ld] almost certainly bring th[e] overthrow of Mrs Thatche[r] and a new pragmatic Prior-ty[pe] Toryism would not find it to[o] hard to do a deal with th[e] SDP.

Thus we might have [a] government whose parliame[n]tary strength was (say) tw[o-]thirds Tory and one-thi[rd] SDP-Liberal, for which t[he] SDP-Liberals would deman[d] and might quite well get, som[e] form of proportional represe[n]tation from a non-Thatch[er] Tory Party.

At this point, under propo[r]tional voting, the balance cou[ld] steadily shift against the Tori[es] and towards the SDP [in] subsequent elections, with th[e] Social Democrats eventual[ly] becoming the larger of the tw[o.] The Conservatives would nee[d] all their pragmatic skill [to] avoid relegation to a Scand[i]navian style conservative part[y.]

Thus the movement whic[h] began with a threat to Labou[r] could end (by one train [of] events) in undermining th[e] Tories. We have reached [the] moment, however, when th[e] sibylline power of speculatio[n] (as it is called in the trade) has finally fizzled out. Bu[t] perhaps that is enough of [it] to be going on with anyway.

Israel gets some new friends for old

The Social Democrats may have been slow to announce their policies but they have wasted no time in forming the party's first pressure group. It is the SDP Friends of Israel, formed by Neville Sandelson MP with the joint party leader, Bill Rodgers, as president.

Rodgers told me yesterday: "I don't remember, but I must have agreed to become the president. That said, I am strongly committed to Israel's survival, even though I deplore Begin's behaviour towards Lebanon with the loss of innocent lives."

Hardly a clarion call to rally the faithful, and some senior SDP members go much further in voicing their disapproval of the Begin government; which might help explain why the group so far has nothing organized.

Sandelson said: "There are no members yet; but there have been a number of inquiries throughout the country, some from former Labour supporters. You could call us the displaced Friends of Israel."

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the new group is its readiness to nominate officials, which the SDP itself has so far been reluctant to do. In addition to Rodgers and Sandelson, who is a vice-chairman, Lord Sainsbury is chairman and Lord Weidenfeld second vice-chairman.

Curiously, the group's formation follows the resignation of Doug Hoyle, Labour victor over Roy Jenkins at Warrington, as secretary of the Labour Friends of Israel.

THE TIMES DIARY

When Crown Prince Akihito of Japan arrives in London for the royal wedding he will receive nothing like the cultural shock experienced by his father, the present Emperor Hirohito, on his first visit, in the twenties.

It was the first time Hirohito had escaped from the strict court ritual in Tokyo to see the outside world. Staying at Buckingham Palace, he was astonished by the informality of King George V and his family. Japanese equerries were shocked when the King entered Hirohito's suite at breakfast time wearing an open-necked shirt, trousers with braces, and carpet slippers—a sort of regal Alf Garnett outfit.

The King, who as a young man had seen a lot of the East, hoped his guest was enjoying himself and added: "No geishas here, though. I'm afraid. Her Majesty would never allow it".

Hirohito loved it all. He said later that it was in Britain that he first came to know freedom; and it was here that he acquired his lifelong habit of eating bacon and egg breakfasts.

More discord

Long-suffering residents of the Barbican have finally lost patience, I hear, with the City of London Corporation over the £140m arts and conference centre there, which has taken 10 years to construct.

The noise and the dust were one thing; what really miffs some of the 4,000 occupants is what they regard as a broken promise of tickets for the Barbican Hall, which is to become the principal home of the London Symphony Orchestra.

In February the City Corporation decided that people who had suffered most of the inconvenience during the building work should be recompensed by being invited to acoustic test performances by the LSO. The second will be given before a full house of 2,000 tomorrow, but still a number of the residents have not received tickets.

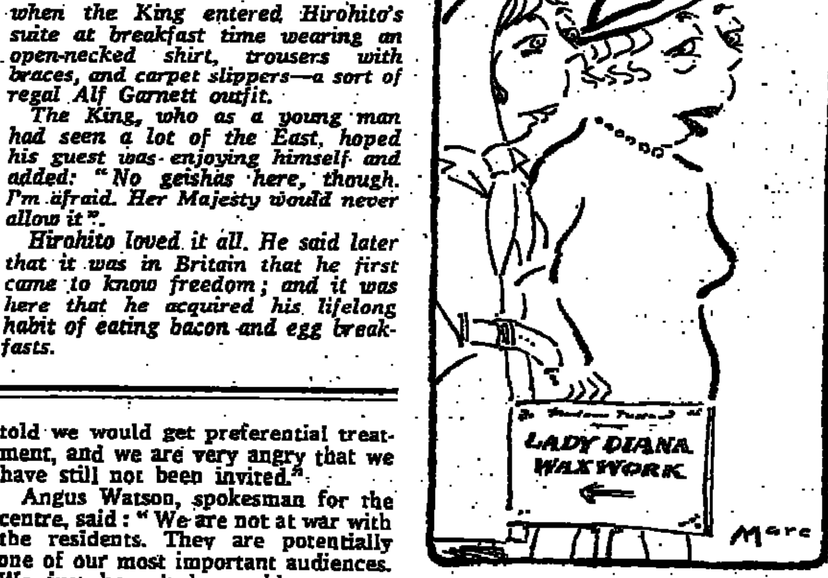
One resident told me: "We were told we would get preferential treatment, and we are very angry that we have still not been invited."

Angus Watson, spokesman for the centre, said: "We are not at war with the residents. They are potentially one of our most important audiences. We just haven't been able to cope with applications."

Slow gin?

Lunch at L'Escargot—and I think that must have started it all. Waiting for me back at the office was a letter from Derek Walters, of Tottenham, with a still more horrific drink than Cyril Ray's concoction of warm gin with hair in it. Mr Walters attributes this one to the Jersey Federation of Women's Institutes, and gives it the label Snail Syrup.

"Ingredients: 12 live snails; 1lb moist brown sugar. Method: shell the snails, taking care not to wound them too much, as they have to be alive to work themselves into the sugar. Put them with the sugar into a muslin bag, then hang the bag in a position so that the syrup drips into a basin."



I have never been to the Channel Islands and I don't think I shall go. Instead, I telephoned Dr Philip Koch, managing director of Koch-Light laboratories, who manufacture snail digestive juice (at £8.65p a millilitre) for use in medical research. He shuddered when I told him about the syrup. "The snails must be in pain, poor things", he said. "They would secrete a kind of slime which would act on the sugar. Not my cup of tea, if you see what I mean."

I turned for comfort to a letter from Robert McConnel, one of our readers in France. I wish I hadn't. His letter related a journey he mad[e] to Thailand last year, and a meal i[n] a restaurant where customers choos[e] their food from live animals on vie[w] in cages: jungle squirrel, mongoose, frog, snake or turtle. Much agains[t] my better judgment, I read on.

"My hosts selected a cobra dis[h] for the table. A suitable specime[n] was selected from a mass of seeth[]ing, lethal snakes and expertly re[]moved from the cage. It was dis[]patched by swift decapitation, an[d] the blood drained into a smal[l] tumbler. (I knew what was com[]ing.) The body of the snake passe[d] into the kitchen and the blood-filled tumbler placed before me o[n] the table.

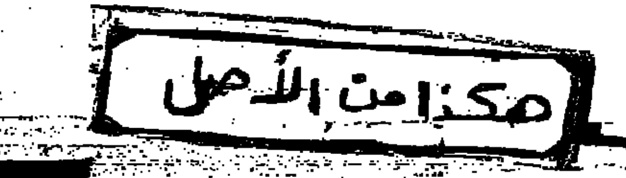
"A tot of scotch was added and being the guest, I was invited t[o] drink for 'health and vigour'. Thi[s] is apparently quite an honour."

Mr McConnel says, valiantly, tha[t] it tasted rather like—well, blood wit[h] a dash of scotch. Dare I suggest [a] "Whisky Drac"? (John Dennis 1657-1734, said: "A man who coul[d] make so vile a pun would not scrupl[e] to pick a pocket." He was right.)

Opening out

You can't go to a London first nigh[t] these days without having "ethnic food" at the party afterwards. Firs[t] it was *Barnum*, with circus food—whelks, mussels, cockles and vinegar. At *Charles Charming's Challenges* i[t] was strawberries and ice cream. Nex[t] came *One Mo' Time*, with creole dishes such as gumbo (fish soup with Mississippi water added). And on Tuesday, after the Oldham Coliseum production of *One Night Stand* at the Apollo, we had Lancashire hotpot and best bitter. I'm not complaining, just relieved that the show I'm seeing tomorrow is not a first night: I'm going to *Cats*.

Peter Watson



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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DOWN FROM FUDGE MOUNTAIN

Everybody smiled for the camera at Ottawa and the smiles were not as faked as in previous summits. But the general feeling of success lay in what was left out of the communique, not what was put in. The Japanese Prime Minister smiled because there is no criticism of their selfish trade policies; once again they have managed to postpone for a year any action against them. The Americans are pleased that there is no demand for them to cut interest rates. The Germans are pleased they can go on trading with the Russians. Mrs Thatcher is pleased to proclaim her affinity with President Reagan. But the sweetness was managed only by avoiding or blurring a commitment to do anything positive about the world's economic disorders. The leaders have descended from Fudge Mountain.

The political side of the summit offers more hope than the economic. There does seem to be a convergence on the double track approach which combines strengthening of Western armed forces with negotiations with the Soviets. M Mitterrand is a marvellous stiffener for weakening European spines. There was quite a good compromise on the North-East issue which is not unrelated: many Europeans have been worried that if Mr Reagan returns to the old American policy of dividing the developing world into friends and enemies he will drive non-aligned countries into the arms of the Russians, precisely the opposite of what he hopes to achieve. The American promise to look at global negotiations is only a small step, but a useful one.

The communiqué makes statements about employment, inflation, currency, and interest rate disorder. But they are no more than interesting tea-leaves. The declaration that unemployment and inflation must be tackled at the same time is quite different from Mrs Thatcher's line which is that inflation must be beaten first and that unemployment should be tackled later. Where there is agreement with Mrs Thatcher's policy is the case for low and stable monetary growth. But the communiqué also says that there is a need for an appropriate mix of policy: monetarism alone is not enough. That is surely right. Fixation economics, assigning a single objective and devil take the hindmost, has brought us very modest returns for the losses suffered so far.

But there is a very low limit to what any national economic policy can achieve and this is where Fudge Mountain is a disaster area. The communiqué says that each country is aware of the problems that volatile exchange and interest rates can cause. So? No country, even if its awareness has passed the pain threshold, can do anything effective by itself. Neither in the communiqué nor in the press conferences did the leaders do more than wring their hands. Every country is left to continue pursuing its own national interest, as it sees it, which, Adam Smith notwithstanding, will end up internationally in the interests of nobody. Instead of working towards a strategy of international monetary cooperation, as we urged last week, we are in for a period of crisis management which merely guarantees that there will be more crises.

Herr Schmidt complains that interest rates have never been higher since the birth of Christ and he is right that the extremely high rates in the United States will damage his economy and ours. If we compete on interest rates we will restrict private industry. If we do not, we will either have to let the exchange rate fall or draw on reserves and there are not enough of them. It is absurd to rail against the Americans. They see interest rates as a weapon against their inflation and it is unrealistic to expect them to relinquish it. The only sensible course is to insulate interest rates from exchange rates by currency stabilization agreements; Lord Lever in The Times last week sketched out one approach which envisages the creation of an international bank to cushion currencies against the volatility of the enormous internationally mobile funds.

This is where summits as presently organized are so disappointing. There is no mechanism for the conversion of rhetoric. There is none because the leaders' minds are never sharply focused on a single fundamental issue. The sherpas travel from capital to capital to prepare the communiqué but then they and their leaders leave it to the national bureaucracies where everything withers.

Mrs Thatcher seems to have developed good relations both with the European leaders and with President Reagan. There are two clear opportunities here. First, she should persuade President Reagan to take a lead on the creation of a secretariat, to prepare a working paper on currency stabilization for the next summit in France and to be in a position to follow through afterwards. Secondly, as a contribution to an international agreement on exchange rates, and for its own sake in the short term, she should instruct the Bank of England and the Treasury to prepare at once for our entry into the European currency system. It could be the first building block.

If we, and the other countries, continue to believe that there is a unilateral solution to the multilateral problems we are doomed to seeing the dole queues grow, the corrosion of political cooperation, and a very serious threat to the stability of our societies. That is a measure of the failure of the Ottawa summit.

ROYAL YACHT HITS ROCK

The explanation given by the Foreign Office for the cancellation of King Juan Carlos' visit to London to attend the royal wedding does not stand up to scrutiny. To say, as the Foreign Office does, that Gibraltar is merely a convenient place to begin a honeymoon cruise in the Mediterranean simply will not do. Nor will the suggestion that the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Rock will be a "private matter". Spanish sensitivities over the question of Gibraltar could hardly be plainer, and were restated by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Pedro Perez-Llorca, when he met Lord Carrington in Brussels last week.

Britain and Spain have been moving toward some common ground over Gibraltar since the Lisbon Agreement in April last year. That agreement provided for the lifting by Spain of restrictions on the movement of people and goods across the Spanish frontier with Gibraltar. It thus paved the way for possible eventual negotiations on the territorial status of Gibraltar, despite the fact that the two sides remain as far apart as ever. Negotiations of this kind are very much a matter of atmosphere, and the creation of a relatively optimistic atmosphere had enabled Juan Carlos to undertake the visit to this country for which both sides have been working for some time. To risk setting back this slow and difficult progress towards an accommodation between Spain and Britain is a bad blunder.

The Royal family is constitutionally bound to take government advice when travelling abroad. Hence there are several possible explanations. One is that the Government failed to anticipate the Spanish reaction, and felt too committed by the time Madrid made its feelings clear. This would be inexcusable incompetence. Another possibility is that the Government did know what would happen but did not care, which would be worse. A third — worst of all — is that the Government knew there would be trouble but deliberately advised the Palace to go ahead in order to demonstrate how irrational the Spanish attitude towards Gibraltar is. This seems unlikely but is widely believed in Spain. The only explanation which would let Britain off the hook is that the Spanish Government misjudged its own public opinion by indicating informally that it would turn a blind eye.

Whatever the explanation, Anglo-Spanish relations have been impaired at a time when Spain's links with western Europe are of critical importance. It is, after all, only six months since Spain narrowly survived an attempt at a military coup. The fact that Spanish democracy remains intact is very largely due to the standing, ability and determination of King Juan Carlos himself. More than anyone, the Spanish Monarch has steered Spain through the post-Franco years. Spain's potential entry into the European Common Market and its prospective membership of NATO are part of Juan Carlos' policy of seeking to ensure that the seeds of democracy flourish in healthy soil, within the framework of the European community and the Western alliance. The presence of the Spanish King in London would have been a small but significant step in that direction.

The ill-advised decision to use Gibraltar as a stepping off point for the royal honeymoon has left Juan Carlos with little choice but to bow to pressure from Spanish public opinion, especially on the right wing. The incident need not damage either Anglo-Spanish relations or Spain's ambitions in Europe in the long term. But it has clumsily and unnecessarily set back modest hopes for limited movement on an apparently intractable and complex issue. There are after all a number of ports in the Mediterranean at which the royal yacht could have called. To make an issue out of Gibraltar casts a shadow over what should have been a joyous occasion untouched by political considerations.

A HELP TO STEADY THE NERVES

There has been a remarkable improvement in relations between the British and Irish Governments over the past few days. The week began with rumours that the new Government in Dublin was considering recalling its Ambassador from London in protest at the British handling of the hunger strike in the Maze prison. Whether this was a true reflection of ministerial feeling in Dublin or simply an indication of the political pressures upon the Taoiseach and his colleagues, this was a disturbing sign of the rift that might be created between the two governments if the hunger strike were to continue indefinitely.

Since then the position has changed radically. Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Prime Minister, speaking in the Dail on Tuesday night, made it clear that he was no longer at odds with the British Government. He deeply regretted that the strikers had rejected the offer from British officials to clarify what conditions would apply in the prison if the strike was called off; he believed that the strikers were attaching unrealistic conditions to their demands; and he acknowledged that the action his Government required of Britain had in fact been carried out. This was a reference to the visit paid by an official early yesterday morning to the Maze so as to make the offer clear to the prisoners.

This new turn of events is reassuring for two reasons. Good relations between London and Dublin are to be valued for their own sake. The hunger strike has been a serious impediment, and may still be damaging in the future because of the need for Irish ministers to make concessions to sections of their own public opinion from time to time. But Dr Fitzgerald has acted with courage and discretion to minimise any damage.

The second ground for reassurance is that Dr Fitzgerald's remarks might help to steady the nerves of those in Britain who might otherwise have been tempted to appease the hunger strikers. There can be no doubt that the strike has proved a very considerable propaganda benefit to the IRA. Few events are likely to have a more dramatic effect on international opinion than young men deliberately sacrificing their lives for their cause. Any reasonable steps that could be taken to bring the strike to an end would be abundantly justified. But the British Government would be most unwise to get itself into the position of being pushed from one concession to another in the hope of meeting their demands.

The British authorities have rightly decided not to grant the basic demand of the strikers for political status, and the impression has been created that the strikers have hardened their position whenever any compromise short of that demand has been in prospect. For the British Government to negotiate directly with the strikers, as they are now asking, would therefore give the IRA another propaganda victory without any grounds for believing that the strike could then be ended except by conceding the basic point. The strike can serve the IRA's interest in two ways. So long as it lasts, it gives them great propaganda; and if it is bought off on their terms, it will increase their standing at home and abroad. It would be futile for the British Government to stumble out of one trap straight into the other.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How a community polices itself

From the Chief Constable of Warwickshire

Sir, I read with interest your informative article published on July 16 in which your Home Affairs Correspondent, Mr Peter Evans, includes the observation that communities in this country have been relied upon since Saxon times to help police themselves, and it is this tradition which has broken down.

I am happy to report that this comment does not apply to the county of Warwickshire (nor indeed to many other police areas) where my team of professional police officers enjoy the support of a slender but enthusiastic group of carefully chosen volunteers who give a few hours of their week to the cause of supporting law and order. I refer, of course, to the Special Constabulary. "Specials" can never be a substitute for the regular officer, whose professional training is now both lengthy and sophisticated, but they do provide an emergency reserve capable of giving very real background support in times of crisis.

By way of bonus to the community there is the fact that as part of their training Specials patrol with regular officers, which gives strength to our all too thin blue line engaged in community policing. Additionally, as men and women chosen from a wide spectrum of occupations and backgrounds, they provide a link for better understanding between the regular police and the community they serve.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BIRCH,
Chief Constable,
Chief Constable's Office,
PO Box No 4,
Leek Wootton,
Warwick.
July 20.

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, The sympathies of all good citizens must go out to the police at the present time. They have been doing a magnificent job during the recent riots, which were on a scale and of a character previously unknown in England. They also had to cope without proper equipment, which the Home Secretary has promised to put right.

Much consideration is being given to any further steps which can be taken to improve police morale and efficiency. I have one suggestion to make: let the police introduce an officer class into their ranks, such as there was under Lord Trenchard, with a college to recruit and train officers specifically.

Although the benefits of this step will take some time to give results I believe it would have a tremendous effect on the whole police force. Quite apart from civil disturbances, the growth of violent crime, burglary, drug peddling, etc., is now on such a scale that the police must be led by highly trained officers of high educational background to enable them to bear full comparison with officers in HM Forces.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOKES,
House of Commons.
July 20.

From Mr Terence Lewis

Sir, The police force are taking a fair amount of criticism at present, mainly directed at their community relations. Working in a very busy "front-line" hospital we see the force from a different viewpoint. They provide protection for our portering, nursing and medical staff, often under very difficult circumstances, but there is one specific way in which their immediate cooperation saves lives: they give blood.

Very occasionally, after a particularly difficult heart operation, a patient will not stop bleeding. Freshly taken blood transfused into these patients usually has a dramatic effect. This has been the case on two occasions in the last six months. By chance the first was on the day of the Brixton riot, the second during the rather more generalized London disturbances, both in the middle of the night. Prompt donation of fresh blood by a large number of police officers, already under considerable stress, has undoubtedly saved two lives.

The staff of this unit are very grateful for this entirely voluntary aspect of their community relations, as are the patients.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE LEWIS,
Department of Cardio-Vascular and Thoracic Surgery,
The London Hospital,
Whitechapel, E1.
July 17.

Blind eye to murder

From Sir Edward Playfair

Sir, Reading Tom Bower's interesting articles (July 13-17) and comparing Germany as it is today with what it was at the end of the war, I am struck by how right we were to prefer reconstruction to retribution when the choice, as so often, had to be made.

The late Sir Arthur Street, who was my Permanent Secretary in the Control Office for Germany and Austria, had a very clear sight of murder. His son was one of the RAF officers who were shot after the attempted escape from Stalag Luft III. His reaction was to volunteer for the Control Office post, in order to devote himself to reconcilation, as the best means of preventing the recurrence of such a tragedy. He must look down from heaven with some satisfaction at the results of his work.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. PLAYFAIR,
12 The Vale,
Chelsea, SW3.
July 18.

New attitudes to manning levels

From Mr G. H. B. Cattell

Sir, Last week (July 14) you reported the CBI's proposals concerning manpower reductions in the public service. You also reported Sir Leo Pliatzky's views (July 15), which were to the effect that the CBI's aspirations were unrealistic and unachievable.

It is important to our future as a free and politically stable country that people should be persuaded that the CBI's proposals are practicable. We need desperately to find new money for investment in modern public services and for the refurbishment of our dilapidated and depressed urban areas. We cannot do that if we preserve the gross overmanning which exists in the public sector. Over the last 20 years technology has advanced at a rate which causes older people to catch their breath in astonishment. The effect of this advance has been to make it possible to reduce, significantly, the number of people required for manual and office work. Yet over the same 20 year period the number of people employed in local authorities has risen by 80 per cent and in central government and public corporations, excluding nationalized industries, by over 45 per cent.

Almost all companies which are still trading in the private sector have been forced to reduce their payrolls by amounts which would have been considered inconceivable two years ago. My own company has reduced its labour force by 25 per cent in 18 months. Yet we are still trading at the same level of turnover, and although still feeling the effects of the recession, we are much more efficient and poised to take advantage of the upturn when it comes. Never again will we return to the manning levels or unit labour costs which fear of organized labour and our own complacency dictated in times now passed.

I know from my own experience as Director of Manpower and Productivity Services at the Department of Employment that the CBI is not preaching nonsense. A 10 per cent manpower reduction in our public services is easily obtainable, given the necessary management ability and will.

A further, but temporary, increase in the numbers unemployed should not deter us. By releasing large numbers of underemployed people in the public service we can also release vast funds for the re-employment of people in new enterprises, both public and private.

The preservation of unnecessary jobs prolongs the unemployment of those who could and would work in new ventures.

Would The Times please thunder a little in support of the brave proposition now advanced by our industrialists, who are preaching what they themselves now practise?

Yours faithfully,
G. H. B. CATTELL,
19-23 Knightsbridge, SW1.

From Mr Gordon James

Sir, We have noted with considerable anxiety the intention to relax the statutory requirement that companies employing 20 or more staff should employ three per cent disabled persons.

Whilst it is a common fact that a percentage of companies do not comply with the statutory requirement, it is our experience that most reputable companies make some effort to offer a contribution to society by employing as many disabled people as they can in a variety of jobs.

We in Arthritis Care are particularly concerned at what can only be considered a retrograde step, particularly when our prime concern is to assist arthritic sufferers to remain useful members of the community.

None of the statements supporting the intention to abolish the statute gives any valid reason for eliminating it, and at the present time, when there are many other massive drains on the economy, I consider that every effort should be made to continue gainfully to employ people who are not only anxious to make their contribution, but would otherwise be yet another, unwilling, liability on the nation.

I trust therefore no retrograde action will be taken in this matter, without full discussion, not only with industry but with the welfare bodies, such as ourselves, who are working under ever-increasing financial stress voluntarily to help a very considerable number of disabled people to continue to earn an honest living.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON JAMES, Chairman,
Arthritis Care,
6 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1.

From Mr Michael Norman

Sir, It is gratifying to see one's name in print in Britain's newspaper of record for the first time (University of Kent results, July 18). It is surely going to be decades before one has another chance of such prominence — if ever — as one swims in a sea of three million unemployed.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL NORMAN,
The Coach House,
Hammerwood Park,
East Grinstead,
Sussex.

Failure of monetarism?

From Lord Harris of High Cross

Sir, I agree with Lord Vaizey (July 20) that David Blake (article, July 13) is in too much of a hurry to bury "monetarism". In his zeal to prove the failure of the British "experiment", your Economics Editor tries to enlist such leading practitioners of monetary policy as Germany and Switzerland among its opponents.

His reasoning is that they permit short-term increases above their monetary targets. Yet a few paragraphs later he taunts British policy with permitting excessive money growth — to the point of raising doubts that "monetarism has not even been tried".

Likewise, in his search for hostile witnesses, Mr Blake summons the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements for the prosecution. Yet, as he half acknowledges, none of these central bankers in practice scorns monetary policy. Their criticism is that too much is being asked, or expected, of the necessary policy of controlling the money supply. All monetarists I know would agree.

The truth is we are not the narrow, simple sect of Mr Blake's imagination. We would certainly argue that a continuing policy of monetary restraint is essential to bring down inflation. But apart from reducing distortions and uncertainties about the course of future prices, monetary policy alone does not solve the problems of the real economy. There remains the need to tackle the multiple sources of inefficiency that raise costs and reduce employment. This points to more radical reform in nationalized industry and welfare, trade unions, central and local bureaucracy, and many aspects of planning and regulation.

Now your Economics Editor has come round to see that "monetarism is not enough", might he launch a discussion on the desirable supporting policy of removing obstacles to growth in real output? The more we can reduce unit costs (including rates and taxes), the further will a given money supply go in buying more goods and employing more labour.

Your faithfully,
RALPH HARRIS,
House of Lords.
July 20.

Irony in Ottawa

From Professor H. W. Singer and Professor A. R. Jolly

Sir, Your Washington Correspondent, Nicholas Ashford (July 16), pointed out that at the Ottawa summit of the Western countries President Reagan would be saying to the other leaders: "Trust us to put our own house in order and this will help you to put your own houses in order". He also reported the scepticism of the European countries to this approach.

Do you realise that this is precisely what the industrial countries argue in relation to Third World countries, and none more so than the UK? We say, in effect: "We must first put our own house in order; then we can resume our growth and help you put your own house in order".

If we Europeans are sceptical about the Americans putting their own domestic order first, can we not understand the developing countries being sceptical about our approach to their problems? Is there not a lesson here from the Ottawa meeting for the coming Mexican summit with the Third World countries in October?

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
RICHARD JOLLY,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton, Sussex.

Support for literature

From the Secretary-General of the Arts Council

Sir, Your leader (July 18) calls literature's slice of the Arts Council cake "mean" and states that this is because publishing "in theory, at any rate, is still a commercial enterprise". I do not believe that this factor has shaped the policy of the literature panel. However, whereas dance, drama and music must rely mainly on the Arts Council for support, literature is very heavily supported by libraries, which are separately funded.

The grants and awards of the Arts Council are made for the benefit of the public rather than for the sole benefit of the artists, performers or writers. Literature policy is based on the opinion of the panel that what is needed at present is not more writers but more readers.

Meanwhile Mr Ian Rowland Hill (July 20) has read a forecast in The Times (July 14) of how the Arts Council might meet a reduction of its grant in real terms. He picks on one suggestion, described by The Times's writer as a "soft option", that the council might stop funding the literary arts. He deduces that the report as a whole, which contained more such suggestions, is based on an Arts Council press release. This is not the case.

The Arts Council has written to the 250 clients to which it makes an annual revenue grant requesting their estimates for the year 1982/83 in the event of a cash standstill, a contingency which the council believes to be the "worst case". This letter has been released to the press.

Mr Hill argues that even to consider sacrificing literature shows the Arts Council "is woefully out of touch". After reading your report the Chairman of the Royal Opera House and many others could have written equally forcefully in defence of their corner in the arts scene. The truth is that the Arts Council is already woefully short of the cash needed to sustain the arts and seems likely to be even more short next year. That is why we have to think about "unthinkable" possibilities. If we did not, we should justly incur the charge of being woefully out of touch with financial realities.

Yours faithfully,
ROY SHAW,
Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
July 20.

Placing the cuts in university grants

From Sir Andrew Huxley, PRS

Sir, The general letter from the chairman of the University Grants Committee to vice-chancellors and principals (report, July 2) referred to advice received from, among others, the Royal Society. I believe it appropriate now to say publicly that that advice was in favour of selectivity in the distribution of the funds now being made available by government.

I and my colleagues on the Council of the Royal Society, therefore, applaud the endeavour of the UGC to support excellence and to foster important growing points. The need for greater selectivity of support within the university system has been apparent for some time, and the present cuts provide an opportunity for such selectivity.

However, in the implementation of the cuts there are risks of serious damage to several vital parts of the system and the greatest possible care and vigilance will be needed to avoid, or at least minimize, this damage. For instance, the recruitment of able young staff may dry up almost completely and this would be disastrous for research and education; special efforts will be needed to ensure a steady intake of very able young people.

The Council of the Royal Society will be monitoring the changes now taking place in the university system with special reference to the wellbeing of science, including applied science and technology, their teaching and their impact in industry. These studies will be conducted in consultation with the UGC and vice-chancellors, and the society will be in close touch with the research councils and with other sponsors of research, including industry, which provide an essential third element in the support of university research.

We shall welcome specific information about individual groups engaged in high quality scientific or technological research which become seriously threatened by the cuts.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW HUXLEY, President,
The Royal Society,
6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.
July 20.

Practical moderation

From Mr George Mikes

Sir, Nearly all the newspapers and many politicians (some with avuncular benevolence, others with irony tinged with envy) have remarked that all's very well but the time has come now when the SDP must publish its detailed programme and bring out a manifesto.

They are quite wrong. Millions of voters, I am sure, would be perfectly content to put our affairs into the hands of honourable, moderate and experienced men (and women), expecting them to carry on in a sensible and pragmatic manner on a day-to-day or rather month-to-month basis.

It is natural that this should be so. Manifestos are the curse of both parties. The Government is more dogmatic and doctrinaire than old-fashioned Marxists because it has to stick to its programme. In the Labour Party one of the main struggles is about who should write the manifesto which according to the left, once written must become a sacred scroll.

I am sure the Social Democrats are on safe ground as long as they refrain from publishing a manifesto. What the electorate wants is a decent and honest non-programme. Besides, everybody knows that the only election promise not broken is the one never given.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE MIKES,
1b Dorncliffe Road, SW6.
July 18.

VAT on building repairs

From Mr Lesslie K. Watson

Sir, Mr Richard Hayes's letter (July 14) asking for repairs to churches to be exempt from value-added tax prompts me to put the case for buildings which are "listed" on account of their architectural or historic interest. An owner need not be informed or consulted before his building is listed; but he is suddenly saddled with restrictions which will probably reduce its market value. He is expected to keep it in good repair, not to alter the fabric or its use, and not to demolish it without permission, which is frequently not given.

This heavy burden, which does not apply to owners of less important buildings, was imposed by Act of Parliament nearly 20 years ago in an effort to force owners of listed buildings to maintain them for the benefit of the general public but with no help from the state. This blatant disregard of natural justice could be alleviated if owners of listed buildings were excused from paying value-added tax on maintenance.

Yours faithfully,
LESSLIE K. WATSON,
Silver Birches,
West Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire.
July 16.

Spanish leave

From Mr M. S. Crowe

Sir, Perhaps it might have been more tactful to arrange for the Prince of Wales and his bride to join Britannia at Cadiz, with a little fishing off the adjoining cape to follow.

Yours faithfully,
M. S. CROWE,
Sunnyside,
Franksfield,
Peaslake,
Guildford.
July 22.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 22: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were present this afternoon at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, Rear-Admiral Leslie Townsend and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, attended by the Marchioness of Abergavenny and the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, were entertained at dinner this evening by His Excellency the New Zealand High Commissioner and Mrs Gandar at 43 Chelsea Square, London, SW3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the National Federation of Housing Associations, this morning at Buckingham Palace chaired a meeting of the Working Party on Rural Housing.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips were present this evening at the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 22: The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, today visited lifeboat stations at Whitby, Staithes, Redcar and Teesmouth.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 22: The Duke of Gloucester visited the East of England Show, Peterborough, today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

A memorial service for Commander Colin Buist will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy at noon today.

Luncheons

National Maritime Museum
The Hon Anthony Cayzer, chairman of the trustees, and Dr Basil Greenhill, director, entertained the following guests at luncheon at the National Maritime Museum yesterday:
Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Civil Service Department, Mr Adrian Carter, private-secretary to Mr Hayhoe, Professor Sir Andrew Huxley, President of the Royal Society, and Mr Leonard Manasseh.
Professor Robert Boyd, a trustee of the museum, was also present.

Association of Certified Accountants
The President of the Association of Certified Accountants, Mr Ronald Spencer, gave a luncheon party at 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields on July 21. Among those present were:
Mr F E Bleasdale, Mr D Fowler, Mr R K Godin, Mr H Hill, Mr R D Keefe and Mr S Thomson.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, chairman, British group, Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a luncheon held at the Restaurant Ship Hispaniola yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Belgium, led by Senator A. Derore, vice-chairman, Belgian-British group.

Reception

English-Speaking Union
The English-Speaking Union music council held a reception last night at Goldsmiths' Hall. A piano and cello recital was given afterwards by Miss Yaltah Menuhin and Mr Robert Cohen in aid of the ESU Music Scholarship Fund. The guests were received by Lady Dean and Mrs Edward Norman-Butler, chairman of the council. Among those present were:
Lord and Lady Bridges, Lord Croft, Ruth Lady Fermoy, Lady (Edgar) Bonham Carter, Sir Patrick Dean, Lady Arthur, Sir Moore Crosthwaite, Dame Mary Green, Sir Ranald and Lady Reid, Mr Philip Arnold, Mr Lawrence Morley, Miss Gillian Wiles, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs S A Faith, Mrs H Schroder and Mrs Maurice Wingate.

Dinners

Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were the guests of honour at a livery and ladies' dinner held by the Company of Tin Plate Workers alias Wire Workers at the Mansion House yesterday. The Master, Mr Brian Pitchford, accompanied by Mrs Pitchford, presided, assisted by the Upper Warden, Sir Dan Mason. The other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir John Balcombe, Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Miers, VC, and Mr T. F. Honess. Those present included:
The High Commissioner for Fiji, Lord Chelmer, Lord Constantine of Stanmore and the Agent-General for South Australia and their ladies.

Actuaries' Company
The following were installed yesterday as officers of the Actuaries' Company for the ensuing year:
Mr H. C. Cottrell: Master; Mr G. H. Ross-Goobey: Senior Warden; Mr K. J. Burton: Junior Warden.
At a dinner held afterwards the Master presided and the other speakers were the Junior Warden and Alderman Sir Edward Howard.

Earl Alexander of Tunis and the Hon Davina Woodhouse after their marriage at Chelsea Register Office yesterday.

Marriages

Earl Alexander of Tunis and the Hon Davina Woodhouse
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present at a reception held at the House of Lords yesterday after a service of blessing in the Crypt Chapel, Palace of Westminster, of the marriage of Earl Alexander of Tunis, elder son of the late Field Marshal Earl and Countess Alexander of Tunis, and the Hon Davina Woodhouse, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Terrington. Canon John Baker officiated.

Mr C. J. Milne and Miss E. E. Winnington
The marriage took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, yesterday, between Mr Christopher John Milne, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Milne, of Chilton House, Alresford, Hampshire, and Miss Emma Elizabeth Winnington, younger daughter of Colonel T. F. C. and Lady Betty Winnington, of 9 Westminster Gardens, SW1. Father Peter Knott, SJ, officiated, assisted by Father M. O'Brien, SJ.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk organza in Victorian style with a skirt, train and veil of antique family lace. Her headdress and bouquet were of cream freesias and stephanotis. Viscount Anson, Lady Rose Anson, the Hon Harry Noel, the Hon Alice Fortescue, Fiona Shakerley, Isabella Norman and Millie Dayton attended her. Mr Andrew Milne, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Claridge's hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Professor A. Bishop and Mrs M. Fox
The marriage took place quietly on Thursday, June 25, at Canterbury Friends' Meeting House between Professor Alan Bishop, of Imperial College, London, and Mrs Myrtle Fox, of Tankerton, Kent.

Mr C. E. Nettlefold and Miss H. M. Roper
The marriage took place on July 18 in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Charles Nettlefold and Miss Henrietta Roper. The bride was attended by Laura and Georgina Leigh-Pemberton and Fabian Riggall. Mr Alistair Campbell was best man.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon H. R. Cayzer and Miss S. J. M. McAlpine
The engagement is announced between Robin, eldest son of Lord Rotherwick and the late Lady Rotherwick, of Cornbury Park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, and Sara, daughter of Mr R. J. McAlpine, of Swettenham Hall, Swettenham, Cheshire, and Mrs J McAlpine, of Lower Carden Hall, Malpas, Cheshire.

Herr B. Bakke and Miss J. Blackburne-Kane
The marriage will take place on December 19 between Bjorn, second son of Bjorg and Bjarne Bakke, of Tynset, Norway, and Josephine, younger daughter of Geoffrey and Rachel Blackburne-Kane, of Blackheath, London.

Mr R. Mackenzie and Miss F. Dixon
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Mackenzie, Kenton Court, London, W14, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Dixon, Abbey House, Lincolnshire.

Mr E. M. Plaisted and Miss S. K. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Edward, youngest son of the late Mr P. Plaisted and of Mrs Plaisted, of Henley-on-Thames, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. E. Robinson, of Moulsford, Oxfordshire.

Mr C. G. G. Scott and Miss A. J. Murchie
The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Scott, of Marden, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Anna, elder daughter of Judge and Mrs John Murchie, of Warren Row, Wargrave, Berkshire.

Mr M. J. Shalley and Dr H. J. Baddeley
The engagement is announced between Martin John, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Shalley, of Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, and Helen Janet, daughter of Dr and Mrs Alan R. W. Baddeley, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr A. K. Stevens and Miss C. J. Gould
The engagement is announced between Anthony Kent, son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Stevens, of Eglwyswrw, Crymych, and Catherine Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Gould, of Llantood, Cardigan, Dyfed.

Birthdays today

Mr Michael Foot, MP, who is 68 today.

Major-General R Ll Brown, 86; Miss Coral Browne, 68; Sir Alastair Down, 67; Mr David Essex, 34; Mr Carl Foreman, 67; Professor Sir Idris Foster, 70; Miss Elspeth Huxley, 74; Mr John Stokes, MP, 64; Mr Peter Twiss, 60.

Masters of wine

The Institute of Masters of Wine Ltd has announced the following successful candidates of The Master of Wine Examination.
DFJ Bird, R & C Vintners, Norwich; P W Carr, Saccone & Speed, London; Mrs P M Mansell-Jones, Christie's, London.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Michael Crowder, consultant editor, *History Today*, and Professor Ioan Lewis, professor of anthropology, London School of Economics, to be joint honorary directors of the International African Institute.

Legal

Mr Harold Wilson to be a circuit judge on the Midland and Oxford Circuit.

Royal College of Organists

The following candidates have been awarded prizes at the recent examinations for the diplomas of associateship and fellowship of The Royal College of Organists:
Associateship: Limpus, Frederick Shinn and Durrant prizes: J D R Price; Sawyer, Durrant and Samuel Baker prizes: J D Leonard; Lord St Audries Prize: H C Moody; Sowerbutts and Durant prizes: K P Stannard; Doris Wookey prize: R A Neal.
Fellowship: Turpin, Durrant, Harding, Durrant and Samuel Baker prizes: J S Benson.

Mr Gormley's award

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has been awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany in recognition of his work to strengthen the links between the NUM and its counterpart in West Germany.

Exhibition of embroidery

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the Asthma Research Council, will open an exhibition called Embroidery Old and New in the Chapter House of Canterbury Cathedral at 3 pm next Tuesday.

The exhibition, presented by the East Kent branch of the Embroiderers' Guild and sponsored by the Asthma Society and Friends of the Asthma Research Council, will be open daily to the public from July 30 to August 26.

School sold

Grenham House preparatory school, in Birchington, Kent, founded by Mr Henry Jeston in 1901, has been acquired by Mr Basil John, headmaster of Waterside School, Bishop's Stortford. Mr Denys Jeston, the headmaster and the son of the founder, who has run the school since 1946, and Mr Jack Lidgate, his partner, are retiring.

Jazz at Knebworth

A jazz festival is to take place in Knebworth, near Stevenage, Hertfordshire, on Saturday and Sunday, the organizers, Capital Radio, said yesterday. The event, due to have taken place on Clapham Common, London, last weekend, was postponed on police advice.

Cricketing euphoria helps bidding for 1866 Wisden

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

After a day of euphoria for Britain's cricketers, Phillips secured a bid of £420 (estimate £100 to £150) yesterday for a copy of the 1866 edition of Wisden's *Cricketers' Almanack*.

It was one of the third annual issues of the cricket enthusiast's bible. No doubt, the difficulty of establishing that Tuesday was only the second time in Test history that a team had followed on and won has brought home to every cricket historian the necessity of owning every issue of Wisden.

The auctioned copy had been bound in modern cloth and gilt and went to a private buyer. The sale of cricketana and sporting memorabilia totalled £18,754, with 5 per cent unsold.

The waistcoat worn by Sherlock Holmes when disguised as "a drunken-looking groom" in the story of *A Scandal in Bohemia* was sold at Sotheby's for £360 (estimate £150 to £200) to the London book dealer, C. J. Sawyer. Well, in fact it was the waistcoat worn by Walter Paget when posing for his brother Sydney's illustration to the 1892 edition of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.*

That memorable item was included in a sale of modern first editions which totalled £35,101, with 2 per cent unsold. The highest price was for a presentation copy of the first edition of Hemingway's *In Our Time*, of 1924, selling for £1,900 (estimate £800 to £1,200). It was bought by House of Books, a New York firm.

Christie's South Kensington, claimed to have secured an auction price record for the work of Elizabeth Stanope Forbes when her "Sleepy summertime", a girl asleep on a hammock, sold for £9,000 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) to Albian Fine Art.

The price fits into the recent pattern of booming prices for Edwardian paintings. Mrs Forbes (1859-1912) was a cofounder of the Newlyn school with her husband, the artist Alexander Stanope Forbes. The sale, mainly devoted to twentieth-century paintings, totalled £36,800, with nine per cent unsold.

Christie's sale of English and foreign silver also included some curiosities. A circular gold bowl on a spreading foot, made by Mappin and Webb as the *Daily Mail*'s snooker trophy for 1936, sold for £1,500 (estimate £1,200-£1,800) to J. Simons. It has a green onyx plinth and the gold weighs 18 oz. The top price in the sale was £4,200 (estimate £1,800 to £2,500) for a shaped oval cake-basket of 1755 (64 oz) by S. Herbert & Co.

1899 pigeongram sold for £2,900

A two-day British Commonwealth stamp sale ended yesterday at Robson Lowe's Pall Mall rooms with a total of £96,213 (our Philatelic Correspondent writes).

The most interesting lot was a Great Barrier Island pigeongram of 1899 with the Marotiri pigeongram stamp still attached. This rarity, one of two known surviving examples on the original flimsy, made £2,900.

A rare cover from Sandakan, North Borneo, to France in 1889, franked with Borneo and Straits Settlements stamps, fetched £1,200. Despite a small defect, £1,500 was paid for a 1910 Rhodesia 1s stamp showing the rare perforation 14 x 15.

Latest wills

Three charities share half of residue

Mr Frederick Harold Bowden, of Kingskerswell, Devon, market gardener, left £512,716 net. After personal bequests of £14,850 and half the residue, he left a sixth of the residue each to the Cheshire Foundation, Sue Ryder Foundation and the Royal National Life-boat Institution, Brixham.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Greenfield, Sir Harry, of Tunbridge Wells, chairman of Institute for Study of Drug Dependence, 1968 to 1975 .... £132,057
Lawson, Mr Henry Turnbull, of Hexham £347,785
Morgan, Air Commander John Richard, of Henley-on-Thames, former president, Royal Aeronautical Society £11,539

Photograph by Bill Warhurst
The new Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard (centre), being introduced into the House of Lords yesterday by the Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev Maurice Wood (left), and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Old Vic in search of a new role

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

A plea for a radical approach to bringing new life to the Old Vic theatre in London, which has been closed for more than two months, has come from Mr Frank Dunlop, the director of its neighbour, the Young Vic.

The governors of the Royal Victoria Hall Foundation are at present involved in lengthy discussions about filling the gap left by the Old Vic Company, formerly Prospect Productions, which went bankrupt after losing its Arts Council grant.

It has been assumed in some quarters that the governors would be seeking a company, with the necessary finance, to present the sort of classical drama for which the Old Vic has been a byword.

Mr Dunlop, however, argued strongly against another classical theatre. "It is foolish to create another replica of the National or the Royal Shakespeare Company."

The Young Vic was involved in abortive negotiations to take over the Old Vic in 1976, when the National Theatre departed for its new South Bank home. Mr Dunlop still believes that the Young Vic could move in.

He was most concerned that the governors should return to the principles of the originator of the Old Vic, Miss Lilian Bayliss, which was providing entertainment to a broad spectrum, rather than to the "middle-class culture vulture".

Mr Dunlop has found a great deal of sentiment about the Old Vic. "I have been approached by a lot of people saying: 'What can be done?' They are not in the classical theatre but from the rock music world and from broadcasting."

While the governors will not discuss the specific proposals which have already been received, they have been canvassing a wide variety of groups for their views, including grant-aiding bodies, all branches of the entertainment industry, commercial sponsors, education authorities and international organizations.

Mr Andrew Leigh, the former administrative director of the Old Vic Company, who is preparing the report, thought it was possible that the governors would accept a departure from the previous style of the theatre.

There have been suggestions that the governors are being very conservative, but Mr Leigh emphasized that they were simply being very cautious. Submissions can be made until the end of August and then the process of interviews and discussions will continue until October, with a decision expected at the end of November.

In the meantime, the Old Vic has been converted into a temporary film studio, with half the seats in the stalls removed to allow room for filming of the Royal Shakespeare's production of *Nicholas Nickleby* for Channel Four.

Once that has been completed in September, the Old Vic is likely to stay empty again, although *Toad of Toad Hall* could be presented as a Christmas show.

Most of the former staff of the Old Vic Company have been left unemployed. Few of the actors who were on tour in Europe when the company closed have yet found alternative work.

Timothy West, the former artistic director, is engaged in making an Agatha Christie film, *Murder Is Easy*, for American television, but even as a leading name in the theatre his diary is pretty empty once the film is completed.

Battle of Britain thanksgiving service

The Ministry of Defence announces that the Battle of Britain service will be held in Westminster Abbey at 11.00 am on Sunday, September 20, 1981.

Applications for tickets, enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope, should reach the Ministry of Defence, AFB Sec, Room 8243, Main Building, Whitehall, London SW1A 2HB, by not later than August 28. Applications received after that date may prove unsuccessful and, if the demand for tickets is excessive, it may be necessary to restrict issue to two per applicant. Those who are ex-Battle of Britain aircrew, relatives of aircrew who lost their lives in the battle, past members of the Royal Air Force and its reserve forces, and members of the general public are asked to state their respective category when applying to enable them to be seated appropriately in the abbey.

Tickets and a note about dress for the occasion will be issued a week before the service.

Applications must not be sent to Westminster Abbey.

Lord Constantine of Stanmore

The life barony conferred on Sir Theodore Constantine, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Constantine of Stanmore, of Stanmore in Greater London.

OBITUARY

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN EATON
Distinguished Destroyer Commander

Vice-Admiral Sir John Eaton, KBE, CB, DSO, DSC, who was C-in-C America and West Indies Station, 1955-56 and Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic 1955-57, died on July 21 at the age of 78. He was a distinguished destroyer commander in the Second World War.

The second son of Dr W. M. Eaton, Willson, Musgrave Eaton was born in November, 1902, and educated at Temple Grove, Eastbourne, and the Royal Naval Colleges Osborne and Dartmouth. He served in destroyers and submarines in the 1920s and 1930s and was a student at the Royal Naval Staff College in 1939. During the war which broke out that year he made his name as a determined destroyer commander being awarded both the DSC and DSO in 1941.

The citation for his DSC stated that he continued to fight his ship, H.M.S. Mohawk, after she had been hit by a torpedo in the shell room while attacking a convoy and its escort between Sicily and Tripoli, and that the bearing and behaviour of his ship's company while in the water before being picked up reflected great credit on him. He was promoted to captain in December, 1941.

The DSO was for bravery and determination in towing H.M.S. Gallant back to port in the face of enemy air attack. In 1943 he was mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished sevices and untiring devotion to duty in operations which led to the capture of Sicily by the Allied forces.

From January, 1945, until August of the same year, he commanded HMS Sheffield and then took command of HMS St. Vincent, the Boys' Training Establishment at Portsmouth. In December, 1948, he became Director of the Royal Naval Staff College Greenwich.

Subsequently he undertook special temporary duties with the Ministry of Defence, and with the Director of Plans, Admiralty. He graduated at the Imperial Defence College in 1949. He was promoted Rear Admiral in July, 1951, and was then lent to the Royal Australian Navy to be Flag Officer Royal Australian Fleet. He was Flag Officer, Reserve Fleet in 1954-55 and in the latter year was made C-in-C America and West Indies Station. He was given his KBE in 1956. After he had retired he took up an administrative post with the Marconi Company.

He married in 1945 Cynthia Mary Hurlstone, widow of Major Gerald Tatchell, The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment.

SIR HENRY BARNARD

Sir Henry Barnard, a Judge of the High Court, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, from 1944 to 1959, died on July 20 at the age of 90.

He was appointed in March 1944, at the same time as Mr Justice Wallington and Mr Justice Denning (now Lord Denning) by virtue of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act, in accordance with a pledge given by Lord Chancellor Simon to strengthen the Judiciary, specially in divorce jurisdiction. Of the three Judges, Barnard was the only one who had specialized in that branch of the law.

Henry William Barnard was born on April 18, 1891, son of William Tyndal Barnard, KC, in his day one of the best known practitioners in the Probate and Divorce Court, and afterwards a Registrar there. He was educated at Wellington and Merton College, Oxford, where he took honours in jurisprudence in 1912.

He followed his father to Gray's Inn and was called there in 1913. In the war of 1914, he served, and attained the rank of Captain, in The Royal West Kent Regiment. In Barnard the elder's chambers he naturally saw a great deal of the business of the division and in time he inherited a large part of his father's practice. He took silk in 1939, and was that year elected a Bencher of his Inn. He became Treasurer in 1953.

SIR PETER CARGILL

J. H. writes:-
Within the World Bank, Sir Peter Cargill played a key role in its adjustment to the change of emphasis in the 1970s towards meeting the needs of the poorer developing countries; in this, his work for the Industrial Development Association was crucial.

But when he left the World Bank he did not end his concern for the developing countres. He devoted great intellectual and persuasive energies in many parts of the world during the last year to assist the establishment of the International Institute for Resource Development. Although his health was declining, he played a crucial role in taking it from a gleam in the eye to practical reality.

Indeed, his friends are glad that the last week of his life was spent in Vienna, participating in the formal establishment of the Institute by the Government of Austria, and in planning its work. He was pleased and satisfied with the results of his own contribution towards it; in this effort he was closely associated with his son, Simon.

He was a good man, with a commitment to his lifework which did not cease at retirement. Perhaps that is often true of those whose work has involved them so closely with developing countries. It was certainly true of him.

JIRI VOSKOVEC

Sir Cecil Parrott writes:
Having met Jiri Voskovec a few years ago and been the privileged recipient of many of his witty letters I should like to add a few words to your obituary of July 11.

"George" was a highly cultivated man of endearing charm. In his early 70s he was still remarkably handsome, and one could understand how as a young man he was much sought after by film directors for young hero roles.

Fortunately his artistic convictions saved him from this fate. He joined the "poetist" group *Devětsil* which forbade its members to appear in films. Instead he became eventually responsible for much of the cultural and intellectual quality, the philosophy, poetry and sparkling wit of the famous V+W revues in Prague.

French was his second mother-tongue, because he came of Franco-Czech stock and was educated partly at the Lycée Carnot in Dijon. From here he contributed poems to avant-garde journals in Prague. On his return he joined *Devětsil* and acted in its theatrical productions, translating Cocteau's *Orphée*, in which he played Heurtebise, and Jarry's *Le Roi Ubu* with Werich in the title role.

In 1965 when he was in America his book *Hat in the Bush* was published in Prague. It contained a collection of the lyrics from the revues, to which he appended a fanciful introduction and commentaries. His musical speaking voice and exquisite diction are preserved on many records.

He came of a distinguished family. His maternal great-grandfather was a well-known Czech liberal deputy in the 1848 parliament, and his grandfather the painter and caricaturist Soběslav Pinkas. His father was for a time bandmaster in the Russian Imperial Guard.

Like other members of great partnerships it was not easy for him to make his way alone in the States, but he had many successes on stage and screen. He is survived by his second wife, Christine, an American actress.

Lieutenant-General Jose Lacalle Larraga, who died on July 21 at the age of 84, had served as Minister of Air during General Franco's regime in Spain.

Lady Lord, widow of Sir Frank Lord, KBE, died on July 21. She was Rosalie Jeannette, daughter of Clement Herent, of Brussels, and she was married in 1923.

Moreover... Miles Kington

From a train window I spotted the other day, between Stafford and Nuneaton, a vast development site on which only one thing had so far been erected, a very large sign reading "CENTRAL PARCEL RESORTATION COMPLEX". I fell to musing, as one tends to when a new word like resortation swims along, and while I was musing the following scene wrote itself before my very eyes.

(The offices and workshops of Billboard and Flyblown, old-fashioned sign painters. Billboard is an elderly craftsman, suffering from VAT elbow. So is Flyblown. They do one-off signs. Remember "Great Cressingford By-Pass: Opening Spring, 1981"? That was one of theirs. They were also called in to modernize it so that it read, "Opening Autumn, 1982". Billboard is studying an office memo.)

Billboard: Brenda took down an order for a sign last night over the phone. Central Parcel Resortation Complex. From the Post Office, I imagine.

Flyblown: There's no such word as Resortation.

Billboard: That's what Brenda took down.

Flyblown: You know Brenda.

Billboard: You know the Post Office.

Flyblown: You know what I think? I think it's meant to be Central Parcel *Restoration* Complex. It's going to be a new intensive care unit for damaged packages, where loving craftsmen will repair the injury done to them by high-spirited postmen at Crewe Station, and where Victorian parcels which the Post Office has not got round to delivering this century will be beautifully restored with authentic string.

Billboard: Sometimes I think you're totally out of touch with reality, Flyblown.

Flyblown: All right—suggest a better theory.

Billboard: I think the word Brenda heard as "resortation" is actually "recitation".

Flyblown: When did you last hear a parcel recite?

Billboard: Not parcel—*Purcell*. Central Purcell Recitation Complex. I imagine the Purcell Room is expanding its operations. Another Purcell Room opening in your area soon! Try a Purcellburger tonight! Take away a Big P.

Flyblown: The Purcell Room is not a recitation room—it's a recital room. Recitation is poetry, or prose, as it's now called.

Billboard: Then it must be the Central Pearsall Recitation Complex.

Flyblown: I've got it! You remember all those free rail offers on the washing powder packets?

Billboard: Ye-e-es.

Flyblown: It's the Central Persil Re-Station Complex!

Billboard: Unless it's a hospital.

Flyblown: Hospital?

Billboard: Essential Person Resuscitation Complex.

Flyblown: Look, I haven't got time to sit around all day. Can you do the sign?

Billboard: Sadly not. You remember the sign I did for that penthouse flat in Mayfair three years ago? "Luxury Flat—Would Suit Arab Millionaire Only"?

Flyblown: Well?

Billboard: It's still unsold and now it's been condemned because of dry rot *and* damp.

Flyblown: The flat?

Billboard: The sign. I'm doing it again today.

Flyblown: Then I'll do Central Parcel Resortation Complex.

Billboard: You'll use those words?

Flyblown: Of course. What does it matter? Nobody ever reads them anyway.

REARGUARD BRIDGE WIN BY BRITAIN

From Our Bridge Correspondent
Birmingham

Great Britain produced a good rearguard action against Hungary on Tuesday in the twelfth round of the European Bridge Championships in Birmingham. At half time the British players were losing by 22 points, but recovered to win by 4, representing an 11—9 victory.

The decisive board was one played at both tables in six spades. The British declarer, John Collings, played the hand perfectly to make the contract. However, the Hungarian player chose a line that lost only because the diamonds were 6—0. Great Britain gained 17 points on that one hand.

It seems impossible for any country to catch Poland, who had a 20—0 victory over the strong Swedish team. However, Great Britain stayed in second place because their nearest rivals, France and Italy, could only win 12—8 over Finland and Spain respectively.

RESULTS: Round 12: Norway 17, Ireland 3; Poland 20, Sweden 0; Italy 12, Spain 8; France 12, Finland 8; Netherlands 20, Luxembourg minus 1; Iceland 20, Switzerland minus 3; Germany 12, Denmark 8; Great Britain 11, Hungary 9; Belgium 17, Israel 3.

Ranking after 12 rounds: 1, Poland 190½; 2, Great Britain 168; equal 3, France and Italy 162½; 5, Norway 148; 6, Hungary 140; 7, Germany 134; 8, Sweden 124; 9, Belgium 120; 10, Denmark 118; 11, Netherlands 101; 12, Israel 96; 13, Switzerland 90; 14, Ireland 89; 15, Spain 86; 16, Finland 85; 17, Iceland 75; 18, Luxembourg 42.

25 years ago

From *The Times* of Monday, July 23, 1956

Reprimand for Poles

From Our Special Correspondent

Warsaw, July 22.—Mr Bulganin and Marshal Zhukov were on the reviewing stand together with Mr Cyrankiewicz, the Polish Prime Minister, and other Polish government and party notables during celebrations of Poland's national day here today. Mr Bulganin is heading a "fraternal delegation" from Russia for the occasion. Judging by a speech last night he is also taking the opportunity to call the wayward among Polish Communists, probably the majority, back to the straight and narrow path of Soviet Marxism. His remarks, which included strictures of sections of the Polish press, though politely applauded at the time, have not gone down well; indeed they have come as something of a shock to the many Poles supporting the regime who were optimistic enough to believe, especially since President Tito's visit to Moscow, that their country had graduated from satellite status, at least in domestic affairs. In private many are deploring Mr Bulganin's remarks as an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of another country of the type that the Russians themselves frequently accuse other countries of making.

SPORT: Rowing

Too much talent makes choice difficult

By Jim Railton

The national coach, Penny Chuter, faces a critical period of 10 days during which she will attempt to find a super-heavyweight eight to represent Great Britain in the world championships in Munich (September 2 to 6). Miss Chuter should be left in peace as she undertakes an immensely difficult but brave task. Whereas the former national coach, Bob Janousek, had a limited pool of gifted oarsmen who fashioned the world 1974 and Olympic 1976 silver eights, Penny Chuter has an embarrassment of riches.

The national eight as it stood and Oxford University-Thames Tradesmen have slogged it out in two magnificent races in the Grand at Henley and last Sunday i the national championships at Nottingham. The score is 1—1 by half a length each time, but last Saturday's 2,000-metre race was the important one.

A half-length victory by the national eight could hardly be called dominant and there is too much talent in the Oxford University-Tradesmen boat to be ignored. They include three Olympic silver medal winners in eights and the winner of an Olympic bronze medal (coxless pair) Wiggin. On top of that there are talented Oxford Boat Race oarsmen and one cannot forget London University, who successfully defended their world under-23 championship in eights at Essen last Sunday.

Yet the national squad eight can claim a victory over an East German eight at Lucerne just over a week ago and must be considered to be in the running for at least a bronze medal in the world championships. The Soviet Union, with two wins at Lucerne with different eights, are favourites for Munich

Miss Chuter will, no doubt, be attempting to strengthen the bow seats in her eight. Earmarked for consideration must be the Oxford president, Mahoney, together with three other Olympic medal winners, Justice, Whitwell and Wiggin—not forgetting the Boat Race oarsmen of the quality of Andrews and Bland.

If Miss Chuter can find the right blend in the limited time left to her, Britain could produce an eight capable of taking on all-comers and a special medal should be struck for her. It is one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by a British coach and the fact that Britain are attempting the experiment reflects the maturity of British rowing.

The British teams announced yesterday are extremely strong with a single sculler, Beryl Mitchell, who reached an Olympic final, a strong favourite for Britain's first medal in a women's world championship.

Men's heavyweight: September 2-6. Men's lightweight and women: August 26-30.

HEAVYWEIGHTS: Eights: to be announced. Coxed four: Kingston RC (J Svenson-Taylor, bow, P Hope, A Holmes, P Reynolds, stroke, M Warner, cox). Coxless four: National Westminster national squad (J Beattie, bow, J Clark, E McNuff, M Cross, stroke). Cox pair: to be announced. Coxless pairs: Kingston RC (F Mossop, C Jones, stroke). Quadruple sculls: National Westminster national squad (P Scrivenger, bow, A Clift, E Sims, S Redgrave, stroke). Single sculls: C Baillieu (Leander).

WOMEN: Eight: British Home Stores national squad (B Jones, bow, G Hodges, S Bloomfield, L Clark, P Janson, J Toch, B Holmes, A Forbes, stroke, P Wright, cox). Coxed four: Thames Rowing Club (C Casey, bow, S Hunter-Jones, J Cross, B Carroll, stroke; cox to be selected). Double sculls: British Home Stores national squad (S McNuff, A Ayling, stroke). Single sculls: B Mitchell (Thames Tradesman).

MEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT: Eight: Mobil national squad (J Watson, bow, C Drury, I Wilson, R Downie, P Zeun, G Roberts, N Howe, S Simpole, stroke, S Jeffries, cox). Coxless four: University of London (G Elliott, bow, S Richards, J Connor, R Williams, stroke). Double sculls: Dart Totnes RC—Staines BC (A Riddle, B Mar). Single sculls: B Mitchell (Thames (Nottingham and Union BC).

WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP (August 4-9, at Panchárevo, Bulgaria): Junior men's team: Eight, ARA composite (D Kidwell, bow, C White, P Higson, B Clarke, R Gibbon, A Johnson, J Spencer-Jones, C Godwin, Thomas bow, M Allwork, B McMullan, N Slatie, stroke). Coxed pair: East Midland regional composite: M Hardy, bow, D McLaughlin, stroke, A Greenhalgh, cox). Coxed four: Shrewsbury school: (G Johnstone, bow, J Kelly, J Garrett, M Vale, stroke, V Thomas, cox). Coxless pairs: Belmont Abbey (M Woods, P Mullen, stroke). Coxless four: Hampton School—Nottingham RC (S Forbes, G Cartlidge, C Perry, A Robinson). Junior women's team. Eights: ARA composite: (A Linev, bow, S Allen, S Wensley, S Clark, S Barker, H Sims, stroke, B Spreckley, cox). Quadruple sculls: ARA composite team (A K Holroyd, M Holmes, stroke, H Jones, cox). Coxed four: Lea RC (J Harling, bow, L Kaye, S Dawson, K Ball, stroke, N Zarach, cox).

ENGLAND: (Home countries international, Llandegfedd, July 25). Men: eight, Lea RC. Coxed four, Vesta RC. Coxless pair, Thames Tradesmen. Double sculls, Henley RC. Single sculls, P Barry (Tideway scullers school). Women: Coxed four, Thames Tradesmen. Coxless pair, Lea RC. Single sculler, S R Price (Thames RC). Junior men: Eights, Emanuel School, St Paul's school. Coxed four, St Edward's school. Coxless pair, St Edward's school. Double scull, Pangbourn College-St George's College. Single scull, T Johnson (Tees RC).

Cricket

Spinners put Sussex firmly in command over familiar rivals

By Alan Ross

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire, with four wickets in hand, need 147 to beat Sussex.

Sussex, in their fifth consecutive day's play against Warwickshire, followed up their championship victory by making no mistakes yesterday. Winning the toss and batting first on a pitch of comfortable pace they batted consistently down the order to reach 274 for eight.

Whereas Warwickshire used seam bowlers throughout Sussex had their two spinners on in no time. Waller soon removed Amiss, Humpage and Lloyd, and with Barclay dropping on a length, too, Warwickshire fell further and further behind. When rain swept in just before six o'clock, Warwickshire were 105 for five after 36 overs and it seems only a miracle can save them today.

Barclay and Mendis got Sussex off to their usual good start, making 70 together under high grey clouds before Mendis was caught at cover. Barclay was caught at the wicket shortly afterwards but Ian Greig now shared in three successive partnerships of 61, with Parker, 50 with Imran Khan, and 56 with Colin Wells.

Greig, who has come on by leaps and bounds as an all-rounder this season, suffered not at all in comparison with Parker and later in his innings, with a series of sizzling hits past extra cover, rather eclipsed him.

Parker, on this occasion scoring mainly off the back foot, was leg before to Rouse at 149, but Greig raced to his 50 in only 84 minutes. Imran announced himself with two handsome cover drives and was then caught in front of the pavilion off an immense skier.

With Wells as partner, Greig thrashed each bowler in turn, Willis included, before giving Kallicharran another steepling catch by the long-on boundary. Wells and Gould with several exciting strokes helped Sussex keep it going to the last over against some rather lacklustre bowling and fielding.

Amiss, whose defensive upholstery these days gives him the shape of a pantomime dame, looked in commanding form. Sussex were without Arnold, but it was scarcely important for Waller and Barclay immediately had Warwickshire struggling.

Wootton had been splendidly caught at square leg off Le Roux with the total only five, but the significant wickets were those of Amiss and Humpage. Amiss was stroking the faster bowlers away with ominous authority when, in Waller's second over, he went to sweep and was bowled round his legs. Humpage, having hit Waller for a cracking boundary high to long on, lofted the next ball gently to Parker at extra cover.

At tea Warwickshire were 71 for three off 25 overs, and in the first over afterwards Waller had Lloyd leg before. Barclay, who bowled his 12 overs uninterruptedly for 26, took a low return catch to remove Kallicharran, and half Warwickshire were out for 88.

SUSSEX

G D Mendis, c Ferreira, b Rouse	40
*J R T Barclay, c Humpage, b [illegible]	31
P W G Parker, l-b-w, b Rouse	33
I A Greig, c Kallicharran, b Willis	82
Imran Khan, c [illegible]	18
C M Wells, c [illegible]	28
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	3
[illegible]	0
Extras ([illegible])	28
Total (8 wkts)	274

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—[illegible], [illegible].

BOWLING: [illegible]

WARWICKSHIRE

D L Amiss, b Waller	29
[illegible]	2
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total ([illegible] wkts, [illegible] overs)	[illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 3—53.

Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.

Cook brings Botham back down to earth

By Marcus Williams

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire beat Somerset by seven wickets.

Northamptonshire toppled the favourites in this NatWest Trophy match with much greater comfort than they can have expected. After winning the toss and putting Somerset in to bat on a pitch enlivened by overnight rain, Northamptonshire batted, bowled and fielded far better. They never really lost their grip after taking the first two wickets for five runs at the start of the day.

Cook, named man of the match by Brian Close for his batting and his captaincy, and Larkins carried Northamptonshire more than halfway to their target with an opening stand of 111 in 34.1 overs. Williams, Lamb and Willey, with a late assault, brought them home with nearly seven overs to spare.

Cook's decision to put Somerset in was soon rewarded. In his first 13 balls Sarfraz removed Rose, caught low down round the corner and, to the delight of the home supporters, found the edge of Richards's bat before he had scored. The batsman trusted to Yardley's honesty that the ball had carried.

Although Denning and Roebuck never found scoring easy, they prevented further collapse with a *stand of 54 in 22 overs before* Denning was bowled trying to cut the offspinner, Williams, who with the promising 19-year-old Mallender was successfully keeping on the brake. This brought in Botham to a marvellous reception

Roebuck fell trying to sweep, but Botham found a like-minded ally in Popplewell as Somerset *prospered for the first time* and 63 were added in 14 overs. Botham brought up the 100 in the 39th over with a huge six over long-off, but the bowler, Williams, had his revenge when Mallender ran in 20 yards at long-on to hold another steepling hit.

Popplewell reached an excellent 50, made in 25 overs, before being trapped by one that kept low and though Garner struck a few lusty blows, Somerset's total seemed inadequate, particularly when Cookand Larkins had 50 up in the seventeenth over.

Cook, on 24, was dropped by Botham off Dredge in the slips—not a difficult chance—but Larkins *hit Marks straight for six and* shortly after tea, in the 28th over, arrived at his own half-century, a landmark Cook achieved six overs later. Without addition, however, he was trapped leg before by Garner and, as so often happens, his partner went in the next over to a low return catch by Breakwell.

The combative Williams and assured Lamb saw to it that Somerset's revival was only temporary. After Garner had extended a long arm at mid-on to remove Williams with 46 still required, Willey came in to provide the final impetus, being particularly severe on his England colleague, Botham, whose last six overs cost 40 runs.

SOMERSET

*B C Rose, c Cook, b Sarfraz	3
P W Denning, b Williams	23
I V A Richards, c Hardley, b Sarfraz	0
P M Roebuck, l-b-w, b Williams	29
I T Botham, c Mallender, b Williams	45
N F M Popplewell, l-b-w, b Griffiths	57
V J Marks, c T Lamb, b Griffiths	8
D Breakwell, c and b Sarfraz	0
J Garner, run out	19
†D J S Taylor, c Sharp, b Griffiths	1
C H Dredge, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 15, w 1, n-b 1)	18
Total (59.4 overs)	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—5, 3—59, 4—70, 5—133, 6—161, 7—163, 8—195, 9—199, 10—202.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 12—2—29—3; Griffiths, 11.4—1—43—3; Mallender, 12—3—33—0; T Lamb, 12—2—35—0; Williams, 12—1—44—3.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

*G Cook, l-b-w, b Garner	50
W Larkins, c and b Breakwell	59
R G Williams, c Garner, b Botham	25
A J Lamb, not out	28
P Willey, not out	32
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 3, n-b 2)	10
Total (3 wkts, 53.1 overs)	204

T J Yardley, †G Sharp, Sarfraz Nawaz, N A Mallender, T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—111, 2—116, 3—137.

BOWLING: Garner, 12—2—39—1; Botham, 11—2—58—1; Dredge, 9—1—27—0; Marks, 8—0—27—0; Breakwell, 9—0—34—1; Popplewell, 3—1—11—0; Richards, 1.1—0—5—0.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and J Van Geloven.

Hampshire atone in a match of low scores

By Richard Streeton

CARDIFF: Hampshire beat Glamorgan by 30 runs.

Hampshire reached the last eight of the Nat West Trophy yesterday when they deservedly won a game of low scores with 4.1 overs to spare. Neither side batted particularly well, but Hampshire atoned with more forceful outcricket as Glamorgan found a target of 177 runs beyond their reach. Jesty, the acting Hampshire captain, was named man of the match.

A large Hampshire total, after they were put in, never seemed likely once Greenidge had failed. It was easy to suspect that the scars were still there from the physical and mental battering they took from Surrey in the preceding match. Some of these were tangible: Pocock, with a broken bone in his hand, was the only absentee but Nicholas played with a chipped finger and Jesty had a badly bruised hand.

Moseley, in his first spell, made the ball lift more awkwardly than anyone else all day. He gave Greenidge an especially testing time and was the bowler responsible for Tremlett eventually retiring with a cracked wrist which had to be put in plaster. Greenidge had already been rapped on the body and had his helmet's visor damaged when he was out in Moseley's fifth over.

A bumper was followed by a ball that lifted from a length and Greenidge hooked too soon and gave a simple catch to backward square leg. Moseley's only other wicket was that of Jesty as he hit out in the final over, but Greenidge's was the wicket that Glamorgan wanted more than any other.

Hampshire's next four wickets all fell to the medium pace of Barwick, a 20-year-old newcomer, who was discovered when Glamorgan searched for new talent at winter nets in Neath. In his first over he bowled Nicholas. Tremlett retired in the 19th over and Hampshire were 41 for three when Barwick had Turner held at forward short leg as the batsman stretched forward.

Jesty and Cowley added 65 in 25 overs before Cowley and Terry both hit catches to the offside. Rice played on and it was Parks who helped Jesty most in the closing chase. Jesty batted for 45 overs and hit eight fours before he was brilliantly caught by Javed Miandad on the square leg boundary.

Glamorgan made a dreadful start with Stevenson taking a wicket in each of his first two overs. Alan Jones was out to an excellent one-handed catch at second slip and Hopkins was beaten by late movement. Ontong let Javed Miandad do most of the scoring as they added 87 in 30 overs before both men were out in quick succession. Ontong was held in the slips and Javed got a ball which kept lower than most.

Jesty took both of these important wickets and made his best mark on the match by holding Featherstone at square leg as the batsman mishit the longest of long hops. Glamorgan wanted 69 from the last 20 overs and 45 off 10 overs but their late batting was not up to the task. A touch of one-day panic accounted for both Moseley and Holmes and the last three wickets went down in 15 balls.

HAMPSHIRE

C G Greenidge, c Holmes, b Moseley	10
T M Tremlett, retired hurt	9
M C J Nicholas, b Barwick	6
*T E Jesty, c Miandad, b Moseley	67
D R Turner, c Lloyd, b Barwick	0
N G Cowley, c Miandad, b Barwick	32
V P Terry, c Ontong, b Barwick	4
J M Rice, b Nash	5
†R J Parks, not out	14
M D Marshall, not out	2
Extras (l-b-w 9, w 6, n-b 7)	22
Total (7 wkts, 60 overs)	176

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—36, 3—41, 4—106, 5—120, 6—143, 7—170. K Stevenson did not bat.

BOWLING: Nash, 12—1—35—1; Moseley, 12—2—39—2; Barwick, 9—1—14—4; Ontong, 4—3—27—0; Lloyd, 12—3—20—0; Holmes, 6—1—19—0.

GLAMORGAN

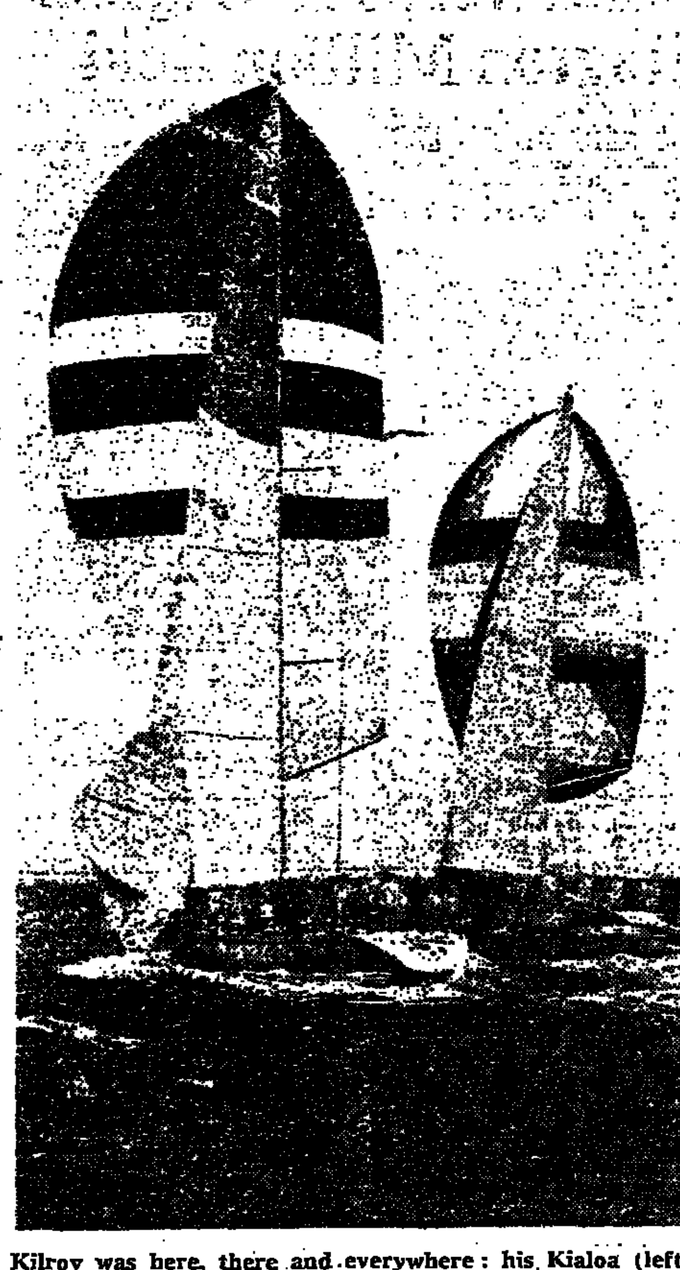
A Jones, c Greenidge, b Stevenson	1
J A Hopkins, l-b-w, b Stevenson	1
R C Ontong, c Rice, b Jesty	25
Javed Miandad, l-b-w, b Jesty	64
N G Featherstone, c Jesty, b Rice	10
G C Holmes, l-b-w, b Stevenson	11
E A Moseley, run out	2
E W Jones, b Marshall	15
B J Lloyd, b Marshall	1
*M A Nash, c Marshall, b Rice	0
S R Barwick, not out	1
Extras (b 6, l-b 7, n-b 4)	17
Total (55.5 overs)	146

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—2, 3—89, 4—100, 5—110, 6—122, 7—136, 8—146, 9—143, 10—146.

BOWLING: Marshall, 9.5—1—15—2; Stevenson, 12—2—24—3; Jesty, 10—1—25—2; Rice, 12—1—35—2; Cowley, 12—1—32—0.

Umpires: W E Alley and D J Halfyard.

Yachting



Kilroy was here, there and everywhere: his Kialoa (left) dominated the race despite a technical hitch.

Kilroy has two Seahorse titles within his grasp

By John Nicholls

After three races of the Seahorse Maxi Series at Cowes, it is beginning to look as if the American Jim Kilroy and his 82ft long Kialoa is going to leave with the two major trophies. The Queen Victoria Cup will be awarded to the first boat in the series on handicap and the Hunting Group Challenge Trophy to the boat with the best record for line honours.

Yesterday, although she was only third on corrected time, Kialoa was again first across the line *and now* leads overall in both categories.

The finishing order of the leading boats was exactly the same as on the previous day and it now looks as if a pecking order has been established between the 11 entries: Kialoa did not quite lead all round the course as she did on Tuesday. The French boat, *Antares (Pierre English)* was ahead of her at the start, but it was not long before Kialoa's relentless power (and sheer size) pulled her ahead.

She lost the lead temporarily near the windward mark in the western Solent, when the clew of her headsail disintegrated, and she lost valuable time replacing the sail. But it was not long before she was back in front again.

However, a fast and relatively short (32 miles) race favoured the lower-rated entries and the larger boats were never able to put sufficient distance between themselves and their pursuers to save their time. Antares held on well and, although she finished eighth, she was only 19 minutes astern of Kialoa and won on corrected time by nearly three minutes from the American boat Triumph (Edward Diethrich).

Kialoa had done well enough to take third place, keeping her ahead of Condor (Robert Bell) in the points table. Condor is now about the only boat likely to threaten Kialoa for the handicap trophy and the scratch boat, Xargo IV (F. Sitges), is most likely ti prevent her from taking line honours for the third successive time.

Today's race, the last in the series, will be around the Isle of Wight.

RESULTS: 1, Antares, P English (France); 2, Triumph, E Diethrich (US); 3, Kialoa, (J Kilroy (US); 4, Condor, R Bell (Bermuda); 5, Mistress Quickly, W Whitehouse-Vaux (Bermuda); 6, Xargo IV, F Sitges (Spain). Overall handicap: 1, Kialoa, 7¾ points; 2, Condor, 8¾; 3, Triumph, 9. Line honours: 1, Kialoa, 3½; 2, Condor, 6¼; 3, Xargo IV 7.

When 'if only' stories were talk of the day

By A Special Correspondent

In a force five breeze gusting to six, Jeremy Pudney and Nick Burgin in Windclipper yesterday won the most exciting race of Prince of Wales Cup week so far.

On a day when "if only" stories were the main topic of conversation after the race, with several of the week's front runners suffering gear failure, Rob Storrar and Peter Lowrie of Tynemouth Sailing Club, led at the first mark from John Evans and Peter Barr. However, both had breakages on the first reach of the triangular course, allowing Martin Jones and Peter Kassell to take a large lead.

It was on the second beat that Martin Jones broke a trapeze wire, but he managed to hold on to third place at the finish behind Phil Morrison and Ray Sellings in Snoggledag. For the last of the three laps Pudney and Morrison had a close race until the final gybe where Morrison had a quick capsize but managed not to lose any places.

Another notable casualty was Mike Peacock, winner of Tuesday's race and many times Prince of Wales Cup winner, who retired with gear failure while in third place.

RESULTS: 1, Windclipper, J Pudney and N Burgin (Itchenor); 2, Snoggledag, P Morrison and R Sellings (Pevensey Bay); 3, Mark IV, M Jones and P Kassell (Tynemouth); 4, Prelude, J Hartley and J Hartley (Itchenor); 5, A Winter's Tale, D Chandler and S Thompson (Itchenor); 6, Thumper, G Blackbird and A Burton (Derwent Reservoir).

Race does not live up to its name

By a Special Correspondent

A former 505 world champion John Loveday, crewed by Jonathan Ward, won a difficult and *frustrating Race of the Year* yesterday at the 505 national championship run by the Royal Torbay Yacht Club. With a force eight gale forecast, the course was set well for a race which did not live up to its name.

Pathfinders Dave Clark and Roger Crates held their initial advantage until the end of the second reach. Loveday went right on to the next beat to take the lead from Colclough and Barnes who capsized on this leg. Conditions were fickle and the series leaders, Peter White and Bev Moss, could manage only third place ahead of Owen and Brown who had had a hole in their boat repaired overnight.

RESULTS: 1, J Loveday and J Ward (Ogston); 2, P Colclough and H Barnes (Lowton); 3, P White and B Moss (Felixstowe); 4, Owen and Brown (Holyhead); 5, Clark and Crates (Emsworth); 6, N Willmott and P Willmott (Grafham Water).

FORTH: Etchells fourth race results: 1, Adrenaline (P Pender, Hongkong); 2, Playgirl (Mrs K Mantel); 3, Grouse (S C Pender and M P Hardey); 4, Scorpio (A J Henderson); 5, Gemini (J G Thomson and D J G Scott).

Tennis

Overworked face no overtime ban

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Players who represent Britain—or used to or will do—are among more than 100 competitors who will soon be working unusually long hours in group one of the inter-county championships at Eastbourne.

As every pair play three doubles matches a day, for five days, this is never a week for the ailing or infirm: and two wet days have made the programme so congested that, the way things are going, the traditional injunction that "play shall be continuous" must acquire a strenuous shift of emphasis.

Play began four hours late on Tuesday but the programme of 54 matches was eventually completed except for one deciding set. Yesterday, play began six hours late and was called off less than half an hour later. Some players may have to play nine doubles matches in two days.

The event could be extended to Saturday but the extra night would cost every team about £240. Even that might be cheaper than long-distance journeys to complete outstanding matches later in the season.

This is the ninth time the competition has been sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, the 75th year of the championships, and the 50th "county week" contested within the present format. It should have been a special year and perhaps it still could be. Certainly, the seeds of an exciting climax lie in two contests scheduled for the last day: Kent v Yorkshire in the women's event and Essex v Middlesex in the men's. These four are the only unbeaten teams after two of the five rounds. The women's title has not gone to Kent since 1902, nor to Yorkshire since 1963.

Eastbourne is making a little tennis history this year, anyway. There are those two anniversaries—marked by nothing more flamboyant than the introduction of the tie-break. Moreover, in the next two weeks, on the same courts, Prudential will sponsor four national championships instead of the usual one (that for players aged 18 or less). The previous invitation events for players 16 and under, 14 and under, and 12 and under have all been granted championship status. That is as it should be.

MEN: Group 1 (Eastbourne): No play because of rain. 2 (Felixstowe): Hertfordshire lead Cheshire, 2—1; Yorkshire lead Somerset 3—0; Berkshire lead Warwickshire 2—1. 3 (Bournemouth): Buckinghamshire lead West of Scotland 1—0; Sussex lead Northamptonshire 1—0; Leicestershire of Scotland beat Lincolnshire 9—0; v Oxfordshire 1—1. 4 (Southsea): East South Wales lead Hampshire 8—0; Hereford and Worcester beat Devon 7—2. 5 (Ealing): No play. 6 (Cromer): No play. 7 (Hunstanton): South of Scotland lead Cumbria 6—1; North of Scotland lead Dorset 4—1; Suffolk lead Shropshire 4—2.

WOMEN: Group 1 (Eastbourne): No matches completed because of rain. 2 (Worthing): Cheshire beat Hampshire 8—1; Essex beat Hereford and Worcester 5—4; Norfolk beat Middlesex 5—4. 3 (Cheltenham): Hertfordshire beat Buckinghamshire 5—4; Lancashire beat Somerset 6—3; Lincolnshire beat Nottinghamshire 6—3. 4 (Cambridge): South Wales lead Leicestershire 2—1; Derbyshire lead Berkshire 3—0; Cornwall lead West of Scotland 2—1. 5 (Poole): Avon beat Suffolk 8—1; Bedfordshire beat East of Scotland 6—3; Oxfordshire lead North of Scotland 5—2. 6 (Frinton): Staffordshire beat Northamptonshire 8—1; Cambridshire beat Shropshire 7—2; Northumberland beat Durham and Cleveland 5—4. 7 (Malvern): Dorset beat South of Scotland, 5—4; Gloucestershire beat Cumbria 9—0; North Wales beat Wiltshire 6—3.

HILVERSUM: Dutch Open, second round: T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat C Castellan (Argentina), 6—3, 6—4; S Glickstein (Israel) beat B Guan (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; H Guenthardt (Switzerland) beat D Collings (Australia), 6—2, 6—2; R Stadler (Switzerland) beat R Moore (SA), 6—0, 6—1; E Iskersky (US) beat E Deblicker (France), 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; W Fibak (Poland) beat H Ismail (Zimbabwe), 7—6, 5—7, 11—9.

East may find some comfort in the west today

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Essex have scored 179 for nine against Gloucestershire in 53 overs.

There was no play until a quarter to four. There were times *when I doubted whether there* would be any play at all, so severe were the storms. But in the afternoon, a wind came to keep the clouds blowing over, and there was even some sunshine.

There was quite a large crowd, given the weather, and they were patient, but for a long time they had no news to cheer them, except that Broad and Bainbridge had been awarded deserved Gloucestershire caps. Both sides were *without* their captains, Graveney deputising for Procter, East for Fletcher.

Essex won the toss and decided to bat, no doubt thinking that *the wet ball and the slippery* outfield would compensate for any liveliness in the pitch: and also on the principle that it is as well to gather rosebuds while ye may, a tradition for years in this athletic Essex side.

They made a good start, though Hardie was bowled by Whitney in the sixth over, a rather casual stroke. But Gooch played impressively and Lilley soon settled down. Although they both played and missed a few times, the 50 came up in the 12th over, after which Bainbridge and Childs replaced Whitley and Surridge.

Before long, things began to go wrong for Essex. Gooch was bow*led, cutting at Childs, and might* have been out a ball or two sooner *from a similar stroke.* The pitch was helping the spinners and Graveney soon came on to support Childs. I thought Essex were attempting to gather their rosebuds without sufficient regard for the possibility of thorns.

McEwan was bowled, and Lilley, who had batted pretty well, was caught at long-on. Pont was bowled, his leg bail just falling when he did not know where the ball was—the square leg umpire gave him out—and Phillip was caught at the wicket, so Essex were 123 for six in the 37th over. This was indeed a decline

Childs bowled his spell straight through, and took two for 29. He is now an admirable slow left-hander. Graveney was almost as good, though he had slightly the less difficult batsmen to bowl at.

Turner and Pringle were now together and played soberly for a time. The Gloucestershire supporters began to get a bit uppity. But the batsmen gradually began to push the score along again, and Essex have certainly given themselves a reasonable number of runs to bowl against today. Whether it will be sufficient will depend, I imagine, much on the weather. I imagine East will be looking forward to bowling on this pitch.

ESSEX

G A Gooch, b Childs	35
B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Whitney	6
A W Lilley, c Bainbridge, b Graveney	40
K S McEwan, b Graveney	9
K R Pont, b Childs	5
N Phillip, c A W Stovold, b Graveney	4
S Turner, c Hignell, b Whitney	30
D R Pringle, b Bainbridge	16
*R E East, not out	12
†D E East, not out	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 15, w 2, n-b 2)	22
Total (8 wkts, 53.4 overs)	179

J K Lever to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—68, 3—87, 4—104, 5—111, 6—123, 7—152, 8—179.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: B C Broad, A W Stovold, Zaheer Abbas, A J Hignell, M W Stovold, P Bainbridge, S J Windaybank, *D A Graveney, D Surridge, M R Whitney and J H Childs.

Umpires: H D Bird and P J Eele.

Partnership of Kirsten and Hill could be crucial

By David Green

WORCESTER: Derbyshire, with six wickets in hand need 80 runs to beat Worcestershire.

Bad light followed by steady rain halted play and left the game finely poised, Derbyshire having 16 overs and three balls left to reach their target.

Worcestershire, put into bat on a wicket which looked as if it might give more help to spin than seam, lost Scott early on chasing a widish out-swinger. Turner, however, looked in excellent order clipping Hendrick over mid-wicket and cover-driving Wood for boundaries.

Neale was bowled when Miller spun one back to his attempted drive, but Younis timed the ball sweetly from the start. He and Turner were scoring with ominous freedom when Turner hit Miller firmly into the midriff of Kirsten, standing by the umpire. Then Younis, having swung Wood to square leg for four, aimed a violent blow at the next ball and was caught behind.

A good deal rested on the talented Patel who straight and cover-drove Miller for sumptuous boundaries and hit him back over his head for another. He dominated a stand of 57 with Curtis before being caught behind driving at Tunnicliffe. Curtis, after a sticky start batted sensibly, but Worcestershire were conscious that they were not scoring fast enough. Predictably, their low order perished attacking some tight bowling from Hendrick and Tunnicliffe, the latter taking five for 15 in his last four overs.

Worcestershire's total looked moderate, bearing in mind that they lacked the services of Alleyne their main strike bowler, and Derbyshire started with great confidence. Though they lost Wood to a brilliant diving catch from a powerful square cut, Wright was in fine form, driving the faster bowlers freely and cutting and pulling powerfully when they dropped short.

The introduction of the spinners, Gifford and Patel, checked his progress and he departed in similar fashion to Turner chipping a ball with the spin to square leg. Kirsten continued to play deftly, but Steel, looking for a very dubious run to Patel at square leg, failed to regain his ground when Kirsten sent him back. Miller took *seven overs to make two* and becoming fretful ran down the wicket to Patel and missed.

Hill kept Kirsten company to the end, playing one splendid on-drive off Cumbes, and their partnership tomorrow may well be crucial. Derbyshire will probably be consoled by the fact that Gifford, who bowled beautifully, has completed his allotted overs.

WORCESTERSHIRE

*G M Turner, c Kirsten, b Miller	59
M S Scott, c Taylor, b Oldham	5
P A Neale, b Miller	16
Younis Ahmed, c Taylor, b Wood	29
D N Patel, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe	42
T S Curtis, b Tunnicliffe	29
†D J Humphries, run out	15
J D Inchmore, c Miller, b Tunnicliffe	10
N Gifford, c Oldham, b Tunnicliffe	3
A P Pridgeon, not out	6
J Cumbes, b Tunnicliffe	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 4)	14
Total (60 overs)	228

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—71, 3—104, 4—118, 5—175, 6—199, 7—215, 8—215, 9—225, 10—228.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 12—3—31—0; Oldham, 12—3—48—1; Wood, 12—5—32—1; Tunnicliffe, 12—1—50—5; Miller, 12—1—53—2.

DERBYSHIRE

J G Wright, c Cumbes, b Gifford	60
B Wood, c Curtis, b Inchmore	10
P N Kirsten, not out	49
D S Steele, run out	5
*G Miller, st Humphries, b Patel	2
A Hill, not out	18
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 2)	15
Total (4 wkts, 43.3 overs)	149

K J Barnett, †R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, M Hendrick and S Oldham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—92, 3—100, 4—115.

Umpires: C T Spencer and R S Herman.

Kent in a struggle for runs

By Peter Marson

CANTERBURY: Nottinghamshire, with all wickets standing, are 133 runs behind Kent.

The excellence of Nottinghamshire's bowling stood above all else on the St. Lawrence Ground, *yesterday, when Kent,* having been invited to bat, were bowled out for fewer runs than *they* would have liked. Steady rain during the morning meant that two hours and 50 minutes had been lost when a start was made at 2.0.

Thereon, the *sun* shone brilliantly and it rained by turns, with bad light moving in to rob us of another 55 *minutes* at a quarter past six. By *now,* Kent were 140 for seven from 50 overs, in serious trouble and *struggling* to build a total of reasonable proportions. Their problems had begun with Nottinghamshire's initial assault, wherein Rice's bowling had accounted for the important wickets of Woolmer and Tavare.

Rice displayed a shrewdness and skill in the deployment of his bowlers, and that fact was underlined when he returned to the frontline with Kent having made a partial recovery at 71 for two from 29 overs through the third wicket partnership of Benson, 35, and Johnson, 30.

Rice's first ball brought down Benson, and at that point Rice had taken three wickets for one run in 16 balls. Asif, Cowdrey and Shepherd all hinted at something more, but *by 20 minutes to eight Kent* had been rounded up for 154.

KENT

R A Woolmer, l-b-w, b Rice	0
G W Johnson, b Hemmings	35
C J Tavare, c Hadlee, b Rice	5
M R Benson, c Randall, b Rice	35
*Asif Iqbal, run out	17
C S Cowdrey, b Cooper	25
A P E Knott, c Bore, b Cooper	2
J N Shepherd, b Hadlee	22
G R Dilley, b Bore	1
D L Underwood, not out	1
K B S Jarvis, b Hadlee	0
Extras (l-b 7, w 4, n-b 2)	13
Total (56.3 overs)	154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—13, 3—71, 4—70, 5—100, 6—117, 7—135, 8—140, 9—154, 10—154.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 10.3—3—14—2; Rice, 10—2—21—3; Cooper, 12—1—34—2; Bore, 12—1—30—1; Hemmings, 12—0—42—1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

P A Todd, not out	13
N J Weighman, not out	3
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 3)	5
Total (no wkt, 8 overs)	21

D W Randall, *C E B Rice, J D Birch, B Hassan, R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and M K Bore to bat.

Umpires: C Cook and A G T Whitehead.

Yorkshire v Sri Lankans

AT SHEFFIELD

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott, b De Silva	43
K Sharp, c Mendis, b Kaluperuma	116
C W J Athey, st Gunatilleke, b Kaluperuma	46
J D Love, l-b-w, b Ranasinghe	29
S N Hartley, c Gunasekera, b De Silva	27
P Carrick, not out	1
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 4, w 2)	13
Total (5 wkts)	275

†S J Rhodes, *C M Old, G B Stevenson, A Ramage and J P Whiteley to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—136, 2—201, 3—226, 4—271, 5—275.

SRI LANKANS: S Wettimuny, M D P Hettiaratchy, R S Madugalle, *L R D Mendis, Y Gunasekera, A N Ranasinghe, D S De Silva, L W Kaluperuma, †H M Gunatilleke, A L F De Mel and J R Ratnayeke.

Umpires: P B Wight and P S G Stevens.

No play yesterday

THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Middlesex.

Second XI competition

Dudley: Nottinghamshire II 207 for 4 (M A Fell 69) v Worcestershire II.

Moseley: Gloucestershire II 197 (E Cunningham 68, M Bowyer 53, D C Hopkins 4 for 70); Warwickshire II 104 for no wkt (P R Oliver 78 not out).

GUILDFORD: Surrey II v Pakistan XI.

SCHOOLS: Representative match (at Ipswich): London Schools 235-4 dec. Suffolk Schools 229-9.

Full status for Sri Lankans

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

At Lord's yesterday, Sri Lanka were elected to full membership of the International Cricket Conference, a promotion which will entitle them in future to play full Test matches. They have worked hard for it, and are to be warmly congratulated. At home in Colombo, where, presumably, they will *now* play a Test against England early next year, they will not be easily beaten.

The last country to gain admission were Pakistan in 1952. In their first series, against India, they won their first Test victory, and in 1954, on their first tour to England, they made history by winning at the Oval. New Zealand, who played their first Test in the winter of 1929-30, had to wait until March, 1956, for their first victory, this being over West Indies at Auckland. India's first test was in 1932, their first victory, against England at Madras, in February, 1952.

Apart from victories over England in 1977 and the present Australian side last April, in one-day matches in Colombo, Sri Lanka also beat India in the last World Cup in here in England in 1979. Though short of grounds good enough for Test cricket in their own island, their recognition will give the game there a great boost.

Today's cricket

NATWEST TROPHY: SECOND ROUND. 10.30, 60 overs.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Middlesex.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire.
CANTERBURY: Kent v Nottinghamshire.
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Essex.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Derbyshire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Sussex.
TOUR MATCHES
GLASGOW (Titwood): Scotland v Australians (11.00 to 7.00).
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans (11.00 to 6.30).

Golf

France singing in the rain

By Lewine Mair

Play was suspended for over three hours on the first of the qualifying days for the European women's junior team championship at Wentworth. Marie de Lorenzi, of France, had just posted an exceptional three under par 72 when the rain, which had been hammering down over her last five holes, gathered in intensity and left several greens under water.

Over lunch, an announcement was made to the effect that, if it was still raining at 4.30, the day's play would be abandoned and there would be just the one qualifying round. At the appointed hour the weather was undecided —heavy rain one moment and sunshine the next—and, almost inevitably, different teams read different things into the conditions.

The French, who had had a 78 from Eliane Berthet in addition to Miss de Lorenzi's 72, had no intention of letting such scores go to waste and, almost before any official decision had been reached, dispatched their other players back on to the course.

The Spaniards, who would have liked nothing better than to have had their two completed rounds —an 86 and an 89—washed out, not surprisingly hung back. Thirteen boy trolley-pullers had abandoned ship and there were sundry other problems as the drivers enlisted to take the players out to the various points on the course and lost their way in the maze that is the Wentworth Estate. Yet England officials coped magnificently and everyone was soon agreeing that the decision to play on had been a good one.

Miss de Lorenzi, who is due to marry a leading Spanish amateur, Raman Taya, this October, had birdies at both short holes on her way to an outward 36. Coming home, she was at her best on the par fives, hitting a drive and three iron aboard the green at the 12th (448yd) and all but following that birdie with an eagle

TEAM SCORES: 392: France. 411: Germany. 413: England (L Moore 77, B New 78, J Soulsby 80, S Cohen 87, D Christison 91, N Holloway 93). 425: Sweden, Italy. 427: Denmark. Wales (M Rawlings 81, K Davies 84, S Rowlands 85, G Rees 86, W Griffith 91, J Laphorne 96). Others include: 438: Ireland (B Gleeson 85, L Bolton 87, A O'Sullivan 88, C Wickham 88, J Kenny 90, N O'Neill 94). 440: Scotland (P Wright 85, C Middleton 86, E Hunter 88, M S Russell 89, D Thomson 92, S Gallagher 98). Individual leaders: 72: M de Lorenzi (France). 77: C Soulrs (France), L Moore (England). 78: E Berthet (France), B New (England), S Lapaire (France).

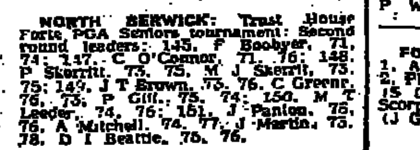
Evans bundled out first round

Duncan Evans, the former British amateur golf champion, who makes his first appearance for Great Britain in the Walker Cup match against America in California next month, was bundled out of the Welsh amateur championship at Royal Porthcawl yesterday. Evans went down on the home green to David Stroud, from Langland Bay, Swansea.

Jonathan Morrow, a former Welsh boy champion from Porthmadog, lost on the 19th hole in the first round to Philip Balfrey, a semi-finalist in the championship at Prestatyn last July. Balfry was three up at one stage but let his lead slip and appeared to lose his chance when he took three putts on the 18th green.

The defending champion, David Stevens, has not yet fired a shot. *He had a first round* bye and then his second round opponent, Tony Jones, pulled out for personal reasons.

PANNAL: 143: J Lee Smith, 70, 73; 145: M Thompson, 77, 68, J Koehler (WG), 75, 70; 146: C Panton, 78, 68; 147: D Reid, 71, 76; 148: J Panter, 76, 72, K Ehrnlund (Sweden) 76, 72, C Langford, 73, 75; 151: S Latham, 79, 72, D Dowling, 76, 75, J Smith, 79, 72, A Middleton, 77, 74; 152: T Fernando, 78, 74; 153: M Water, 80, 73, J Smurthwaite 77, 76; 154: C Sharp, 79, 75, V Marvin, 81, 73.



Floyd is the player to beat

From Mitchell Platts
Wassenaarz, July 22

Raymond Floyd, of America, and Mark James and Sam Torrance, of Britain, renew rivalry in the £40,000 Dutch Open, sponsored by KLM, which starts on the 6,687-yard The Hague course here tomorrow. Floyd and James finished tied for third place behind Bill Rogers in the Open Championship on Sunday and Torrance was fifth.

For Floyd it was a result in keeping with his overall form this season. He has won three times on the United States four and his bank balance has increased by more than $500,000, with the help of a bonus of $250,000 which he received for winning successive tournaments in Florida. He was confidently expected to launch a *strong* challenge at Royal St George's and is certain to figure prominently again this week, because his accuracy from the tee will give him a distinct advantage.

James and Torrance, in contrast, were outsiders at the start of the Open, but the British pair came back to form at the right time. James, who started the season so poorly, has corrected his swing faults under the careful guidance of Gavin Christie, the Keddlestone Park professional, and now appears likely to retain his position in the Ryder Cup team for a third successive time.

Torrance, who has never played in the Ryder Cup, is currently tenth in the list, with £20,998. The Dutch Open marks the start of the remaining four Ryder Cup points-counting events, after which the leading ten will automatically win their places.

Sandy Lyle spearheads the British challenge for the £6,600 first prize, but Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer, of West Germany, and Greg Norman, of Australia, are not in the field. Lyle, therefore, has an opportunity to move into second place in the European money list, although he will still be some £13,080 behind Langer.

The Hague Golf and Country Club is the oldest in the history of the Netherlands—oldest that is, in the second era of the game here.

NORTH BERWICK: Trust House Forte PGA Seniors tournament: Second round leaders: 145, F Boobyer, 71, 74; 147, C O'Connor, 71, 76; 148, P Skerritt, 73, 75, M J Skerritt, 73, 75; 149, J T Brown, 73, 76, C Greene, 76, 73, P Gill, 75, 74; 150, M T Leeder, 74, 76; 151, J Panton, 75, 76, A Mitchell, 74, 77, J Martin, 73, 78, D I Beattie, 75, 76.

Racing

Lure of the dollar keeps 10 English horses in Arlington Million field

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

From an original entry of 276 from 13 countries, 57 have stood their ground for the first running of the Arlington Million, which will be the first race to guarantee $1m in prize money when it is staged at Arlington Park, on the outskirts of Chicago, at the end of August.

Later this week, a panel including the senior handicappers of England, Ireland, France and the United States wil have to whittle that list down to 24. The final field cannot be more than 14, but there will be 10 reserves in order to take into account any and every eventuality.

All travelling expenses will be paid and at the current rate of exchange the prize to the winner of $600,000 would be worth £320,000 to an English owner, £70,000 more than last August, when the race was launched. Perhaps that is why the connexions of Madam Gay and Centurius felt compelled to enter at the eleventh hour and pay as much as $35,000 for the privilege.

They join Bel Bolide, Beldale Flutter, Fingals Cave, Ghadeer, Motavato, Mrs Penny, Mushref and To-Agori-Mou, who are the remainder of the original English entry of 20. Ian Balding told me yesterday that Mrs Penny's participation is now entirely in the hands of her American owner, Eric Kornfeld. As far as Balding is concerned, Mrs Penny has been retired.

Cairn Rouge, who also belongs to an American, is the only possible runner trained in Ireland. Argument, who won the Washington DC International at Laurel last November, and Cresta Rider are the pick of the 10 French acceptors.

Italy, Germany, South America, Canada and, needless to say, the United States, are still represented, but the entries from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Japan have all dropped by the wayside. The final composition of the field will point one way or the other to whether such a race is purely a gimmick or whether it has a role to play in the international racing calendar.

On the domestic front, the Horse Race Betting Levy Board are to contribute £11,387,635 towards prize money next year, an increase of £1.3m on the present level. A greater proportion of the money than before will be channelled into National Hunt racing, with particular emphasis on steeplechases.

Although this new scheme amounts to a 13 per cent increase, Lord Plummer, the Board's chairman, stressed yesterday that more than 20 per cent would be needed to restore the real value of the Board's allocation in 1978. And he underlined his Board's view that as the present levy is insufficient to meet all the legitimate demands made upon it, assistance in the future will have to be applied more selectively and a special emphasis must be placed on encouraging self-help.

Lord Plummer also expressed concern at indications of a downturn in the volume of betting and warned that any significant reduction in turnover resulting from the increase in betting duty, announced recently, and the larger deductions made by bookmakers would have serious consequences for the future of the levy. It is for that reason that the Board are now endeavouring to mitigate the effects of this by seeking an increase in the rate of levy for the period spanning 1982 and 1983.

It was announced yesterday that, to coincide with the opening of the July meeting next Tuesday, Goodwood racecourse are to launch a fund in memory of the late Ralph Hubbard, who was clerk of the course there for 41 years. Mr Hubbard died in May.

The fund will raise money for the injured jockeys' fund, a charity for which he held high regard. Collecting boxes marked "The Ralph Hubbard Fund" will be found in all enclosures throughout the five-day meeting and donations can also be sent direct to Goodwood racecourse.

On the second day of the meeting the programme will begin an hour later than usual at three o'clock, to enable racegoers to watch the royal wedding.

STATE OF GOING: Hamilton Park: good to soft. Yarmouth: good. Sandown Park: good. Tomorrow: Carlisle: good. Ascot: good to firm.

Shergar's opposition to be announced

By Michael Phillips

The extent of Shergar's opposition in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot, on Saturday remains in balance. While it is certain that the two horses who finished second and fourth in last year's Derby, Master Willie and Pelerin, will be in the line-up, a doubt still remains about Centurius and Light Cavalry.

"A decision about Centurius will be made in the next 24 hours" was how Mrs Michael Stoute, put it yesterday when we discussed the colt's future in the absence of her husband who had just gone from Keeneland to Great Yarmouth. Mrs Stoute, who had accompanied him to Keeneland, where they saw some unbelievably good looking yearlings, added that Shergar was in the best of health and all ready for his confrontation with some of his leading elders at Ascot.

Sadly, no such encouraging news came from Warren Place where Light Cavalry is trained by Henry Cecil. "Fifty, fifty" was how Cecil described last year's St Leger winners' chance of running. Apparently the worry is over the tendon that Light Cavalry hurt at Newbury in the Spring and its side efects because, like the human athlete, a horse tends to try to resist putting pressure on an injured leg, thereby unwittingly placing more strain on the good one. Ironically it was Royal Palace's good leg that finally went when he won the Ascot "classic" in 1968 and, by coincidence, he is a half brother to Light Cavalry's dam.

Today's racing at Sandown Park could provide Cecil with some light relief in the form of a victory in the Star Stakes with Lavender Dance, who should relish conditions now that sufficient rain has fallen to take the sting out of the ground and, better still, now that she is racing over five furlongs again.

Lavender Dance seemed to be pulling double over her rivals passing the five furlong mark in the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket earlier this month; but she stopped to nothing coming up the hill and finished only fourth. Before that she had won so easily over five furlongs at Great Yarmouth that you would have been forgiven for thinking that she could also have won pulling a cart.

Her home work, in the meantime, has continued to convince Cecil that she is as fast as any two year-old filly in his stable. I am sure that it is worth taking another chance with her even though she is up against fast colts like My Dad Tom and Sharlie's Wimpey. The conditions of today's race, not to mention the ground and the distance, certainly favour Lavender Dance, assuming that she is as good as her home work suggests.

In a roundabout way Cecil could also derive encouragement in Raynes Park Stakes, an earlier race, for two-year-old maiden fillies, because Bourgeonette, who is my selection, was beaten by another member of his entourage, Clare Island, the last time she ran. That was a promising performance on the part of Bourgeonette, who finished fast.

Niarchos spends £5.5m at sales

From A Sales Correspondent
Lexington, July 22

European buyers remained undeterred by the strength of the dollar on the second and final day of the Keeneland Sales, which ended on Tuesday night. There were no sensations to match the $3.5m, $3.3m and $2.95m colts sold on Monday but demand remained strong throughout, not least from the BBA, London.

The agency was the principal purchaser at Keeneland, taking 22 lots for a total of $9,575,000 (£5,120,320). Nearly all of them were bought on behalf of Stavros Niarchos, whose total investment since the Kentucky Yearling Sales opened last Friday is in the region of £5.5m for 32 yearlings.

Mr Niarchos's final purchase was of a half-sister to Blushing Groom, who set a new Keeneland record for a filly when she was knocked down for $1m. She comes from the first crop of the dual Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner, Alleged, and is the most expensive yearling filly ever sold with the single exception of a half-sister by Empery, to Dahlia who made $1.1m at the Bluegrass Farm Sale two years ago. Named Golden Alibi, she was sent to France but has not yet raced.

The top price at Tuesday's two sessions was $1.6m (£855,615) for a colt by Hoist the Flag out of Native Street, the winner of the 1966 Kentucky Oaks and dam of the successful Irish-based stallion Royal and Regal. He was bought by William McDonald on behalf of Robert Sangster. All told Mr Sangster and his partners bought 13 horses at Keeneland for a total of $9,460,000 (£5,058,820), nearly all of them on the first day.

Woody Stephens, who has been one of the leading trainers on the New York tracks for many years, paid $1.075m (574,865) for a colt by Nijinsky out of Swingtime. Mr Stephens thus became the only American to pay $1m or more at the sale. The other eight $1m lots all fell to foreign buyers and most of them will be trained in Europe.

This is the first foal of Swingtime, who won the Diadem Stakes and the Cork and Orrery Stakes, when trained by Vincent O'Brien, and went on to further triumphs in California, where she raced up to the age of six.

One BBA lot which was not bought for Mr Niarchos was a colt by Nijinsky, for whom the agency signed at $800,000 (£427,810). A half-brother to last year's Irish St Leger runner-up, Good Thyne, he was bought for an undisclosed client.

Sheikh Mohammed's Aston Upthorpe Stud added four lots to the four which they had bought the previous day to make a total expenditure of $6,525,000 (£4,389,300). Most of that was paid for the $3.3m Northern Dancer colt on Monday night and the most expensive of Tuesday's four was a colt from the first crop of the 1977 American triple crown winner, Seattle Slew, who cost $650,000 (£347,600).

Humphrey Cottrill was active once again on behalf of Khaled Abdulla, paying $750,000 (£401,070) for a colt by Alleged who is a half-brother to six winners in France, the best known of which is the 1976 Poule d'Essai des Pouliches heroine, Riverqueen. Known Fact's owner spent a total of $4,025,000 (£2,152,400) for 10 yearlings at Keeneland and also bought the second and third most expensive lots at the Fasig Tipton sale last weekend.

Harry Thomson Jones, with seven purchases at $2,215,000 (£1,184,490), and Guy Harwood, with seven at $1.5m (£802,140), were the busiest European trainers. However, English racing might benefit more than its French or Irish competitors from this gigantic investment in expensive young horseflesh. It is to be hoped that there is a champion or two among them.

A total of 369 lots were sold at Keeneland for $92,292,000 (£49,354,010). The average on Monday showed an amazing 42.7 per cent improvement on last year but the steadier business on Tuesday reduced that figure to a more realistic 27 per cent, with an overall average of $250,113 (£133,750). Quality bloodstock sales in the United States have been showing an improvement of 15 per cent over the past 12 months but a leap of about twice that figure had been forecast for the principal yearling sales so this 27 per cent was close to the expected mark.

Balding fined after dope test on horse

The Doncaster trainer, Arthur Balding, was fined £500 yesterday by the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee. Tests proved positive on Balding's horse Brian's Star for the banned substances caffeine, theobromine and theophylline after winning the Brandreth Apprentice selling handicap at Carlisle in May.

Brian's Star was disqualified and first place awarded to Veeya. Sammy Bear was promoted runner-up, Lawtons Meadow third, and Montazem fourth.

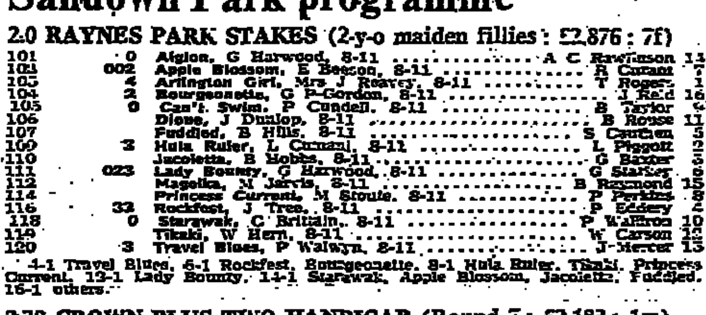
The Epsom trainer Ron Smyth was another who picked up a fine. His penalty for identification irregularities concerning Myra's Pet and Sister Kitty was £200.

The committee dismissed an appeal by the jockey Michael Kettle against the relegation of his mount Four For Music to second place in the Jervaulx Selling Stakes at York in July. They ordered that his deposit be returned.

Quick compensation

Mick Ryan's Scottish Agent, the runner-up in the Dutch sprint championship on Sunday, gained quick compensation at Ostend on Tuesday afternoon by winning the Prix Lucien Niguet, over seven furlongs. Scottish Agent, partnered by Terry Cain, made all the running to win by a nose from Mr Minstrel.

Sandown Park programme



2.0 RAYNES PARK STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £2,876: 7f)

101	0	Aiglon, G Harwood, 8-11	A C Rawlinson	13
102	002	Apple Blossom, E Beeson, 8-11	R Curant	7
103	4	Arlington Girl, Mrs J Reavey, 8-11	T Rogers	1
104	2	Bourgeonette, G P-Gordon, 8-11	J Reid	16
105	0	Can't Swim, P Cundell, 8-11	B Taylor	4
106		Dione, J Dunlop, 8-11	B Rouse	11
107		Fuddled, B Hills, 8-11	S Cauthen	5
109	3	Hula Ruler, L Cumani, 8-11	L Piggott	2
110		Jacoletta, B Hobbs, 8-11	G Baxter	3
111	023	Lady Bounty, G Harwood, 8-11	G Starkey	6
112		Magelia, M Jarvis, 8-11	B Raymond	15
114		Princess Current, M Stoute, 8-11	P Perkins	8
116	32	Rockfest, J Tree, 8-11	P Eddery	4
118	0	Starawak, C Brittain, 8-11	P Waldron	10
119		Tikaki, W Hern, 8-11	W Carson	12
120	3	Travel Blues, P Walwyn, 8-11	J Mercer	13

4-1 Travel Blues, 6-1 Rockfest, Bourgeonette, 8-1 Hula Ruler, Tikaki, Princess Current, 12-1 Lady Bounty, 14-1 Starawak, Apple Blossom, Jacoletta, Fuddled, 16-1 others.

2.30 CROWN PLUS TWO HANDICAP (Round 7: £2,183: 1m)

201	140-224	Chukaroo (D), D Laing, 9-10-0	B Crossley	9
202	20-0000	Pearlaway, P Walwyn, 3-9-2	N Howe	1
203	10-0014	Swift Palm (D), P Cundell, 4-8-5	K Wiley	7
206	0-03120	Precious Jade, W Hastings-Bass, 4-8-5	D McKeown	8
207	000032	Monte Acuto (CD), G Harwood, 7-7-12	A Clark	3
211	140-040	Stimler (D, B), M Bolton, 4-7-10	M Hills	2
212	004313	Bond Dealer (B), B Swift, 4-7-10	D McFosters 5	4
213	00-0100	Legal Laird (D, B), S Woodman, 7-7-7	N Dawe	6
215	00-4043	Wichingham Lass, R Hannon, 4-7-7	A McGlone	5

5-2 Swift Palm, 4-1 Monte Acuto, 8-1 Chukaroo, 6-1 Bond Dealer, Precious Jade, 8-1 Pearlaway, 10-1 Wichingham Lass, 16-1 others.

3.5 FOX WARREN HANDICAP (£2,565: 1½m)

301	42/30-00	Lohengrin, J Dunlop, 5-10-0	W Carson	8
303	400302	Simette (B), J Bethell, 4-8-12	P Eddery	1
307	21100-0	York Terrace, D Elsworth, 4-8-9	—	7
310	0-00304	Yellow Jersey (CD, B), P Cole, 5-8-8	N Day 5	6
313	002000	Red Toff, C Brittain, 4-8-2	S Cauthen	3
314	00/4-303	Tudor Wynk (D), D Elsworth, 8-7-9	R Fox	2
315	00-0103	Lulav, R Hannon, 3-7-8	D McKay	4
316	0300/00-	Brancaster, J Cann, 7-7-7	H Ballantine	5

5-2 Simette, 7-2 Yellow Jersey, Tudor Wynk, 7-1 Lohengrin, 12-1 Red Toff, Lulav, 16-1 York Terrace, 20-1 Brancaster.

3.40 STAR STAKES (2-y-o: £4,549: 5f)

401	4110	Lucky Hunter (D), C Brittain, 9-3	W Carson	5
402	312	Sharlie's Wimpy (D), P Cole, 9-3	P Eddery	7
403	011110	My Dad Tom (D), B Hills, 9-0	S Cauthen	3
404	431123	Annsome Boy (D), M McCourt, 8-11	R Curant	2
408	03021	Haditos (D), E Beeson, 8-8	J Reid	8
409	14	Lavender Dance, H Cecil, 8-8	L Piggott	1
410	4301	Shared Moment (D), B Swift, 8-8	J Mercer	4
411	0203	Tender Trader, G Lewis, 8-3	P Waldron	6

7-4 Lavender Dance, 4-1 Lucky Hunter, 5-1 Sharlie's Wimpy, My Dad Tom, 14-1 Haditos, Shared Moment, 20-1 Annsome Boy, Tender Trader.

4.10 BOW STREET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,522: 7f)

502	10-00	Moores Miracle, R Armstrong, 9-7	S Cauthen	6
503	100331	Gabitat (B), B Gubby, 9-4	L Piggott	7
505	021104	Havoc (D), C Brittain, 8-13	G Starkey	4
509	1-00100	Redden, B Swift, 8-7	J Mercer	3
515	212211	Singwara (D), C Benstead, 8-1	B Rouse	1
516	2-41024	Hit Record (D), P Durr, 7-11	W McKeown 7	2
517	022-034	Monks Farm, J Dunlop, 7-9	W Carson	5
518	042103	Rawlinson End (D), D Laing, 7-9	B Crossley 5	8

3-1 Singwara, 4-1 Redden, 6-1 Hit Record, Monks Farm, Havoc, 10-1 Gabitat, 12-1 Rawlinson End, Moores Miracle.

4.45 HEATH ROW STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £2,253: 1m)

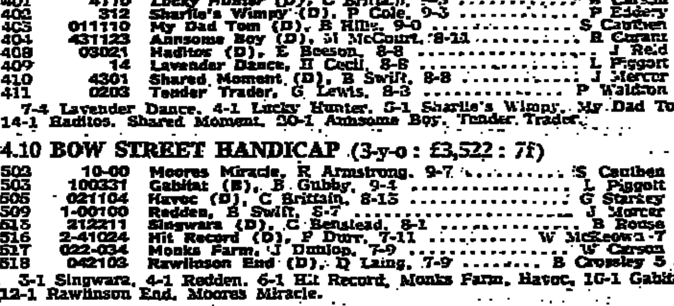
601	0000	Blue Erotica, D Wilson, 9-0	M Coyle	1
602	042-000	Bold Raider, W Hern, 9-0	W Carson	8
604	00-0	Gay Minstrel, G Lewis, 9-0	G Ramshaw	6
606	00	Judd, C Brittain, 9-0	S Cauthen	2
608	0000	Naif, F Durr, 9-0	G Starkey	5
610	003	Pieroth (B), J Winter, 9-0	B Taylor	9
614	4-3	First Contact, M Smyly, 8-11	P Waldron	7
615	0	Verda, R Hannon, 8-11	A McGlone 5	4
616	0000	Vilasa, R Armstrong, 8-11	L Piggott	3

4-5 Bold Raider, 5-2 First Contact, 8-1 Pieroth, 10-1 Vilasa, 12-1 Judd, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Bourgeonette. 2.30 Monte Acuto. 3.5 Simette. 3.40 Lavender Dance. 4.10 Singwara. 4.45 First Contact.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Bourgeonette. 2.30 Precious Jade. 3.5 Red Toff. 3.40 Lavender Dance. 4.10 Havoc. 4.45 Naif.



Hamilton Park programme

6.45 HYNDFORD STAKES (2-y-o: £729: 6f)

1	201	In Slips (D), M Prescott, 9-6	Duffield	5
[illegible]	2101	Cool Wind (CD), J Berry, 9-3	Darley	3
4	31	[illegible] (D), J W Watts, 9-3	Hide	1
6	003	Al Ros, J Czerpak, 8-11	Atkinson	8
8	002	Glazepta Again, A Jarvis, 8-11	Jarvis 5	6
9	4400	Milk Heart (B), P Haslam, 8-11	Jago	4
10	000	Wangaroo, G P-Gordon, 8-11	Rimmer 5	2
11	420	Aquarian Star, T Fairhurst, 8-8	Beecroft 7	7

[illegible]

7.10 CLYDE STAKES (2-y-o selling: £741: 5f)

[illegible]

7.35 LEE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,383: 6f)

[illegible]

8.05 TRABROUN STAKES (3-y-o: £727: abt 1m)

[illegible]

8.35 ORBISTON HANDICAP (£1,994: 1m 3f)

1	0003	Running Rocket (C), T Craig, 4-10-0	—	2
2	0-023	High Rainbow (C), J Etherington, 4-9-11	Seagrave	4
4	0-020	Earl's Court, C Crossley, 5-8-13	Webster	6
5	3314	Summer Path, M Camacho, 4-8-9	Hide	5
8	4023	Point North, W H Williams, 3-8-4	Darley	1
9	3000	Polliform (B), C Bell, 4-7-10	Carlisle 5	8

2-1 Summer Path, 3-1 Point North, 4-1 Polliform, 6-1 High Rainbow, 8-1 Running Rocket, 10-1 Earl's Court.

9.05 LAMINGTON HANDICAP (£1,200: abt 1m 5f)

[illegible]

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 In Slips. 7.10 Ital. 7.35 Mott The Hoople. 8.5 Nigrel.

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Steeker. 7.10 Star Cove. 7.35 Java Tiger. 8.5 Silver Snow. 8.35 Earl's Court. 9.5 Tofique.

Great Yarmouth selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Big Trouble. 2.45 Mummy's Delight. 3.15 Norfolk Flight. 3.45 Jo-Jo-San. 4.15 Prince Reviewer. 4.45 Tamdown Flyer.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Big Trouble. 2.45 Mummy's Delight. 3.15 Staying Alive. 3.45 Full of Reason. 4.15 Rhadi Boy. 4.45 Tamdown Flyer.

Great Yarmouth card

2.15 HIGH STEWARD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,369: 7f)

[illegible]

2.45 SPANISH PARADE STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £829: 6f)

[illegible]

3.15 DANNY LA RUE HANDICAP (£2,040: 1¼m)

[illegible]

3.45 CONWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,632: 1m 3f 110yd)

[illegible]

4.15 FERRERIER MAIDEN STAKES (£1,021: 1m)

[illegible]

4.45 FRED PAGE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,682: 6f)

[illegible]

Catterick Bridge results

[illegible]

Sandown Park results

[illegible]

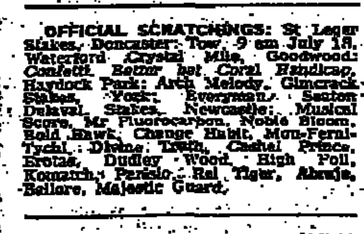
Great Yarmouth

[illegible]

Hamilton Park

[illegible]

Funeral changed



The funeral of Joe Blanks has been changed from Honour Oak Crematorium, to Lewisham Crematorium, Verdant Lane, London, SE6, tomorrow at 10.30 am.

French racing

[illegible]

Equestrianism

Mrs Edgar triumphs in convincing style

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Liz Edgar and Forever, who won the Queen Elizabeth II Cup in 1979, regained it yesterday at the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley from Caroline Bradley, who was defending the trophy she gained last year with Tigre on Tricentrol Manuel.

Of the four original clear rounds, Jean Germany and Whistling Song went out in the first barrage. In the second, Manuel set the target of a third clear round in 41.4sec. Jane Sarjeant had a fence down in the best time of 39.1sec on Ladies' Man, and finally Forever pulled off a convincing victory in 39.9sec. Mrs Edgar strove in vain to win this cup for nearly 20 years before she finally triumphed on Wallaby in 1977.

Three excellent hunter weight classes came before Colonel Stephen Eve and John Rawding in the morning. The lightweights were led by a newcomer from Suffolk, Sue Bland's lovely quality bay six-year-old Samuel, by Hieropolis, who beat all the better known contenders. Robert Oliver was nearest at the finish on the contemporary Abyss horse. Brewster, doing well to defeat Whaddon Way, who swept the board last season for Lady Zinnia Pollock.

Eighteen middleweights were headed by Oliver, on Glenstawl, the former Cork champion. Zatopek's run of successes, including championships at the Royal, the Three Counties, the Shropshire and West Midlands and Lincoln (where he crossed his legs and fell on the straight) seems to have ended.

At the Great Yorkshire he was beaten by a Scottish lightweight, which caused David Tatlow to be abusive to the judges, and at Peterborough on Tuesday Tatlow took the horse out of the ring after the judge had ridden him and remarked that he had hotted up. Retribution has come with an always difficult horse whose temperament may be permanently impaired by injudisious riding, and disciplinary measures are also in the pipeline.

Zatopek did not appear here, and instead Tatlow rode Lady Inchape's Dutch-bred grey Figaro, on whom in 1979 he won the Horse and Hounds Cup at the Royal. The horse has lost his presence with maturity and ended up well down the line.

David Barker produced Lady Zinnia's Royal Windsor and South of England champion, Beau Brummell, to win a strong class of heavyweights as he pleased, from Vin Toulson, on Assurance, holder of the Waterford Crystal Points Championships, and Oliver, on Brigadier, holder of the Waterford hunter title.

On Tuesday night, the puissance was shared by Eddie Macken, on Carroll's Royal Lion, and Robert Smith, on Liquid Diamond. Neither team could clear the wall at 7ft 1in in the third jump off.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II CUP: 1, Mrs T Edgar's Forever; 2, Miss C Bradley's Tricentrol Manuel; 3, Miss J Sarjeant's Ladies' Man.
FRANKLIN MINT HORSE TRIALS DRESSAGE CHAMPIONSHIPS: 1, Miss R Bayliss's Mystic Minstrel; 2, R Meade's Kilcashel; 3, Mrs S Benson's Gemma Jay.
CANON CAMERA TOP SCORE: 1, Vista (R Smith), 1,400 pts; 2, Tricentrol Rubber Ball (Miss C Bradley), 1,390; 3, Chico (P Schockemohle, West Germany), 1,280.

Tuesday's late results

MODERN ALARM STAKES: 1, Larramy (J Heins); 2, Harris Carpets' Queensway Philco (D Broome); 3, Skim Milk Supplies' F.M.S. Barbarella (N Skelton).
GODFREY DAVIS EUROPCAR PUISSANCE: 1, Ireland's Carrols Royal Lion (E Macken) and Robert Smith Liquid Diamond; 3, Coral Bookmakers' Coral's Denham (D. Ricketts).
HUNNABLE CHILDREN'S PONY CHAMPIONSHIP: Winner R G Owens' Gunnerby Aaborg Elegant (Lisa Owens); Reserve, C R Sandison Botingelle Kingfisher (Allsodn Sandison).
FAMOUS GROUSE COACHING CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Mrs J A McDougald's team of Hackneys driven by Mrs Cynthia Haydon.

Canoeing

Fox races ahead of the pack through the slalom gates

By Iain Mackenzie

Britain won a gold medal yesterday in the world championships. After a miserable first week in the wild water events, when France took seven of the nine golds available, Richard Fox, a member of both the St Albans and Stafford and Stone Canoe Clubs, broke the barrier with a win in the first of the slalom finals at Bala.

Fox, aged 20, was third in the 1979 championships in Canada and then with Albert Kerr and Alan Edge won the men's team event. He finished the tough Trywerys river course well ahead of his rivals yesterday, and in the most miserable conditions imaginable. It was almost wetter on the banks than in the river.

His closest rival was reckoned to be Lubis Hilgert, of Czechoslovakia, and indeed after the morning run Hilgert was in front after Fox lost what could have been a disasterous 60 seconds after failing to reverse through a gate and hitting two poles. The first mistake cost him 50 seconds and the others five seconds each.

Hilgert had a clear round and was favourite to win at this stage. Then Fox, who has always said, although never boasted, that he could win this event, had a supreme second run, clear in 211.49 seconds while Hilgert dropped five seconds for striking a gate.

When it had all been worked out, and in canoeing that is not easy despite the sophisticated electronic equipment, Fox was in first place with his 211.49 seconds and Hilgart second in 214.35.

Even so, last week's champions, France, were not entirely out of the paddling. Jean Prigent took the bronze medal with 219.58 seconds after dropping 55 seconds in his morning runs.

In the men's C2 category, the Americans took first and third places. The brothers Stephen and Michael Garvis, were gold medal-winners, with a best time of 264.23, while Paul Grabow and Jefry Huey finished third, just over 12 seconds behind. The West German pair Dieter Welsink, and Peter Czupryna split the Americans, but only just. They finished more than seven seconds down on the Garvis brothers.

Sadly for Britain in this event, the Scottish pair from Edinburgh, Jock Young and Alistair Munro, failed to paddle to their full ability and finished sixth, about 16 seconds behind the winners. That said, in a field of 28 pairs, they were still the first Britons home, and by some way at that.

MEN'S SLALOM K1: 1, R Fox (GB), 211.98 pts; 2, L Hilgert (Czechoslovakia), 215.35; 3, J-Y Prigent (France), 219.58.
C2: 1, US (S Garvis/M Garvis); 2, West Germany (Tolsink/Czupryna); 3, US (Grabow/Huey).

Rugby Union

MOUNT ISA, Queensland: Tour match Mount Isa 3, Italy 38.

Boxing

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia: Commonwealth: Trevor Berbick (Canada) knocked out Conroy Nelson (Canada), second round.

Rugby Union

Controversy through the looking glass

From David Elias
Gisborne, July 22

Poverty Bay 6 South Africans 24

The Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand has opened with a controversy on the field as well as the political row. The South Africans have developed a new lineout technique which could have been borrowed from Australian Rules football. In practice it was clear that the second row forward Hennie Bekker was being assisted into the air like a ballerina and so in the first lineout of the series he was penalised.

The Springboks did not bother again but to even the score the Poverty Bay pack tried the same thing, having quickly mastered the technique in practice this week after watching the Springboks in training through binoculars from the first floor window of a nearby rugby clubhouse. They, too, were penalised.

The legality of the tactic will now be discussed at a special conference between the Springboks' team managers and the New Zealand Referees' Association.

Meanwhile, the South Africans scored a decisive 18-point victory, by two goals and three tries against two penalties, over Poverty Bay, although the result does not do justice to the New Zealanders.

In the heavy conditions, Poverty Bay played like a bunch of mudlarks who looked most dangerous when they let the conditions work for them. The South Africans, fielding far from their strongest side, took a long time to settle down and never came to terms with the mud. Their opponents went into the rucks at full steam and caught the Springboks off guard.

Poverty Bay allowed the sticky ball to run loose where possible and chase it down in the often fulfilled hope that the Springboks would mishandle. They gained good possession from both the loose and the set pieces and for long periods, particularly during the second half, dominated the game and deserved on at least three occasions to cross the South Africans' line.

The Springboks succeeded because of their superior finishing once they had gained the right possession.

The Springboks broke the deadlock three minutes before the end of the first half. The left wing, Darius Botha, was caught on the edge of a maul, from which the ball was spun through the backline to Krantz. He skirted round the cover, chipped over the head of the full back, Muir, gathered again on the bounce and dived over the line.

Krantz added two tries in the second half, and Visser and Tobias also went over the Poverty Bay line. In the absence of Naas Botha, Beck and Tobias shared the kicking duties, each achieving a conversion.

Poverty Bay pushed the Springboks back in the final quarter of the match, but their only rewards were two penalties by Whittle.

Toulouse, July 22.—France's Rugby Union captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, is to have an operation on the dislocated shoulder he suffered during France's recent tour of Australia.

Rugby League TV deal

The Rugby League yesterday announced a new one-year agreement with Independent Television for the screening of league matches on Monday nights. Last year nine matches were shown on Yorkshire and Granada Television. This season there will be 16 League matches shown on the two channels and Border Television. The BBC will continue to show the John Player Trophy and Challenge Cup matches and they

Snooker

Record field chasing cash

By Sydney Friskin

Interest in international snooker is renewed by the approach of a new tournament, sponsored by Jameson Whisky. A field of 63 players, the largest on record for a professional tournament, spread over five weeks from August 13, has entered.

The prize money on offer is £66,500 from which £20,000 will go to the winner and £10,000 to the runner-up. The final over 17 frames, will be played at Assembly Rooms, Derby, on September 20.

The entry list includes the top 32 players in the current world exempt from the qualifying rounds. rankings. Of these the first 24 are Those ranked one to eight will join the tournament in the third round, nine to 16 in the second round and 17 to 24 in the first.

There will be eight qualifying groups of matches in August at the Sheffield Snooker Centre. The eight group winners will play off against the eight players currently ranked 25 to 32 in the world, the winners of these matches qualifying for the first round of the tournament to be played at Romily Forum, Stockport. Later rounds will be played at Derby.

The eight players who have qualified automatically for the third round are: Steve Davis, the world champion, Cliff Thorburn, Eddie Charlton, Dennis Taylor, Ray Reardon, Terry Griffiths, Doug Mountjoy and David Taylor. If form works out correctly Steve Davis should meet either Tony Meo or Perrie Mans in the third round.

Athletics

Two to catch selectors' eye

David Moorcroft and David Jenkins plan to present Britain's athletics selectors with a Europa Cup problem at Crystal Palace tomorrow. Moorcroft, who has been recovering from an injury to both his calves, recently recorded the third fastest time for the 5,000 metres in the world this year, but still thinks that Barry Smith will be chosen for the Europa Cup final in Zagreb.

Jenkins has also returned to form after injury and is hoping the selectors will pick him for both the 400 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay. "The present 400 metres contingent is not strong," he said. "I've got the will to win and would like to run the individual 400 metres."

World Student Games

China and US achieve pool records

Bucharest, July 22.—Nick Nevid, of the United States, and Shao Hong, of China, claimed Games records on the opening morning of the swimming programme at the World Student Games today. With the sun beating down on the open-air pool, Nevid won his 100 metres breastroke heat in one minute 4.62 seconds, trimming just over half a second off the record set by the Canadian Graham Smith in 1977. The time was one of the fastest in the world this year.

Miss Shao lowered the women's 100 metres breastroke record to 1min 14.39sec, beating the former mark by 0.18sec as she comfortably won her heat. A total of 23 gold medals—nine of them in track and field this evening—were being decided today, making it the busiest day of the Games. For Britain Kevin Lee was fourth (57.59sec) in heat two of the men's 100 metre freestyle and Neil Jones fourth (1min 12.30sec) in heat one of the men's 100 metre breastroke. Cheryl Broadbent was seventh (1min 23.15sec) in the women's 100 metre breastroke.

In the tennis the British pairing of Judith Erkshire and Debra Parker beat the Cubans, Maria Rodriguez and Odalis Moreno, 6—3, 6—0 in the first round of the women's doubles.

Japan suffered their third straight defeat in Group A of the water polo preliminaries and failed to qualify for the final league for the top six places. Their defeat by Canada 8—10 (2—3, 0—1, 3—4, 3—2) at the Di Amo pool followed earlier defeats by the Soviet Union and Romania. Eleven nations entered the competition, divided into two groups with top three finishers in each group qualifying for the final league to decide the first six places.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Football

Grealish relishes Brighton challenge

Tony Grealish, the 24-year-old Luton Town and Republic of Ireland midfielder, yesterday signed for Brighton, for about £100,000.

Grealish spent two seasons at Luton, joining from Orient. He said: "I am relishing the challenge of playing for a first division club. I had no hesitation in joining and I am looking forward to the start of the season."

He becomes one of four Republic of Ireland internationals on Brighton's books and his new manager, Mike Bailey, said: "I am delighted to sign him, he is a quality player, and I am certain he will have no difficulty in making the step up from the second division". Mr Bailey says he may make another signing soon.

The transfer deal between Everton and Manchester United involving full back John Gidman and winger Mickey Thomas, was completed yesterday, when Thomas passed a medical examination. It enabled Gidman to sign for United with Thomas joining Everton, who also received £50,000 as part of the deal.

Halifax Town have turned down a straight exchange proposal by Northampton Town, who wanted to sign central defender Billy Ayre for former Arsenal and Peterborough United right winger, Mark Heeley.

Orient have upgraded Paul Went, their former centre half, to assistant manager and senior coach. Went, a schoolboy international, returned to Orient, his first league club, three years ago after spells with Charlton Athletic, Fulham, Portsmouth and Cardiff City.

NASL: Calgary Boomers 3, Califor[illegible]

Rifle shooting

Six in tie in Queen's Prize

Six competitors, one of them Canadian, outshot the 1,200 in the first stage of the Queen's Prize competition at Bisley yesterday, putting every shot into the bulls-eye for the highest possible score, 105, with seven shot at 300, 500 and 600 yards, Our Rifle shooting correspondent reports. The six were: Vicki Boa of Toronto, Sandra Hind of the Old Nottinghamians Rifle Club, A. A. Jobling (Old Epsomians), D. B. Lumby (Manchester), B. J. Le Cheminant (Jersey), and Sergeant J. E. White (RAF).

The contest, firde in torrential rain for most of the time, was the eliminating round to select the 400 who will shoot in the semi-final on Saturday morning, from which the 100 finalists will be drawn.

Last year's winner, Alain Marion, shooting in the worst of the rain at 600 yards, missed the target twice to finish with 95.

INTER-SERVICE LONG RANGE: 1, RAF, 567; 2, Canadian Cadets, 56[illegible]; 3, Territorial Army, 558.
POLICE PISTOL TEAM CUP: 1, Northumbria B, 1,025; 2, Northumbria A, 1,025; 3, West Mercia, 1,019.
STOCK EXCHANGE AGGREGATE CHALLENGE CUP: 1, S J Pollinson (Uppingham School), 14[illegible]; 2, Sgt J E White (RAF), 14[illegible]; 3, A Bishop (Rainham, Essex), 148.
BELGIUM CHALLENGE CUP: 1, Barclay's Bank RC, 577; 2, Mansfield RC, 574; 3, Central Bankers RC, 5[illegible].

Cycling

SCOTTISH HEALTH RACE (Ayr to Stirling, 93 miles): Second stage: 1, M Bell (GB), 3hr 57 min 7sec; 2, M Jurco (Czechoslovakia), same time; 3, A Kostadinov (Czechoslovakia), same time 3:57:58; 5, P Maas (Netherlands), same time; 4, M Klasa (Czechoslovakia), same time; 6, P Dennis (England), same time. Team positions: 1, Czechoslovakia, 11hr 52min 12sec; 2, Netherlands, 11:53:54; 3, Great Britain, 11:55:59. Overall: 1, Kostadinov, 7:49:22; 2, Jurco, 7:49:35; 3, J Skoda (Czechoslovakia), 7:50:16; 4, Klasa, 7:58:20; 6, Bell, 7:58:43; 6, P Dennis (England), 7:58:41. Overall team: 1, Czechoslovakia, 23:29:5; 2, Netherlands, 23:57:10; 3, Great Britain, 24:0:38.

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Tighter rules for unit trusts? Page 21

Business News

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MPs press for action to end 'black economy'

By Melvyn Westlake

MPs are pressing the Inland Revenue to take tougher action to suppress the "black economy"—business activity that eludes the taxman, whether through moonlighting, casual working or other undeclared employment.

With such activity estimated by the Revenue to account for about 7.5 per cent of the nation's output of goods and services, costing £4,000m in lost tax, the MPs say, in a report published yesterday, that "there is a real danger of tax evasion coming to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable."

The consequences could spread beyond the limits of the "black economy", and they consider it important that the Inland Revenue should be seen to be making strenuous efforts to contain and reduce such activity.

The report comes from the Committee of Public Accounts, Parliament's watchdog on Government hopsekeeping, which is chaired by Mr Joel Barnett, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury in the last Labour Government.

Experts disagree about the size of the "black economy". Some believe that the figure of 7.5 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product is an exaggeration while others put it much higher than the Inland Revenue's estimate.

The PAC is worried that in trying to achieve predetermined targets for manpower levels the department might miss opportunities to increase the level of revenue that it collects. The committee believes that with a "black economy" running at around £4,000m, there must be areas where the deployment of additional resources would be likely to produce direct returns many times greater than the extra staff costs involved.

Of perhaps even greater consequence, the committee argues, is the likely effect on standards of compliance generally.

Twelfth Report from the Committee of Public Accounts. (HMSO, £3.90).

Break the pensions fetters, Jenkin urges

By Baron Phillips

Job mobility in Britain is being seriously hampered by pension schemes which penalize employees who change companies frequently, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

He urged employers to break the "pensions fetters" and allow employees greater mobility without their losing tens of thousands of pounds. Mr Jenkin gave a warning that if pension schemes do not quickly remedy the situation, the Government will be forced to legislate.

Speaking at a London conference on "Protecting the Pensions of Job Changers," Mr Jenkin said: "Pension schemes, as at present conceived and run, put a huge premium on the man who makes his whole career in one firm. Conversely, they put a huge penalty on the man who decides, or is forced, to change jobs several times in his lifetime."

Calculations of the contributions needed for pensions are based on the assumption that only a limited number of people will qualify for a full pension, Mr Jenkin said. "The go-getting early leaver pays for the man who stays out. He is not prepared to do so for much longer".

One of the most effective ways of freeing the labour market is for employers to give better protection to early leavers, especially for middle and senior staff, the Secretary of State claimed. This would make a contribution to economic regeneration at a fraction of the cost of some of the more extravagant ideas presently in vogue.

Jenkin: effective way of freeing labour market.

He pointed out that some industries are already providing a measure of such protection. The Plumbing and Mechanical Services Industry Pension Scheme, with 2,000 member companies, ensures substantial protection for people who move from one company in the scheme to another. The Motor Agents' Association runs a scheme in which employees' pensions are unaffected by the number of jobs they have held and pensions are based on final salary at retirement.

Some employees who leave companies before retirement are having to resort to an annuity contract taken out with an insurance group to protect their long-term benefits, Mr Jenkin said.

"It is a sombre thought for the pension fund movement that, even though it is customary for the employer to contribute twice as much as the employee, people are now believing that they could do better, over a lifetime, making their own provisions."

The Government is proposing to legislate against companies temporarily giving up their contracting-out status to gain financial advantage at the expense of the National Insurance Fund, Mr Jenkin told the conference. New legislation would cancel a contracting-out certificate where it is clear the provisions of the regulations have been exploited.

Private funding proposal on steel rationalization

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Use of institutional funds to achieve a rationalization of Britain's special steels industry is expected to be among proposals in a report to be published today.

The report is based on an investigation, undertaken by Professor Sir Frederick Warner, with the support of the Bank of England, into prospects for the special steels industry, concentrated principally in the Sheffield area.

Its publication follows a meeting yesterday between Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, over British Steel's progress toward its target of breaking even in 1982-83. Mr MacGregor later met members of the TUC Steel Committee.

Mr MacGregor emphasized the need for further extensive cost cutting throughout the corporation and said there could be no guarantee that there would not be further plant closures. The alternative, he emphasized, was a clear recognition of the problems and cooperation in reducing the still heavy losses being sustained as a result of low European steel prices.

British Steel has delayed its review of the corporate plan approved by the Government earlier this year because of uncertainty over the effectiveness of the latest measures introduced to stabilize the European steel market and boost prices.

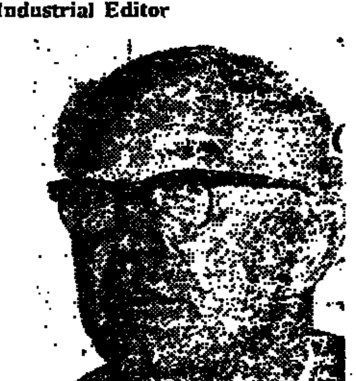
Mr MacGregor, who told the steel union leaders that the corporation needed to make further cost cutting moves and manpower reductions, will prepare further plans and submit them to the energy secretary in September.

Mr MacGregor is known to be concerned about the failure of the Ravenscraig plant in Scotland to reach performance targets. Technical problems at the Redcar coke ovens and blast furnace at the corporation's Teesside works have made the targets difficult

Although the Government is not involved in the special steels study, the Department of Industry has applauded the initiative toward reorganizing the industry.

The Warner study covered companies producing high-speed tool steels and stainless steels, which are widely used in the automotive, machine tools and aerospace industries.

Such companies as Firth Brown, Neesend, Aurora Steels and Sanderson Kayser also have been concerned about the increase in imports from Scandinavia, Austria, West Germany and elsewhere.



Sir Frederick: Seeking to solve problem of overcapacity.

The special steels companies employ between 2,000 and 3,000 workers. Their products range from stainless steel bars costing about £300 a tonne to alloy steels costing about £7,000 a tonne.

The Warner inquiry was *launched in May* after months of discussion between the Bank and steel companies. Sir Frederick's report is expected to concentrate on private-sector solutions to the problem of overcapacity rather than looking for Government funding of an reorganization.

Coal board may cut 400 jobs in Wales

The National Coal Board yesterday announced a cut of up to 400 jobs in South Wales over the next two years.

Mr Philip Weekes, NCB area director, explained the board's cost-saving programme to management and clerical trade unions. He said the board wanted to achieve the reduction with early retirements, voluntary redundancies and natural wastage.

Heavy financial losses have been made in the South Wales coalfield. Full details will be given next week in the NCB annual report, but the board already has indicated that the losses were in excess of £60m during the last financial year.

The reduction in jobs could be less than the "optimum figure" of 400.

BP joins in attack on North Sea policy

By Rupert Morris

BP and the British oil exploration companies joined forces yesterday in a strong attack on the Government's North Sea depletion policy.

They said that it was inconsistent, unclear and counter-productive. High taxes on North Sea operators, which amounted to a depletion policy, undermined confidence and delayed exploration and investment decisions, the companies told the Commons Select Committee on Energy.

"There is no question that the fiscal regime has had a profound effect on production," Mr Roger Bexon, BP managing director, said. "How can we make investment decisions when we don't know what Government fiscal policy is going to be?"

In its written evidence, BP said Government measures, on top of technical problems, had led to production slippages. Last year, for instance, only 80.5 million tonnes of oil were produced, compared with a 1975 estimate of between 100 million and 300 million tonnes.

BP recommends that if there has to be a depletion policy, it should be clear, and should allow maximum development to realize immediate economic benefits, thereby maximizing opportunities for developing alternative energy sources.

The encouragement of exploration and development by means of a well-regulated licensing system is urged to ensure that the five to ten-year lead time from discovery to commercial production should not lead to a decline in production in the late 1980s.

Mr Bexon told the MPs that if the Government wanted to retain production flexibility, it could delay production of its own Royalty Oil, without interfering with other commercial operations.

He said the Government should consider urgently how to replace the "Varley assurances" given in 1974, which set a 1982 limit on production cutbacks from discoveries made up to the end of 1975.

BP, which produced a third of the United Kingdom's oil, 540,000 barrels a day, last year, is also being asked by the Government to invest money in a gas-gathering pipeline for the North Sea. It has so far appeared reluctant to put up the money.

In its evidence yesterday BP called on the Government to undertake a complete review of gas policy, which it says is distorted by the British Gas monopoly.

Support for BP's views came from the Association of British Independent Oil Exploration Companies, which called for "an unequivocal statement" on depletion policy.

Giving evidence immediately after BP, the association concluded: "We believe it is unlikely that there will ever be a sufficient surplus of crude oil to justify depletion."

The association described the drop in oil consumption during 1980 as disconcerting — the current surplus of production over consumption being 11 per cent — but added that this was probably a temporary phenomenon.

The companies emphasize the importance of using the new understanding of North Sea geology to drill more exploration and appraisal wells and more dry holes to find more essential fields.

Coffee hit by frost in Brazil

By Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Coffee traders and processors yesterday struggled to assess the damage wrought by two successive nights of frost in Brazil's coffee growing regions.

Reports that 20 per cent of Brazil's 1982/3 crop could have been destroyed sent prices soaring on London coffee markets. The price of coffee for immediate delivery was £1,155 a tonne by the close of business yesterday, compared with £863 on Monday.

But food manufacturers are cautious about the impact on prices in the shops. A spokesman for Nestlé, which has about 40 per cent of the British instant coffee market, said the company would not be making any decision until the extent of the frost was known.

Trade sources stress that the cold weather and winds which struck the coffee growing regions at the beginning of the week have not harmed this year's crop, most of which is already harvested. The crop is estimated at 32.1 million bags. A bag is 60 kilogrammes.

Concern centres, however, on the next crop. Coffee trees in the states of Paraná, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais, have suffered damage to their leaves, buds and external branches. But reports indicate that the trunks have not been harmed. This means they can return to full production in 1983-84.

The 1982-83 crop is officially forecast as between 27 million and 30 million bags. A full investigation of the damage is being undertaken by the Brazilian Coffee Institute, and will be ready next week. But tentative estimates put the damage at about 20 per cent of the crop, or 6 million bags.

Making light work of phone calls

Many strands make light work of carrying thousands of telephone conversations . . . the optical fibre cable that technician Jan Harrison is carrying can do the same job as the heavy drum of standard telephone cable behind her. A trial system of the multistrand optical fibre cable, which carries telephone calls by laser light, is operating between British Telecom's research centre at Martlesham, Suffolk, and the exchange at Ipswich. For details of the fibre optics network, see page 20.

Government sells its British Sugar stake

By Michael Prest

The Government yesterday sold its 24 per cent holding in British Sugar Corporation for £44m to about 150 City institutions.

S & W Berisford, the commodity trader whose £201m bid for British Sugar lapsed at the beginning of this month, added another 2 per cent to its stake, which now totals 40 per cent.

The investment institutions bought the shares in fairly small lots at 305p each. The price on Monday evening had been 318p, and it rose to 326p by the close of business.

Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, said he was delighted by the sale of the Government stake, which had been depressing the company's share price. He said he had been pressing the Government to sell since its election.

His view was shared by Mr Gordon Percival, a director of Berisford, who said the sale ensured a fairer distribution of shares and removed an oddity from the market.

The placing was arranged by Lazards, the merchant bank advising the Government, and executed by three firms of stockbrokers, Cazenove, Rowe & Pitman and Greenwells.

It ends a significant influence the Government has wielded in the industry since the formation of British Sugar in 1936. A major complication has been removed from any possible renewed bid by Berisford for British Sugar.

It is understood that Berisford is now interested in getting a director on the British Sugar board.

British Sugar has not received a formal request and Mr Beckett said the board's reaction to such a move would partly depend on its assessment of Berisford's intentions.

The rise in the British Sugar price after the sale was completed yesterday morning reflected the view long held in the market that the comoany, which has forecast pretax profits of £49m this year, has been undervalued.

There is, however, another large stake in British Sugar which could be sold. The company's merchant bankers, Schroder Wagg, bought about 2.5 per cent during the takeover battle to support the price.

CALL FOR BRITAIN TO JOIN EMS

It is high time Britain joined the European Monetary System (EMS), M Francois-Xavier Ortoli, vice president of the European Commission, said today when introducing the Commission's medium term economic policy programme for 1981-1985, which he had written as the Commissioner for Economic Affairs.

There were, he said, obvious obstacles to Britain joining the EMS, but these could be overcome and the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages. With sterling inside the "super-snake" it would help Europe to reach its goals and strengthen its institutions.

Negotiations should also be resumed with Greece on joining the EMS, although he felt that as a new member it had a number of adjustments to make before this might be possible.

Next year the Commission would be proposing it was time

He wanted to see member states adopt a policy whereby all school leavers either had a job, a training programme or a sandwich course offered to them.

Stock markets

Ft Index 517.0 up 4.8
FT Gilts 63.81 up 0.68

Sterling

$1.8650 up 1.2 cents
Index 91.8 up 0.1
New York: $1.8592

Dollar

Index 111.6 down 0.3
DM 2.4415 down 275 pts

Gold

$411 up $4
New York: $408

Money

3 mth sterling 14¾-14⅝
3 mth Euro $ 18⅝-18⅜
6 mth Euro $ 18¹⁵⁄₁₆-18¹³⁄₁₆

'RICE CHANGES

ises

tlantic Res	30p to 220p
hurchbury Est	15p to 735p
rindlays Hldgs	12p to 230p
uthrie Corp	13p to 725p
ammerson 'A'	10p to 640p
t Paint	13p to 198p
smo	12p to 574p
IT	10p to 380p
iell Trans	10p to 374p
andard Tel	10p to 457p
n Alliance	10p to 894p
orn EMI	10p to 448p

alls

b-Latham	7p to 278p
lington Motor	14p to 102p
h & Lacy	6p to 165p
wty	21p to 256p
F Hldgs	2p to 36p
irview Est	6p to 123p
gg Robinson	6p to 108p
ng Kong	13p to 512p
Leod Russel	13p to 275p
wmark L.	5p to 350p
est B.	3p to 34p
veley Ind	10p to 228p

Mobil may raise bid

Mobil Corporation appears ready to increase its $7,740m (£4,150m) bid for Conoco. The increased bid may force rivals Du Pont and Seagrams to raise their own offers or abandon their campaigns.

Mobil said last night: "It is considering revising the structure and pricing of the cash portion of its offer so that it would be at least as high per share as the $95 per share cash portion of the Du Pont offer."

Seagrams is offering $85 per share in cash for 51 per cent of Conoco. Du Pont is offering $95 per share in cash for 40 per cent and offering a share exchange for the remaining 60 per cent.

Pound steadier and gilts gain

The pound had a better day on foreign exchange markets yesterday, recovering 1.2 cents against the dollar to close at $1.8650. But the pound's steadier performance was really no more than a reflection of profit-taking in the dollar.

News of a fall in American gnp and inflation in the second quarter raised fresh expectations that dollar interest rates may now be at their peak.

In London, money market interest rates closed little changed after a firmer opening. The Bank supplied funds to the discount market at 12-12½ per cent. Medium and long gilts scored gains of £1 or more.

☐ The London Gold Futures Market intends to go ahead with plans for a 100 ounce gold futures contract denominated in sterling, but it will not be traded on the London Metal Exchange. No opening date or venue has yet been agreed

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Ugly Fairey weaves a spell to attract £20m

A company of boat builders on the Hamble associated with sleek luxury cruisers yesterday celebrated the success of its ugliest craft in attracting orders worth £20m. Fairey Allday Marine has built 100 combat support boats (one pictured above) for the British and United States armies and Mr Ian Sutherland, the company's managing director, revealed that discussions are in progress with the Americans for a further 70.

Sizewell inquiry

Sir Frank Layfield, the QC who chaired the committee of inquiry into local government finance in 1974-76, has been appointed inspector for next year's public inquiry into the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk.

The appointment was announced yesterday by Mr David Howell, the Energy Secretary.

☐ A delegation from the TUC's textile, clothing and footwear industries committee will meet Government ministers tomorrow to discuss Government moves to combat recession in the textile industry.

Hunts to pay

Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and Mr Herbert Hunt have agreed to pay United States authorities $500,000 (£270,000) in respect of their speculation in soyabean futures. The brothers also have been banned from the soyabean market for two years.

They were accused of trying to manipulate the futures market in 1977

☐ Hughes Aircraft is reentering the bidding for radar equipment in Britain after the British Government forced the cancellation of a $40m (£21.5m) contract that Hughes had won.

Comeback for banker

Mr Tom Whyte, whose Triumph Investment Trust was one of the more spectacular casualties of the secondary banking crisis, continues to make his comeback in the City.

Mr Tom Whyte.

After his abortive attempt to organize a takeover of money brokers R P Martin, Mr Whyte has emerged as the power behind Bermuda-based Paget Agencies which declared a near-15 per cent interest in Sangers, the pharmaceutical wholesaler, on Tuesday.

Paget owns 7.6 per cent of the shares directly and another 7.2 per cent is controlled by associates. Mr Whyte is confident that Sangers can overcome the past two years of sharply falling profits but for the time being is describing the stake as purely an investment.

Sanger shares closed 6p higher at their year's high of 84p.

Chrysler profit

Chrysler, kept afloat in part with $1,200m in government loan guarantees, has announced its first profit since 1978.

Mr Bill Stempien, a company spokesman, said, "There is going to be a profit for the second quarter," but would not say how much. Mr Lee Iacocca, Chrysler president, was to provide details later.

Chrysler's last profit was $43.1m in the fourth quarter of 1978. Since then it has lost nearly $3,200m.

☐ Exxon profits for the second-quarter sharply rose to $1,825m (£986.4m) but Conoco reported a 36.4 per cent fall in its operating income to 6158.7m (£84.8m).

Seven banks join loan plan

Seven new banks are to join the Government's small business loan guarantee scheme. They are Yorkshire Bank, the Co-operative Bank, which gave early support to the scheme in the first place, the four Northern Irish banks and Hill Samuel, a merchant bank that claims a high proportion of small company loans. Hill Samuel said yesterday that it would make loans at 1 to 2 per cent over its base rate of 12 per cent and the Co-op Bank will lend at 1½ per cent over base.

☐ Japanese complaints about the 25 per cent duty on Japan's light truck exports to the United States will be discussed at talks in Geneva today. The levy was imposed last August.

TODAY

British Airports Authority annual report.
New vehicle registrations.
Engineering industry sales and orders.
Company results: Inchcape Investments (finals), MFI Furniture (finals).

IMI stays in the hunt for US takeovers

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

IMI, one of Britain's top 50 manufacturing groups, said yesterday that it would still go ahead with a programme of acquisitions in America despite sterling's fall to a three year low against the dollar.

Mr Eric Swainson, IMI's managing director, said: "There is no disguising the fact that sterling's fall is a blow, but we have to take the long-term view and plan for 10 to 20 years ahead.

"It will make acquisitions more expensive initially but this is offset by the prospect of improved sterling profits resulting from a strong dollar."

IMI has sought to lessen its dependence on the UK economy since December 1977 when ICI sold its controlling 62 per cent holding in its former subsidiary. Some 60 per cent of its output is manufactured in britain, although 20 per cent of this is sold overseas.

For a company of its size — the 1980 turnover was £629m — it has a relatively small proportion of its manufacturing located outside Britain.

The Birmingham based company was expected to spread its wings long before this. There is no doubt that the board felt restricted by ICI dominance. So why wait three years to make a move and why in the middle of the worst recession for 30 years?

The answer is to be found in the relatively poor performance of IMI's shares caused by uncertainty over the company's prospects after ICI's total disinvestment.

But over the past year the share price has strengthened, enabling IMI to make a recent rights issue which raised £27.5m and gave it the increased capital and flexibility to go hunting in the US.

Mr Swainson said the recession had underlined the danger of companies becoming too dependent on one industrial sector and one market.

Fortunately, IMI was not heavily committed to the hard-hit steel and motor industries like other Midlands groups but had operated in six leading product areas — building suppplies, heat exchange, fluid power, special purpose valves, general engineering, and refined and wrought metals.

This did not mean that it had spread itself too thinly to be internationally competitive in its chosen fields. It was the third biggest producer of titanium in the West and a leader in copper tubing and hotwater cylinders.

"But we have to work hard to get a better balance and unlike some engineering groups I suspect we are over-involved in the United Kingdom," Mr Swainson said. This stems from our days as an ICI company when we were rather confined to the United Kingdom. Now we are looking around the world for opportunities. "The United States figures largely in our plans but we are not ignoring Australia, where we already have some commitment and of course Europe as a whole."

IMI already owns C. A. Norgren, the Denver, Colorado, company which is a market leader in the United States with ancilliary equipment for compressed air machinery.

It recently reached agreement in principle to buy Control Components International, of Irvine, California.

Mr Swainson said the intention was to acquire United States companies which would complement its existing expertise. A number were already on offer, and he expected others to come knocking on the door when investment brokers heard that IMI had appointed a United States director with offices in New York specifically to identify business prospects.

Noise level code 'would cost industry £1,000m'

By Edward Townsend

The Confederation of British Industry gave warning yesterday that if companies were forced by legislation to adopt maximum proposed standards on factory noise levels, industry could be faced with a bill totalling £1,000m.

Profits, investment and employment would be hit, said the CBI, and large sectors of industry could be faced with closure.

The CBI's comments precede the publication, expected soon, of a Health and Safety Commission consultative document on the protection of hearing at work, which will contain proposals for regulations and an approved code of practice.

Mr Dick Eberlie, head of the CBI's health and safety department, said: "Since impaired hearing is a real social handicap, which reduces the quality of life, some action should be taken. Yet large sectors of industry would close down if maxim standards based in engineering methods were chosen."

Estimates made by the confederation are that the extra cost of meeting extreme standards in the Scotch whisky industry, for example, would be a £2m capital investment and £1m a year running costs.

£15m fibre optic orders boost phone network

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom has placed orders worth £15m in the second stage of its plan to include fibre optic cabling into its national network. The orders have gone to Electric Company (GEC), Telephone Cables, Plessey, BICC and STC.

The second stage, which represents 800km of cabling, will be laid on 24 routes during 1982-1985. The first part of the programme began two years ago with orders for 450km of cable worth about £16m.

The optical fibre is a strand of glass as thin as a human hair capable of transmitting up to 2,000 telephone calls simultaneously. Instead of electrical signals being carried as in conventional cabling the information, either voice or data, is represented by a series of high — pulses of light. The light signals can travel much further in this type of cable before they need to be boosted

Further orders for electronic equipment which directs and interprets the signals will be placed with other British manufacturers.

British Telecom, however, has stressed that the investment in fibre optic cabling is just one part of the corporation's overall programme to produce a high — speed digital network throughout Britain. That investment will be about £2,000m a year for the next five years.

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, said: "We expect to buy and install at least 100,000 km of fibre during the 1980s to create a network embracing all of Britain's major cities".

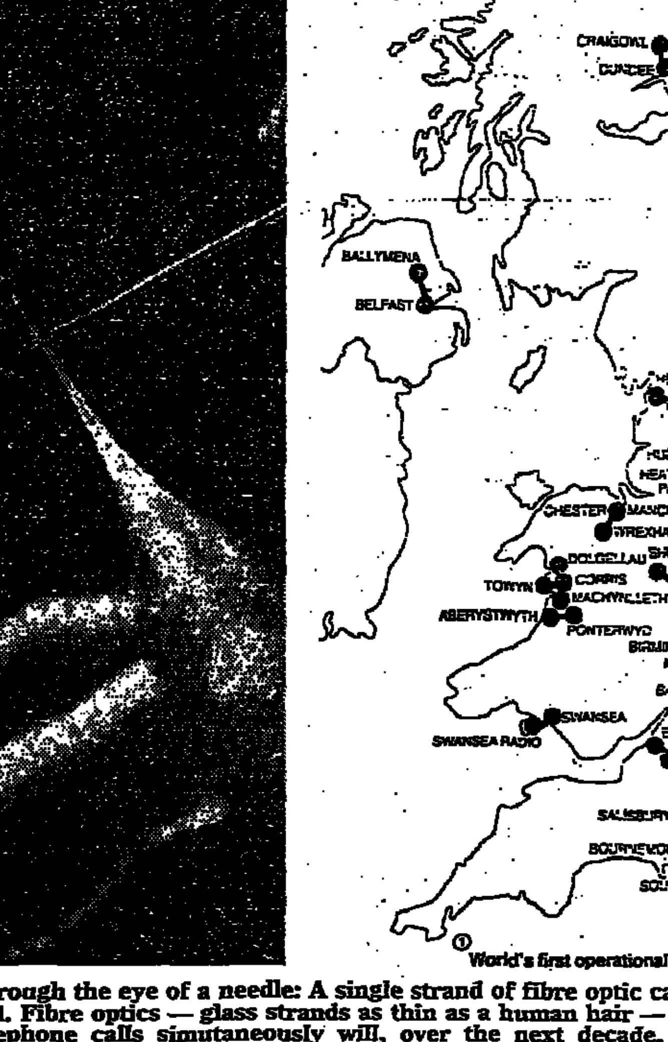
Optical fibres are expected to account for about half of the long distance trunk network capacity of British Telecom by 1990. According to the corporation the fibre would make "massive savings in the cost of running and enlarging the telecommunications network".

As part of the national plan British Telecom has placed an order for the world's first fibre link using an advanced technique called monomode technology.

With monomode transmission the light signals can travel 10 to 15 times further than in conventional cabling. British Telecom's own researchers at Martlesham, Suffolk, are experimenting with the monomode fibre.

The first monomode link of about 27 km will be laid between Luton and Milton Keynes and will be completed by 1984.

British Telecom has developed a method at Martleshan for the production of certain types of optical fibres and the corporation is confident in the export potential of the technology. The corporation is also adamant that the technological benefits which may now accrue to any private telecommunications network operator in Britain intending to use fibre optic cabling has been due to its own research investment made in the technology and in British industry.



Through the eye of a needle: A single strand of fibre optic cable being drawn from a glass rod. Fibre optics — glass strands as thin as a human hair — capable of taking up to 2,000 telephone calls simutaneously will, over the next decade, carry about half of British Telecoms long-distance trunk taffic. The corporation will lay at least 100,000 km of the optical fibre in the national network during the 1980s, linking all Britain's major cities.

Further decline is facing builders

By Nicholas Cole

Output in the construction industry by 1982 will probably have declined to its lowest level for more than 20 years, according to the National Council of building Material Producers.

In its latest report, the council's forecasting panel predicts that output will fall by an overall 11.5 per cent this year, with a further fall of 0.5 per cent next year. This would be the lowest level since 1961.

"The main falls are in public new housing, private industrial building and public non-housing work," the panel says.

Even housing repair, maintenance and improvement, which has been assuming an increasingly important role in total output, is due to plunge "very sharply indeed." The fall will be 13 per cent during the present year, the first drop since 1975-76. Repair, maintenance and improvement works are acutely sensitive to real income levels, and these are not holding up at present.

The fall in do-it-yourself activity is expected to be even greater this year, but movements in this sector are not quantified by the panel.

The construction industry is not expected to recover until 1983, with a rise in output of 5 per cent. The recovery will be most noticeable in private housebuilding, housing repairs and improvement, and industrial building.

Housing starts in the public sector are unlikely to exceed 30,000 annually before the end of 1983, while the "much-vaunted revival" in private housebuilding starts has turned out to be "a false dawn".

Consequently, the panel has reduced its April forecast by 10,000 and now expects the volume of starts to be 110,000 this year. This will rise gradually to 125,000 in 1982, in anticipation of recovery in 1983, when 135,000 homes are expected to be started by private builders.

Figures also show there has been a heavy decline in new work in the public sector.

New deal for scrap sought

By Baron Phillips

The establishment of a marketing board to represent the home and overseas markets for Britain's ferrous scrap industry is being actively canvassed by the British Scrap Federation.

The move underlines the federation's belief that the industry must be restructured and reorganized if it is to survive.

Scrap is the last sector of the iron and steel industry to consider its position in the market and the federation feels that a marketing board may hold the key to survival.

The establishment of such a board would do much to reduce the wasteful competition for supplies which exists within the industry. It could also have a degree of success in attracting private sector finance such as the Lazards scheme for reorganizing the steel casting sector.

These thoughts emerged when Mr Colin Nutter, president of the British Scrap Federation, announced the industry's half year consumption figures. The industry's decline last year appears to have halted with sales increasing from 3.341 million tonnes in the last six months of 1980 to just under 4 million tonnes by the end of June.

Mr Nutter pointed out that more than 30 of the federation's members have either ceased trading or closed depots, which is equivalent to about 6 per cent of total membership.

Japan cooperative in restricting exports

By Rupert Morris

Britain had made good progress in securing Japanese cooperation in restricting imports, and would not be attempting any unilateral action, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, told MPs yesterday.

Mr Parkinson, who was being questioned by the industry and Trade Select Committee, said the Japanese had agreed that cars should not be diverted from the United States to Britain as a result of their recent agreement with the Americans.

He said Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Trade Minister, had also responded to British concern by issuing a directive that Japanese markers should be opened to Western goods.

Mr Parkinson said he was confident that understandings reached between the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Japanese motor industry would keep Japanese import penetration at about 10 per cent.

The Select Committee had heard evidence fron Ford and other companies that the Japanese had traded unfairly. Mr Parkinson conceded that the Japanese had discrimanated against British whisky and confectionery, but he rejected unilateral action on the ground that it would provoke retaliation.

Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Bethnal Green and Bow, described this as "the usual Department of Trade gramophone record". Why, he asked, did Britain not retaliate in turn?

Mr Parkinson replied that there was little to be gained from tit-for-tat action. He said 400 trade associations hed been invited to supply evidence of restrictive tariff practices, byt onl a handful had produced any example.

On the negotiations over the Multi-Fibre Agreement Mr Parkinson reiterated the Government's commitment to lower import growth and the retention of quotas.

He acknowledged there was a conflict between the Government's commitment to free trade and its protectionist stance over textiles this, he said, was a justifiable exception, designed to prevent cheap imports undermining an important home industry.

Cecil Parkinson: No unilateral action

Indicators point to American recession

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 22

Figures released today by the Department of Commerce point to the onset of an American recession as well as a significant decline in inflation. The main cause of these trends is unquestionably the record level of interest rates.

Economic activity fell sharply in the second quarter of the year and most economists expect further declines in the current quarter. A recession is generally defined in the United States as two quarters of negative growth.

The Commerce Department reported that real gross national product fell at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent in the last quarter, after rising by 8.6 per cent in the first quarter. Inflation slowed to an annual rate of 6 per cent in the last three months, from 9.8 per cent in the first quarter.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Secretary of Commerce, said he expects that the current quarter will be flat — a view shared by the Federal Reserve Board and the Council of Economic Advisors. "Business is going to be in for a tough time for the rest of the year", he said.

White House officials were not surprised by the new figures. Mr Larry Speakes, spokesman for President Reagan, said that several months of economic weakness were expected before a strengthening of the economy in the final months of the year.

He described the figures as "another clear-cut demonstration of the need for quick congressional action of the President's economic programme which will stimulate growth, investment and savings by individuals."

In testimony before a congressional committee today Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said money supply growth would continue to be tighdy restrained.

In the money markets the rate for federal funds rose to 21 per cent. If this holds for a few days, prime rate rises are certain.

The ways and means committee of the House of Representatives today completed work on a tax Bill, but in many respects it differs from the one the Senate will approve.

The decline in G.N.P. in the second quarter was largely due to a fall in real final sales of 4.8 per cent, after a first quarter gain of 6.9 per cent. Lower exports and lower business investment spending were important factors, but a sharp decline in new car sales was the main cause of the sales drop.

Steam coal cargo boom predicted

A booming world sea-going trade in steam coal is being forecast by London shipping brokers, but it is unlikely to take off before 1985.

Brokers Galbraith Wrightson say that many experts have been predicting such a boom for some time, as a cheaper alternative to high-priced oil. The main obstacle is the lack of sufficient investment in expanded port and handling facilities, the brokers believe.

At the same time growth in the coking coal trades is still being hindered by a slow recovery in the iron and steel industries.

A great deal of interest is being shown in shipping circles in building new vessels powered by coal-fired engines, the brokers report. But they add that these new ships have to be large to be viable, at least 50,000-80,000 dwt.

IN BRIEF

Oil exports tumble

☐ Kuwait's crude oil exports have dropped to their lowest level in a decade, the daily Al-Wattan newspaper reported. Kuwait cut back production from 1.5m to 1.25m barrels a day on April 1 to slow the depletion of its reserves and to hedge against the glut in the world oil markets.

Engines for Italy

☐ Daihatsu of Japan said it had signed a contract with Nuova Innocenti of Milan to supply car engines and transmissions. The Japanese-built 1,000cc three-cylinder engines will be mounted on small cars made by Innocenti, Daihatsu said. They did not disclose the cost. About 7,000 sets will be delivered this year, rising to 30,000 next year and 40,000 in 1983.

£659m for Scotland

☐ Tourism in Scotland last year earned £659m — £69m more than the previous year. This was despite fewer overseas visitors, a downturn in the hotel trade, shorter holidays, bad weather and the recession, Mr Alan Devereux, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board said.

Car parts for France

☐ Toyota Motor affiliate, Aisin Seiki, said it has entered agreement for long-term supply of car parts to the French car manufacturers, Renault and Peugeot-Citroen. It declined to specify contract values or the duration of the supply agreements, but it said it will supply Peugot-Citroen with about 200,000 window regulators a year and Renault with 100,000.

£8m plant orders

☐ Terex, the earth moving plant manufacturer, has won export orders worth more than £8m in the past month for machines to be used in construction projects in Spain, Indonesia, Iraq and Nigeria. The company employs 1,500 at its plant at Newhouse, Lanarkshire.

Seiko watches deal

☐ Daini Seikosha, manufacturer of Seiko watches, has signed an agreement with China's Hangzhou municipal wristwatch manufacturing factory to assemble movements for automatic wristwatches.

Mexican oil talks

☐ Talks between Japanese and Mexican officials on oil shipments continued yesterday, but without any signs of progress, Japanese government sources said. Officials of Mexico's national oil company, Pemex, are in Tokyo for a week-long visit in an attempt to persuade Japanese oil importers to increase purchases of Mexican crude oil beyond their present 100,000 barrels a day, possibly to as much as 300,000 barrels.

Gas exports down

☐ Dutch gas exports fell 3.4 per cent to 25,200m cubic metres in first half 1981 from 26,100m in the same 1980 period. Domestic sales dropped 6.8 per cent and total sales by 5 per cent. A resumption of Algerian gas deliveries enabled France to cut its use of Dutch gas.

Australian oil

☐ Australian oil exploration should continue to find new reswerves at an average 200 milion barrels a year until 2000, Esso Australia said. New finds could balanc reservoir depletion at present output rates, provided producers have incentives to make the necessary big investments, the company said. Australia has reserves of 1,870 million barrels, of which about 92 per cent is in the Bass Strait.

W German policy

☐ The West German Central Bank's monetary policy, and not government borrowing, has been the decisive factor behind the rise in German capital market interest rates, Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German finance minister, said. The bank has been forced to raise interest rates to prevent a strong outflow of private capital attracted by high American interest rates.

Iraqi train contract

☐ Thyssen Henschel, a subsidiary of Thyssen AG, has received a DM250m (£54m) contract from Iraq to build 82 locomotives. Deliveries will begin towards the end of 1982.

U.K. OIL PRODUCTION FORECASTS
including natural gas liquids (NGL's) and onshore production

Forecasts made in:	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	m. tonnes 1984
1975	17½	40	82½	85-95	100-300	125-160			
1976	15-20	35-40	55-70	75-85	95-115				
1977		40-45	60-70	80-95	90-110	100-120			
1978			55-65	80-95	90-100	100-120	105-125		
1979				70-80	85-105	95-115	115-140	115-140	
1980					80-85	85-105	90-120	95-130	95-135
1981						80-95	85-110	85-115	90-120
outturn	12.2	38.3	54.0	77.9	80.5				

* provisional

(Source: HM Treasury)

Business appointments

RTZ names a new director

Mr George R. Albino has been appointed a director of The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation.

Mr J. R. Parry as been made secretary of The British Electric Traction Company with effect form July 23 following the retirement of Mr N. L. H. Smith.

Dr Brian Bailey has been named as director general of the United Association for the Protection of Trade. He succeeds Mr C. McNeil Greig, who retires at the end of July.

Mr J. N. Davenport and Mr J. McIntyre have become members of the board of directors of M.I.M. Holdings.

Mr John Kerslake has been appointed finance director of LRC Industrial Holdings.

Mr Chris Bradshaw has been made business development director of UB (Biscuits). Mr John Capstick becomes catering managing director.

Mr F. K. Thomson has been appointed a director of Willis Faber and Mr K. M. Grafton-Grattan executive director of the international division of Willis Faber & Dumas.

Mr Rowland Cobbold has been named as new general manager-Europe for Cathay Pacific Airways. He will be based in London, and succeeds Mr John Olsen, who is transferring to Tokyo as Cathay Pacific's general manager-Japan.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates after Ottawa

Anyone who expected the Ottawa summit to produce an American promise to cut interest rates had not been listening to President Reagan with that in mind. The conclusions of the meeting hardly come as a surprise. But the firmness of the American stance seems to have convinced European leaders that for the time being there is no point continuing dto complain. They had better start doing something to bring down interest rates in Europe which does not rely on American cooperation.

The German government will tighten its fiscal policy to ease the position of the Federal Bank. Similar actions, rather like those which the Chancellor took in our Budget in the spring, are likely from other countries as well.

This will certainly keep domestic demand in Europe depressed over the next year and so cut the domestic demand for money. In that sense, the policies which are under way ought to ease some of the interest rate pressure. But as our own experience shows, such action is no guarantee that a country can combet was severely deflationary yet interest rates have remained obstinately high and the pound has fallen against the dollar. Experience over the past year has made most European countries, especially Germany, much more conscious of their exchange rates. Indeed, parities rather than money supply growth are increasingly becoming the focus of policy. That has even happened in the UK, though against a background where both sets of jdicators have been pointing to the need for toughness.

This suggests that the Europeans cannot hope to get their interest rates down just by budgetary restraint. That would still leave open movements out of their currencies in search of high interest rates in New York.

The European countries have two possible responses to this situation. One is to cut interest rates anyway and hope to use intervention in the foreign exchange markets to hold up the value of their currencies. Germany is at least as critical of the U.S. refusal to intervene in foreign exchange markets as it is of interest rate policy at the FED. The problem is that all past experience suggests that the funds available to the authorities are now too small to match the funds in the private market.

But a greater central bank presence in the foreign exchange markets seems likely over the next six months. The second option is simply to hope that interest rates come down at the turn of the year as the U.S. moves into recession. The problem with that is that we have seen just how long it can take for a policy using high interest rates to create monetary restraint to pay off in terms of lower inflation and lower interest rates.

There is no douby that the U.S. treasury secretary, Mr Donald Regan, woild like to get interest rates down. They are a domestic embarrassment as well as a source of internaional criticism. But the end of the year timetable looks optimistic for any really big fall in interest rates of the sort which would transform the situation for Europeans. As if to hammer home this point, Mr Paul Volcker, of the federal reserve, announced a tightening of the money supply targets on Tuesday.

The administration makes the point that in time lower interest rates will come vecause lower inflation will come. But there is considerable scepticism about some of the more miraculous supply side effects on which they seem to be relying. Money looks likely to be dear for for some time yet.

British Sugar

Cutting the Gordian knot

More than two years and a prolonged takeover struggle after it first said it wanted to sell the 24 per cent stake in British Sugar, the Government has done the deed. By placing the stake in small parcels with some 150 institutions the Government has greatly clarified the picture, and made the next round in the battle between British Suga and S & W Berisford that much more straightforward. At the same time, however, the Government has removed a potentially important source of influence from what successive administrations have maintained is a strategic industry.

The immediate effect, of course, should be on the share price. The Government sold its shares at 305p, where it realized £4.4m less that at Berisford's final offer of 335p. By Tuesday the price had slipped to 318p. The theory was that prospects of a Government sale depressed the price, and so as soon as the placing was over, jobbers marked the stock up to 323p, closing at 326p. The question now is how the market sees Berisford's 40 per cent holding. Will it too overhang the market? And what about the shares bought for its own account by British Sugar's advisers, Schroder Wagg?

On their fundamentals of a yield of around 4.4 per cent and a p/e of 9.9, British Sugar shares should have some steam left. But there is probably some suspicion in the market about the quality of British Sugar's earnings — just as there always has been about Berisford's — and there is a feeling that a significant rise in the British Sugar price could tempt Berisford's trading instinct to sell part of its stake.

For the moment, however, Berisford seems content to keep its holding, on which it has a paper profit anyway, and clip the dividend coupons which more than cover financing charges. In the longer term, the market will have to adjust to the idea of an industry without a possible crucial element of Government control.That influence, more in turn with the times, has been transferred to Government negotiations in Brussels. Another phase in the modernization and reconstruction of the British sugar industry is over.

● *Pressure of circumstances seems to be forcing changes in the way the City has to operate in a fashion that would have seemed unthinkable in the days of a Conservative administration not so long ago. The Government plainly sees its role as no more than that of an honest broker betwen the City and industry and, save in exceptional circumstances, private sector solutions to industrial crises are de riguer so far as the Cabinet is concerned.*

The clearing banks have already had to learn that a much more understanding relationship with their customers is now politically desirable. And the next to feel the wind of change could be the investing institutions themselves. Having successfully resisted trade union presure for direction of at least part of their anual cash flow during the ruminations of the Wilson Committee, it seems they are now being alloted a special role in the reorganization of the special steels sector by the courtesy :f the Bank of england's interest in the problems of the private steels sector. Unlike the steel castings sector, where Lazards announced this week an ambiyious plan to cut out excess capacity, there are at least hopes thatspecial steels will be quite profitable in the years ahead and the job of the institutions may be restricted to giving a helping hand to mergers rather than pumping in huge sums of money.

British Land

Assets not income

An increase of more than £2m in gross rents provided the main thrust behind British Land's increase in its pretax surplus from £3.9m to £4.8m. Last year's two acquisitions of Corn Exchange and United Kingdom Property have not contributed a great deal after financing costs but there will be more to come this year as well as the benefits from completions and new lettings. So profits should be comfortably ahead again despite the poor general outlook for rental growth.

However, British Land's policy of retaining earnings — the dividend is unchanged at a nominal 0.36p gross — means the spotlight falls firmly on asset growth. On this score fully-diluted assets per share have risen form 134p to 145p, which is broadly in line with expectations and may be on the conservative side. But with the shares down 3p to 94p yesterday, the discount to assets is still more than one-third. This compares with a rough average for the sector of about 25 per cent with the exception naturally of Land Securities where the discount is more like 20 per cent.

There is no doubting the quality of British Land's portfolio and with about two-fifths tied up in City freeholds, the long-term growth potential should be good. It would also stand to benefit should the Greater London Council carry out its plans to ban office development in London.

Unit trusts: should the rules be tightened?

> "The relationship between a fund manager's personal dealings and those transactions carried out on behalf of the fund he manages have been the subject of three Codes of Practice within the last eighteen months"

Pressure is building up for the Government to tighten the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, under which the Department of Trade licences share dealers who are not members of the Stock Exchange and authorizes the United Kingdom's £6,000m unit trust industry.

Four years ago the department asked how the rules should be altered, but a change of Government and two Companies Bills pushed any changes aside, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade Mr Reginald Eyre said on Monday that the changes sought would require primary legislation for which he saw no scope in the present Parliament.

Interest in the Act surged earlier this year when Norton Warburg, the financial investment advice group, collapsed owing £5m. Its share dealer's licence had been renewed less than four months earlier.

Last Friday Arbuthnot Latham suspended Sir Trevor Dawson and Mr Michael Barrett, who together managed the merchant bank's £51m unit trust offshoot, Arbuthnot Securities. Arbuthnot Latham said the suspensions were in connexion with Halliday, Simpson. Arbuthnot's Edinburgh office holds a dealer's licence issued by the Department of Trade.

The suspension of the two Arbuthnot men followed a week after the Stock Exchange had taken the unprecedented step of suspending the six-partner Manchester broking firm Halliday, Simpson, pending an investigation into the conduct of their business.

One of Halliday's four subsidiary companies Manchester Securities, holds a dealer's licence, issued by the Department of Trade.

It is understood that the Halliday partners connected with Manchester Securities have resigned from that company.

Had they remained with the company, the Department of Trade's licence would have enabled them to deal in shares, which would have been contrary to the spirit of the Stock Exchange's suspension.

Halliday, Simpson is in the process of closing as a stockbroking firm. It says that it has ample funds to meet commitments.

A request for Arbuthnot to conduct an internal inquiry was made verbally by Mr Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, to the merchant bank's chairman, Mr Andrew Arbuthnot, on the day Halliday was suspended.

No official public statements have yet been made which would define the precise nature of inquiries into share dealings of Halliday, Simpson, or why the two Arbuthnot directors were suspended.

But the shock has been sufficient to send a number of the City's financial associations to make informal inquiries for the Exchange to see if any other trusts or other stockbrokers are likely to be named.

The Association of Investment Trusts has already met to discuss the issue and has decided not to comment until more details emerge. The Unit Trust Association, itself an ardent campaigner for the Prevention of Fraud Act reform, has been told by the Stock Exchange that it is not in a possition to give any further information.

Neither can the Exchange categorically state that no one else is involved in its inquiries.

For the unit trust industry even the hint of any irregularity is not good for business. The disclosures come at a time when the industry has returned as a fashionable vehicle for the small investor after a decade in the doldrums. In the past six months unit trusts have taken record sums of money from the public and dozens of funds have been launched.

There is no question that any of the public's money is at risk. The Royal Bank of Scotland, trustees to the Arbuthnot funds, has already said that it has no information which leads them to fear for the security of the money. As the Department of Trade's "policeman" of the funds, it has the power to sack fund managers.

Although investors' money is safe, the performance of the funds would undoubtedly suffer if people abuse the confidence and trust placed in them.

The unit trust industry has had scandals in the past. In the autumn of 1975 Sir Denys Lowson, former Lord Mayor of London, died after the City of London fraud squad were preparing to prosecute following investigation of transactions in shares of his National Group of Unit Trusts — later swallowed by Slater-Walker — and other companies with which he was connected.

In summer 1978 Mr Neil Scott resigned as investment director of Piccadilly Unit Trust group after a Stock Exchange inquiry which Mr Scott said at the time had embarrassed Piccadilly. That inquiry involved the stockbroking firm of Burge & Co and its former partner, Mr Russell Colin-Jones, who committed suicide during the investigation.

The Halliday investigation covers share dealing activities specifically over the last two or three years, but it has been suggested that investigations could involve going back ten years, with possible connexions with the Burge/Piccadilly affair.

The Halliday investigation has been going on since March and was instituted after the Chieftain Unit Trust group had conducted an internal inquiry into the share dealings which resulted in the dismissal of one of its investment fund managers.

Its internal investigation was started after the City of London Police fraud squad came to Chieftain and showed it certain documents. Chieftain has made it clear that the dismissal of the fund manager ended its involvement in any investigation.

The relationship between a fund manager's personal dealings and those transactions carried out on behalf of the fund he manages have been the subject of three codes of practice within the last 18 months.

The first, in May, 1980, came from the Council for the Securities Industry, the City's ultimate self-regulatory watchdog, and covers all those who deal in securities.

Among its best practice suggestions were: that a dealer should endeavour to avoid any conflicts of interest between himself and this clients or other persons with whom he has fiduciary relationship; and that a dealer should avoid any practice which might lead to a false market and should not participate in any operation by others which might have the same results.

The second code came out in March this year, also from the Council for the Securities Industry, called *Guidelines for Personal Dealings by Fund Managers*.

In its opening paragraphs it said: "There is no reason to believe that the subject is at present in special need of attention, but it is, on that account, a good time to secure a more general adoption of the best current practice.

The guidelines themselves were already in existence through the powerful City élite of merchant banks, of which Arbuthnot is a member, the Accepting Houses Committee.

The third is due from the Stock Exchange. That will relate to discretionary accounts, where a stockbroker is asked by a client to handle his portfolio without seeking permission on every individual deal that the broker feels would be advantageous for the client.

The Stock Exchange Council says that it considers that discretionary accounts should not be operated unless the extent of the discretion and the general aims and restrictions are set out in writing.

It added that the new rule was introduced to avoid disputes and subsequent complaints to the Exchange from investors. The Exchange was quick to point out that it had been around for almost 18 months and did not arise from an increasing number of complaints.

The main body of City opinion must now centre on how the various associations and authorities can prevent possible abuses of a system which all the participants desire to be kept on a self-regulatory level.

No matter how tight the Prevention of Fraud Act becomes, it cannot guarantee that abuses will not take place.

Philip Robinson

Economic notebook

Little comfort for the Third World

In the wake of the Ottawa summit, Melvyn Westlake assesses the West's attitude to the developing nations

The gulf between the words and actions of the West's leaders can rarely have appeared wider than in the wake of the Ottawa economic summit.

It must, for example, have been with a supreme sense of irony that the drafters of the Ottawa communiqué wrote the words..."We will continue to resist protectionist measures..." in the same week that the participating summit countries were engaged in negotiating a new textile pact aimed specifically at restricting imports from the developing nations. Indeed, three summit countries — Britain, France and Italy — have made it abundantly clear that the new pact will be more restrictive than the one it replaces.

Then again, the seven leaders are, according to the communiqué, "committed to maintaining substantial and, in many cases, growing levels of official development assistance and will seek to increase public understanding of its importance".

Well, it does, of course, all depend on what you mean by "substantial". But the British aid budget is now declining faster than almost any other public spending programme, and much faster than public expenditure is planned to fall overall.

In the United States, too, The Administration's policy changes and the prejudices of Congress, seem certain to result in a fall in the real value of the country's aid contribution. Already, this has led to a suspension in aid from the International Development Association, the affiliate of the World Bank which provides *money on easy terms to the* poorest nations.

As a proportion of its gross national product, the American aid budget has been dropping steadily for almost 20 years. In 1980, it provided just 0.27 of its gross national product in the form of foreign aid, less than half the 0.60 per cent that it was prepared to make available to poorer nations in 1963. The story is similar in Britain's case. It gave less in 1980, as a proportion of its gnp, than at any time for at least two decades (0.34 per cent last year compared with 0.59 per cent in 1961).

Neither has Mrs Thatcher's notorious reference to aid as a "hand-out" done much to "increase public understanding of its importance".

The Ottawa communiqué also says that the summit nations will "direct the major portion of our aid to the poorer countries". This is hard to reconcile with the geographical distribution of United States bilateral aid, nearly half of which goes to Israel and Egypt. Israel has a national income higher than Ireland and not much below Italy. Almost half of France's aid goes to some three million people in its overseas departments and territories.

In the case of Britain, the present Government has introduced the so-called "commercial, industrial and political criteria" for allocating a part of the aid budget. In spite of the casuistry of the Foreign Office in attempting to show that this in no way conflicts with a priority to help the poorest countries, the fact remains that this criteria would be unnecessary if all aid was allocated according to need.

Moreover, the commercial and industrial criteria are implicitly protectionist, a point that Mr Neil Marten, the aid minister is entirely unable to grasp. It would not be necessary to take account of such criteria if Britain's companies were able to win contracts and orders in free competition, without the assistance of *helpfully directed* aid.

Even before this new criteria was introduced, a high proportion of Britain's bilateral aid was "tied" to the purchase of goods in this country. This means that the developing nation that receives the aid may have to spend it on goods that are inferior or more expensive than might be obtained if the money could be spent anywhere in the world.

In their summit communiqué the seven leaders of the industrialized world also say that they intend to "maintain a strong commitment to the international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, and regional development banks) and work to ensure that they have, and use effectively, the financial resources for their important responsibilities".

For the Americans, at least, this would seem to represent a singular change in attitude to the World Bank and the regional development banks. It has been made clear on several occasions and by a number of officials that the Administration would like to see less of its aid channelled through these institutions and more of it given on a direct government-to-government basis. In this way, the United States would be able to maintain better control over the distribution of its aid.

At another point in the communiqué, the summit leaders say: "We recognize the importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and greater world food security, and the need for developing countries to pursue sound agricultural and food policies."

What it did not mention is that agriculture remains the most highly protected sector in many of the industrialized nations and that the last attempt to get an agreement on the creation of world food stocks collapsed because the United States and the European Community could not reconcile their conflicting interests.

The EEC common agricultural policy acts as a positive discouragement to some forms of production in the Third World. It prevents developing countries competing in Community markets and under-cuts them on world markets by dumping its surpluses at subsidized prices. Sugar is a particularly good example. The subsidies given to European beet farmers have provided them with an artificially large share of the market and made cane refining unprofitable.

Again, the communiqué says: "We remain ready to support the developing countries in the efforts they make to promote their economic and social development within the framework of their own social values and traditions."

Yet, it is quite apparent that the developing nations are having to bear the brunt of the industrialized world's efforts to defeat inflation. If rising unemployment and high interest rates are hurting the West, the pain caused to the Third World is much greater. High interest rates are substantially increasing borrowing costs on the developing countries' huge debts.

This year, interest payments are likely to account for nearly \$60,000m of the combined current account deficit of the oil-importing Third World nations, which is now expected to reach \$100,000m. The deficit caused by these interest payments is now bigger than the oil deficit.

Business Diary: Uttlesford's Stansted Eyre-obatics

Michael Heseltine the Secretary of State for the Environment, is away in Liverpool at present spending two weeks as Minister for Merseyside.

However, I hear that in the next few days he may also be gladdening some hearts in the Home Counties, chiefly in Essex and Hertfordshire.

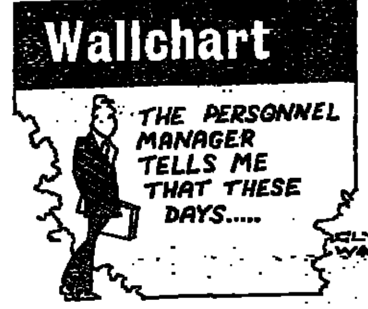
Heseltine, I hear, is about to "call in" evidence to the effect that there should be no third London airport at Stansted and that a fifth terminal should be built at Heathrow instead.

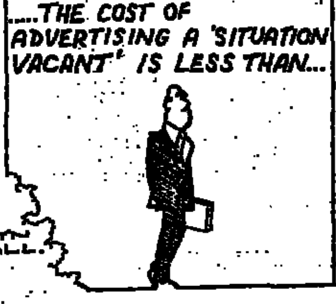
Graham Eyre, QC, is to chair a public inquiry in two weeks' time into an application by the British Airports Authority to divert Heathrow overspill to the under-used airport at Stansted, Essex.

There is a counter-application by a somewhat smaller body, Uttlesford District Council in whose domain Stansted lies to develop a new terminal at Heathrow. This is the application that Heseltine seems to be on the point of directing Eyre to consider in tandem with the BAA proposal.

In other words, the inquiry would then be not into the question of whether there should be a major airport development at Stansted, but whether a third big London airport is needed at all.

Graham Eyre: two London airports or three?





If Uttlesford (population 56,000) were to win the day, it is unlikely that the case for the fifth terminal would be argued from the district's principal town, Saffron Walden. The permission, once granted, could be passed on to a body somewhat nearer terminals one, two, three and four at Heathrow — perhaps Hillingdon and Spelthorne, the two councils straddled by that airport.

Uttlesford, of course, does not care where the extra airline traffic *is accommodated*, as long as it is not at Uttlesford. In this they have the support, emotional and logistical, of the Hertfordshire and Essex County Councils.

One practical form this sympathy takes, or so I hear, is the offer to make land available for one rather large sludge farm. This might help literally to pave the way for *terminal* five, since the land at Heathrow is now occupied by the Thames Water Authority's Perry Oaks sewage farm.

This lies between the present Heathrow runways and is perhaps the only sewage farm in the world with its own international airport.

And, if I have not lost you in all this local government horse-trading by now, then try this one for size. Heathrow borders upon Surrey County Council territory. There are those in County Hall at Kingston upon Thames who would not mind closing down Heathrow altogrther — let alone expanding it.

Surrey, by and large, does not have an unemployment problem and so could stand an airport closure, but it is short of housing and could use any land released thereby.

But I think I will leave Surrey officers to sort out that one with their opposite numbers in Hertfordshire and Essex.

Shop talk

Speculation within the airline industry has it that the Government is eyeing British Airway's collection of more than 40 high street travel agents with a view to sell them off *to private* enterprise, in an operation like that has just been carried out in the gas industry.

Freebooters within the Thatcher administration appear to be of the opinion that the BA drive in the high street has now become so big that it constitutes partial nationalization through the backdoor of a large part of the travel industry.

Selling off the shops — and there would no doubt be plenty of takers among the private sector travel companies — *would also* satisfy the Government by at least partly helping it to achieve its stated aim of denationalizing the entire airline.

With British Airways making vast losses, there is obviously no scope for a complete sale, but an auction of the more profitable pieces, such as subsidiaries dealing in helicopters, package holiday flights, aviation electronics — and the shops — is very much in the cards.

Rank outsider

The BBC has once again gone outside Broadcasting House, and indeed into the private sector, to find a new director of personnel.

He is Christopher Martin, the 43-year-old group personnel controller of the Rank Organisation. He succeeds Michael Bett, who after four years in the job has moved on — again within the public sector — to British Telecom.

Bett had previously been director of personnel at Lord Weinstock's GEC. The BBC used recruitment consultants Tyzack & Partners to find both Bett and Martin.

Martin's new job, which carries with it membership of the BBC board of management, involves a substantial salary increase — well over the £20.000 mark.

The precise figure is being kept under wraps — and not surprisingly, because Martin will be one of the few employees of the cash-strapped BBC, happy about his salary.

It will not escape the BBC unions' eyes that the new man will be earning more for handling the BBC's 27,000 employees than he was for Rank's 36,000.

On the other hand, Martin did not have a seat on the Rank board. He reported to director Leslie Bond.

Martin had at least one thing in common with many of the BBC's staff — the desire to be somewhere else.

My note about the registration of the trademark Love's Labours Lost for an oral contraceptive prompted reader Roy Williams of Wimbledon to suggest as an alternative All's Well That Ends Well. It would have to be a big pill to get all that on, so I rather incline towards another, anonymous, suggestion, that we switch from Shakespeare to Pinter and settle for The Caretaker.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Bargain hunters keep rally going

Equities maintained their overnight rally yesterday as the pound came in for renewed support after hitting a three-year low.

The appearance of several bargain hunters in the thin conditions was enough to halt the recent dramatic fall, and special situations again lent a hand. Prominent among these was British Sugar where the Government successfully placed its 24 per cent stake at 305p. The placing was completed by three brokers, Cazenove, Rowe & Pitman and Greenwell, with recent bidder S. & W Berisford picking up a further 1.2m shares, extending its stake to 40.02 per cent. Shares of S & W Berisford closed 2p higher at 123p while British Sugar put on 8p at 326p.

Electricals came in for further demand and oils enjoyed a day of speculative rumour with substantial improvements among many of the leaders.

The *FT* Index, after opening 0.4 up, closed 4.8 higher at 517.0.

Government securities enjoyed renewed support with the 16 per cent yields among longs now looking distinctly attractive. By the close, gains in longs extended by as much as £1¼ while in shorts the lead was between £¾ and £½.

Leading industrials continued to draw support, although the gains were limited to between 2p and 3p.

The big feature was Glaxo, up 8p to 372p on the United States prospects for its drug Ventolin. ICI advanced 2p to 264p, Beechams 1p to 203p, Unilever 3p to 558p. BOC International 3p to 133p, Dunlop 2p to 74p and Tube Investments 4p to 132p.

In electricals, Thorn EMI continued to attract institutional interest after the group's latest progress report to the City about its video division. The shares advanced 10p to another new high of 448p. GEC was also in tow 4p better at 725p, with Standard Telephones & Cables 10p stronger at 457p, Racal up 3p at 410p and Telephone Rentals 7p ahead at 385p.

Among companies reporting, Arlington Motor dropped 14p to 102p after disappointing final figures, and McLeod Russel was 13p cheaper at 275p.

Dowty dropped 19p to 256p after comment on Tuesday's figures. RIT gained another 10p to 380p after recent profits news. Staveley retreated 10p to 228p after the profits warning from the chairman, but Hanson Trust levelled out at 226p after its recent announcement of a £43m rights issue.

Shares of Ofrex were suspended at 120p after the start of takeover talks with an unknown admirer. Details are expected later today. GM Firth remained excited by Mr Ian Wasserman's recent 15 per cent acquisition, climbing another 4p to 119p, and Sangers celebrated Pagent Agency's 14.76 per cent acquisition with a further 6p rise to 84p. Letraset went 3p better at 115p after suggestions of a forthcoming United States bid. Law Land advanced 8½p to 128½p following the revised bid terms from Churchbury, up 15p at 735p and with 28 per cent acceptances. Braham Millar rose 1p to 21p after rejecting Fieldwood's offer for the balance of the shares and Morgan Crucible was 4p stronger at 136p after news of its United States acquisition.

Whitbread's annual meeting was responsible for another 6p on the shares at 168p, but Arbuthnot Latham dipped 7p to 278p still reflecting the resignation of two of its directors and the inquiry into brokers Halliday Simpson.

Speculative buying again supported International Paint, 13p dearer at 185p, still expecting a minority bid from Courtaulds, which holds 88 per cent of the shares.

Bid fever in the United States infected London with some speculative buying. BP advanced 8p to 302p along with Shell, 10p at 374p, and Burmah, 2p to 118p. The focal point, however remained Ultramar, up 15p at 488p and the most likely candidate for a United States bid, while Lasmo trotted close behind with a 12p rise to 574p.

Among second liners, Hamilton Oil, a newcomer to the market, closed 5p dearer at 137p—still showing a discount of 3p over the initial offer price. KCA International was also sought after closing 3p better at 153p.

Equity turnover on July 21 was £115,662m (12,471 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Dowty, GM Firth and British Sugar.

Traded options: Dealers reported renewed interest with 3,483 contracts recorded, 167 of which were puts. Imperial Group was again in demand with 503 contracts run a close second by Courtaulds on 415.

Traditional options: Declaration day saw calls in Keith Collins Pet on 3p, Young Companies Inv Tst on 3½p and Weir Group on 3½p.

Messina Transvaal, the South African copper mining and industrial group; still looks cheap, despite doubling in recent months to 342p. While the industrial side looks weak, there is a good play in the copper price on the present p/e of just 1.8. A yield of 14 per cent gives plenty of support as well.

Tricentrol gained 8p to 260p and continued to rise after hours following news that the consortium in which it has an 8 per cent interest had just been awarded an oil lease in the Gulf of Mexico. The lease covers 5,000 acres in the Gulf, where Tricentrol is anxious to expand its offshore exploration.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Albion (I)	—(—)	0.5†(0.15)	—(—)	nil(0.6)	—	—(—)
Allied Textile (I)	14.7(14.7)	1.28(1.26)	8.2(8.1)	2.8(2.8)	—	—(—)
British Land (F)	—(—)	4.78(3.91)	6.8(8.1)	0.25(0.25)	16/10	0.25(0.25)
Control Securities (F)	2.6(1.8)	0.65(0.5)	4.6(4.03)	1.75(—)	—	2.8(2.1)
Crest Int (I)	—(—)	0.27(—)	0.39(—)	nil(—)	—	—(—)
Danae Inv (F)	—(—)	0.57(0.55)	4.0(3.9)	2.4(—)	28/8	4.0(3.8)
Hampson Ind (F)	15.7(16.01)	0.54(0.7)	1.61(2.3)	0.5(—)	—	0.75(0.72)
Moorside Tst (I)	—(—)	0.56*(0.63*)	1.7(1.8)	1.0(1.0)	4/9	1.0(1.0)
Rights Issues (I)	—(—)	0.07*(0.1*)	—(—)	1(1)	10/8	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *=net revenue before tax. †=loss.

Payout cut as Arlington slumps

By Rosemary Unsworth

Arlington Motor Holdings, the vehicle distribution group, saw its profits plunge last year as capital investment cuts bite into its commercial vehicle and bus and coach markets.

Pretax profits slipped from £1.52m to £148,000 in the 12 months to March 31, while turnover fell by £9m to £55.6m. As a result, the shares dropped 14p to 102p. The final dividend has also been cut by nearly two thirds from 9.3p gross to 3.57p, which gives a total of 7.14p gross compared with 12.85p in 1980. The yield is 7 per cent.

Mr Norman Housden, the chairman, said that he did not feel it sound to draw heavily on previously undistributed profits to maintain a dividend rate. But he added that in light of profits arising from earlier periods and the reduction on borrowings, which fell by £400,000 to £3.5m, he felt justified in paying a final.

Mr Norman Housden, chairman of Arlington Motor Holdings.

The damage to the group's profits was in commercial vehicles where manufacturers were offering cash incentives to dealers to clear their stocks because of overcapacity.

These developments pushed the commercial vehicles turnover down from 50 per cent of the total a couple of years ago to 35 per cent last year and forced it into losses. The bus and coach operation was also badly affected by unemployment and the recession as well as the strength of sterling. Interest rates were an added disincentive for potential purchasers, Mr Housden said. *Arlington's own charges* were £1.14m against £987,000.

But the group's auction business flourished and Arlington is now looking for an acquisition in this field. Contract hire and leasing also performed reasonably well

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

1980. 81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P.E Actual	Fully Taxed
110	100	ABI Hldgs 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	1.4	3.0	18.9	43.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Ord	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	99	+1	6.4	6.5	8.9	21.5
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	110	—	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	315	+1	31.3	9.9	4.4	11.1
59	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	192	Torday Limited	192	—	15.1	7.9	7.4	12.7
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	39	−1	3.0	7.7	6.0	9.5
103	81	Walter Alexander	99	—	5.7	5.8	5.5	8.7
263	181	W. S Yeats	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4

Hampton Trust slips into loss

By Our Financial Staff

Hampton Trust, the property and mining company with Australian assets, made a pretax loss last year of £21,400 compared with a profit in the previous year of £57,079. The loss was caused chiefly by the cost of developing the Woodada natural gas field in Western Australia.

Sir Cecil Burney, the chairman, says the company is negotiating for a 3.5 per cent interest in the Woodada EP100 gas field in the Perth Basin. But although discussions with the Foreign Investment Review Board, the Commonwealth government body that oversees foreign investment in Australia, are at an advanced stage, he could not say when they might be concluded.

The accounts will show a special item of £126,000 set aside for the cost of the Woodada stake. Last year the company wrote off nearly £38,000 for costs incurred at Woodada.

Hampton also said that production from the *six gas wells* it has located in Ohio should start before the end of 1981. Sir Cecil said he hopes the US$320,000 (£170,000) invested in the wells should be paid back from production in 12 months. But the rate of return will fall after then.

Its partner *in Ohio is Enertek* Oil and Gas Corporation of Houston, Texas. Hampton has taken a 4.8 per cent stake in Enertek.

Hampton has a number of exploration contracts for its property around the gold-bearing province of Kalgoorie, Western Australia. *Hampton's* London properties are in the books at £1.5m, giving total net assets of £2.4m.

Allied Textile up slightly at £1.28m midway

Taxable profits of Allied Textile edged ahead from £1.26m to £1.28m in the six months to March 31, on turnover almost unchanged at £14.7m. The interim dividend was held at 4p gross.

The board says that profitability has been well sustained, despite the deep recession that continues to beset the industry. Other than in isolated and special situations, there is no general improvement in trading conditions.

The group continues to reshape its trading policies and productive capacity so as to *anticipate reduced and changing* opportunities for business in textiles and clothing, in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Giltspur up 22 pc to £5.6m in record year

Giltspur, the industrial services group bought by Unigate in January after an unsuccessful bid from Transport Development, increased its pretax profits by 22 per cent, to a record £5.6m in the year to March 31. Sales fell to £87.8m from £99.6m.

Before Unigate stepped in, Giltspur had started to reduce its motor trading side, which explains the drop in turnover, and helped to turn interest costs of £849,000 a year earlier *into a £325,000 credit last year.* The move left Giltspur with cash balances, of £4.6m, against debts of £3.6m, at the year end.

On April 1, the remaining motor trade business was transferred to Unigate's Wincanton motors side. Now Giltspur is on the lookout for non capital-intensive acquisitions to add to its own service operations, notably for its Expo division which it wants to develop in the United States. America already produces two-fifths of the exhibition division's profit, which last year totalled £3.45m. Freight and packaging made £1.26m while the specialist engineering side slipped from £1.02m to £771,000.

Profits from Giltspur this year could come out around £6m before tax, but most of that will be in the second half, always the better profit earner. Mr Richard Brewster, finance director, says first-half profits are on target so far.

Illingworth EGM

The board of Illingworth, Morris has now received a re*quisition for the holding of an* extraordinary general meeting to consider the removal of three directors, including the chairman, from the board.

Mrs Pamela Mason, daughter of the group's founder and a near 50 per cent shareholder, has requisitioned the meeting.

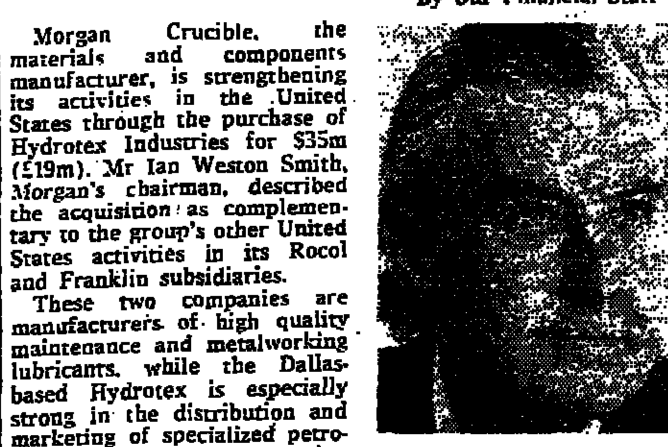
Morgan Crucible expands in US

By Our Financial Staff

Morgan Crucible, the materials and components manufacturer, is strengthening its activities in the United States through the purchase of Hydrotex Industries for $35m (£19m). Mr Ian Weston Smith, Morgan's chairman, described the acquisition as complementary to the group's other United States activities in its Rocol and Franklin subsidiaries.

These two companies are manufacturers of high quality maintenance and metalworking lubricants, while the Dallas-based Hydrotex is especially strong in the distribution and marketing of specialized petroleum-based engine protection and plant maintenance products.

Against the $35m cash price, Morgan is buying net assets of only $11.2m. But book value for a marketing operation is less relevant than profits, and the $6.4m Hydrotex made in the year to last May before tax and overheads to its parent, Pioneer Texas Corporation, indicates that Morgan is paying around 10 times earnings.



Mr Ian Weston Smith, chairman of Morgan Crucible

The group is waiting to see where United States interest rates settle before deciding on the way the purchase will be funded, but the latest balance sheet shows net borrowings of just over £10m against shareholders' funds of £62.5m.

Morgan Crucible has had interests in the United States since 1912 but extended these significantly in 1969 with the purchase of Rocol and then last year of Franklin Oil Corporation. Sales of the two companies have risen steadily over the past five years to $9.5m in 1980, and are forecast to be *more* than $10m in 1982.

Trading profits have also risen steadily except for last year when, owing to the effect of the drop in United States car sales on Franklin, profits slipped from $1.12m to $1.06m. The forecast for 1982 is for profits of more than £1m.

Long-term benefits are expected from the trading relationships that will develop between Rocol, Franklin and Hydrotex.

Downturn of £3.4m at McLeod Russel

By Our Financial Staff

Halfway through a transformation from tea-trader to investment holding company, McLeod Russel has been caught between a blighted tea crop and the United Kingdom recession.

Profits before tax for the year to March 31 have tumbled from £4.48m to just £1.1m and the dividend has been halved to 10.7p gross. The *shares dropped 13p to 275p in* response. Turnover for the year fell £2m to £18m.

After a good start, the Indian tea crop was disappointing because of bad weather, while Indian trading profits fell from £3.46m to £1.27m.

This year there was no additional contribution from Tata Finlay, which is no longer consolidated and which provided in 1979-80 a further 641,000 profit. But the measure of India to McLeod lies in the dividends remitted: £263,000 worth last year, against £290,000. The Indian government takes the bulk of Indian profits in tax, against which there is no ACT offset for the group's own dividends.

However, McLeod Russel received £995,000 from the Rupeeization of its Indian interests last year, and there is £2m to £2.5m more to come over the next two years or so. These funds will be reinvested, mainly in Britain, in short to medium term stakes in other companies and in property, while sound long-term sources of income are identified, Mr John Campbell, McLeod Russel's managing director, said yesterday. With no debt in this country the potential to gear up on assets is good, he said.

Of net book assets of £19.3m or 432p a share, £10.8m are now held outside India.

Investment income totalled £900,000 last year, 47 per cent higher, with just £210,000 of that earned in India. Property and trade investments generated £1.43m, against 1979-80's strong £1.74m performance.

Law Land forecasts £1.2m profit

By Our Financial Staff

Law Land is fighting Churchbury Estate's share offer, now worth 122½p a share, with a profit forecast of not less than £1.2m for the year to December 31, against just £282,000 in 1980, and news that its net assets per share are worth 163p.

Law Land's advisers, Lloyds Bank International, bought 150,000 shares in the group yesterday for nearly £244,000 which it described as a good investment. *It now has* 200,000 shares.

Churchbury announced that by yesterday morning it had received acceptances for its *one-for-six share bid on 28.2 per* cent of the equity, and was expecting acceptances on a further 500,000 shares — about 1.3 per cent — from its partners in the concert party to gain control of Law Land. With Churchbury's own stake that would give it acceptances on 39.3 per cent of Law Land's equity. However, Law Land believes that in the wake of its defence document, some institutions might revoke their acceptances. Law Land's shares rose 4p to a new high of 126p yesterday. Churchbury was 15p higher at 735p. At these prices concert party members cannot buy in the market without triggering another revision of the bid *terms.*

On Tuesday the terms were revised when Royal Insurance, London Trust and the Kuwaiti Investment Office bought nearly 3 per cent of Law Land through the market, at just over 121p. If the paper bid is successful, the six largest institutional investors in Churchbury, headed by Royal Insurance and including M & G, would own roughly 18 per cent of the shares. M & G is said to have accepted the bid.

More financial news, page 24

BCA acquires caravan park

British Car Auction Group is paying £800,000 to Mr W. E. Riddy and Briar Bank Caravan, a company controlled by him *and his immediate family, for a* freehold caravan park, Briar Bank Caravan Park, near Bedford, with ancillary buildings. The land being acquired is about 35 acres.

Stocks will be bought at a valuation estimated at some £46,000 cash. Of the £800,000, *£80,000 will be paid in cash and* the balance in shares.

About 500,000 of the shares to be allotted will be placed with clients of BCA's brokers, at the same price as that at which the allotment is calculated.

Thorpac Group for USM

Thorpac Group, whose main business is distributing domestic deep freeze packaging and accessories, is coming to The Unlisted Securities Market next Tuesday.

A placing of 18.9 per cent of the equity is being made by stockbrokers Heseltine, Moss & Co. Thorpac is issuing 386,750 new shares at 65p each and a *director is selling* 33,250 existing shares.

Gencor group slightly ahead

Gold Mines in the South African Gencor group managed to increase their profits slightly *in the June quarter* despite a lower average dollar gold price. Profits were held up by the strength of the dollar against the rand.

Improved grade, higher tonnage and a lower tax charge increased posttax profits at Buffelsfontein from R23.9m to *R28.1m (£15.6m).*

Jefferson Smurfit in US merger

Jefferson Smurfit Group of Dublin is to acquire all of the publicly held shares of Alton Packaging, Illinois, in a merger in which *shareholders* will receive $27.50 (about £15) in cash for each Alton share. Smurfit currently owns about 80.6 per cent of Alton.

The transaction has been approved by Alton's board. The merger price was separately approved by the unaffiliated directors of Alton. Smurfit will vote its shares in favour of the merger.

Pentos in £800,000 sale of offshoots

Pentos, the publishing and leisure group, is raising £800,000 through the sale of two subsidiaries.

It is selling Ward Lock Educational, a wholly owned subsidiary, to a company owned by Mr Au Bak Ling, a Hongkong publisher, for about £500,000 cash. Christie-Tyler, the Welsh-based furniture and upholstery manufacturer, is buying Braemore Furniture, which is part of Pento's home and office products group, the former Caplan Profile operation, for £300,000 cash.

Discount market

Period rates remained very firm ahead of today's MLR decision. The Bank of England helped on a moderate scale.

Houses were able to take secured balances at rates in the area of 11½ per cent to 12 per cent over much of the day, though a fully firm market at the close found final balances commanding 12 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar gave up part of its recent hefty gains in continuing thin and nervous trading on foreign exchanges yesterday. *Sterling pushed up to $1.8650 in* late trading, before easing back to $1.8605 a net improvement of 1½ cent. The exchange trade weighted index finished 0.1 up at 91.8.

Sterling's early improvement was based mainly on some profit-taking in the dollar and some commercial buying interest. Suggestions that the central banks were mounting a concerted effort to stem the dollar's advance also affected sentiment in the dollar.

However, the only real evidence of intervention was the Bundesbank disclosure that $13.35m had been sold at the Frankfurt fixing.

D marks rose from 2.4695 to 2.4415, Swiss francs firmed from 2.1140 to 2.1020 and French francs gained from 5.8575 to 5.8025. The yen eased from 234.30 to 234.45.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%, over £50,000 11%.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 22	Market rates (close) July 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8425-8650	$1.8600-8610	0.62-0.72c disc	2.03-2.13c disc
Montreal	$2.2300-2580	$2.2530-2540	1.00-1.10c disc	2.95-3.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.03-09fl	5.04½-05½fl	1-½c prem	2½-2c prem
Brussels	74.00-80f	74.15-25f	56-66c disc	112-122c disc
Copenhagen	14.19-29k	14.21½-22½k	515-615ore disc	1480-1650ore disc
Dublin	1.2430-2520p	1.2465-80p	10-30p disc	60-80p disc
Frankfurt	4.52½-57½m	4.54-55m	⅞-⅜ prem	2⅛-1¾pf prem
Lisbon	120.00-121.40e	120.15-35e	40-105c disc	140-320c disc
Madrid	181.50-182.80p	182.30-50p	45-75c disc	225-275c disc
Milan	2248-70lr	2251½-53½lr	25½-27½lr disc	80-83lr disc
Oslo	11.33-41k	11.37-38k	155-35ore prem	270-135ore prem
Paris	10.77-87f	10.78-79f	7-8c disc	20½-21½c disc
Stockholm	9.66-71k	9.67½-68½k	60-135ore disc	235-330ore disc
Tokyo	430-40y	436-37y	2.80-2.45y prem	7.70-7.20y-prem
Vienna	31.92-32.17sch	32.08-13sch	5-1gro prem	14-5gro prem
Zurich	3.88½-92½f	3.90½-91½f	2⅛-1⅞c prem	4⅝-4⅛c-prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.1 at 91.8.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6190-1.6340
Bahrein	0.6985-0.7015
Finland	8.4525-8.4925
Greece	110.25-112.25
Hongkong	10.5930-10.6330
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5255-0.5285
Malaysia	4.3780-4.4080
Mexico	45.00-46.50
New Zealand	2.2170-2.2370
Saudi Arabia	6.3220-6.3520
Singapore	4.0020-4.0320
South Africa	1.7255-1.7405

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	91.8	−31.9
US dollar	111.6	+4.7
Canadian dollar	87.9	−17.6
Schilling	111.3	+21.5
Belgian franc	105.0	+9.1
Danish kroner	85.8	−11.6
Deutsche mark	116.3	+38.1
Swiss franc	136.4	+83.6
Guilder	107.6	+14.2
French franc	82.5	−11.3
Lira	57.4	−55.9
Yen	138.6	+32.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4915-1.4935
+ Canada	1.2124-1.2127
Netherlands	2.7130-2.7160
Belgium	39.80-39.90
Denmark	7.6500-7.6600
West Germany	2.4410-2.4420
Portugal	64.60-64.80
Spain	98.00-98.10
Italy	1209-1212
Norway	6.1050-6.1150
France	5.7900-5.8050
Sweden	5.2000-5.2100
Japan	234.35-234.55
Austria	17.15-17.18
Switzerland	2.1010-2.1030

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8246-0.8249

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 11½

Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14¼	2 months	n.a.
3 months	14⅛	3 months	13⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14³⁄₁₆-14¹⁄₁₆	3 months	14¾
3 months	14¼-14	4 months	14⅝
4 months	14⅛-13⅞	6 months	14⅜
6 months	13¾-13½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅝-14⅜	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	14¾-14½	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14¾-14½	9 months	14⅜-14⅛
4 months	14¾-14½	10 months	14⅜-14⅛
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14⅜-14⅛
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14½-14¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅜-14¼	6 months	14½-14⅜
3 months	14½-14⅜	12 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅛	3 months	14½
7 days	13¾	6 months	14⅝
1 month	14⅜	1 year	14⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12¾-12 Close 13

1 week	13¾-12⅞	6 months	14¾-14½
1 month	14½-14⁷⁄₁₆	9 months	14¾-14½
3 months	14⅝-14⅜	12 months	14¾-14½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2394	+1.08	+1.52	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.88321	−0.45	−0.01	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.51996	−0.98	−0.56	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.99562	+0.01	+0.45	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80566	−0.27	+0.17	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691293	+0.90	+1.34	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1250.95	−0.95	−0.51	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼; seven days, 19⅜-19⅞; one month, 18⁵⁄₁₆-18⁹⁄₁₆; three months, 18⅝-18⅞; six months, 18⁹⁄₁₆-18¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $409.25 (an ounce); pm, $411.50 close, $411.
Krugerrand (per coin): $423-426 (£227-228.50).
Sovereigns (new): $103-104 (£54.25-55.25).

Stock Exchange Prices

Rally continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 13. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, July 24. Settlement Day, Aug 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
100 15/16	93 3/16	Exch	12¼% 1981	99½	+1/16	12.814	13.846
98 5/16	88	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	97½	+1/16	8.717	13.900
96½	81½	Treas	3% 1982	95½	•+1/16	3.153	10.923
102¾	90½	Treas	14% 1982	100¾	..	13.965	13.495
96½	85½	Treas	8¼% 1982	95½	+1/16	8.648	13.566
96	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	95	+1/8	9.741	13.967
95¼	84¼	Exch	8¾% 1983	94½	+1/8	9.297	13.281
91½	76½	Exch	3% 1983	91	•+1/8	3.301	9.217
99 7/16	85¾	Treas.	12% 1983	96¾	+1/8	12.468	14.687
94½	84½	Treas	9¼% 1983	93	+1/8	9.943	13.370
102½	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	98½	+1/8	13.721	14.295
94 1/16	84½	Exch	10% 1983	92½	+1/8	10.858	13.973
88	76½	Fund	5½% 1982-84	87½	+1/8	6.319	11.993
97 1/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	93½	•+1/8	12.049	14.417
104 5/16	94½	Exch	14% 1984	98½	+1/4	14.195	14.576
82¾	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	81	+1/2	3.703	10.772
99½	88	Treas	12% 1984	93½	+1/4	12.884	14.748
108¼	97½	Treas	15% 1985	101¼	•+1/4	14.816	14.539
98½	91¼	Exch Cv	12% 1985	92	+1/4	13.043	14.879
76	68 15/16	Treas	3% 1985	74½	+1/8	4.018	11.288
98 1/16	90	Treas	11½% 1985	90½	+1/4	12.742	14.778
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	92½	+1/4	13.297	14.744
97½	89⅞	Exch	11¾% 1986	90¼	•+1/4	13.020	14.744
69 13/16	68¼	Treas	3% 1986	69½	+1/2	4.372	11.677
97½	90½	Treas	12% 1986	90½	+1/4	13.279	14.822
MEDIUMS							
89⅞	78½	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	81¼	+1/4	10.397	13.677
105½	90½	Exch	13¼% 1987	95½	•+1/2	13.932	14.547
81¾	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	75½	+1/8	8.727	12.910
99½	89⅞	Treas	12% 1987	90½	+1/2	13.634	14.981
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	75½	•+1/2	10.300	13.588
65½	54½	Trans	3% 1978-88	61½	+1/4	4.902	11.178
98	80½	Treas	11½% 1989	81½	•+1/2	13.917	15.466
68¼	57¼	Treas	5% 1986-89	62¼	+1/2	8.303	12.808
104¼	89¼	Treas	13% 1990	91	+1¼	14.325	14.953
95⅞	87½	Exch	12½% 1990	88½	+1/8	14.637	15.622
82	69½	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	73½	+1/8	11.372	13.665
96¼	80½	Treas	11¾% 1991	81⅞	+1/8	14.424	15.534
68	57½	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	61½	+1/2	9.650	13.309

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

MARKET REPORTS

...tsubishi down 2pc ...spite record sales

...itsubishi said in Tokyo yes...day that its consolidated ...ftertax net income slipped 2.3 per cent to 41,076m yen (about £94m), despite a 17 per cent rise in revenues to a record 14,835 billion yen, in the year to March 31.

Japan's largest trading company blamed the fall on heavier interest payments, increased operating expenses and foreign exchange losses in translating overseas profits into yen. The heavier interest payments were incurred mainly domestically.

Earnings per share eased to 36.17 yen from 39.04 yen, after an increase in the issued capital to 1,152m shares from 1,006m shares a year earlier.

Domestic revenues comprised the largest portion of revenues, 6,032 billion yen or 40.7 per cent, despite rising only 12.3 per cent from the year-earlier period. The domestic sales were led by sales of machinery, mainly power stations, and raw materials, particularly crude oil and naphtha.

Offshore transactions showed the fastest sales growth, 34.1 per cent, largely on sales of raw materials and foods, but comprised only 10.6 per cent of all revenues. Imports and exports combined to account for the remaining 48.7 per cent of all revenues. Imports rose by 16.6 per cent, while exports rose by 20.3 per cent.

International

MBB up but outlook tough

Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB), the West German defence and aerospace group, is worried about the medium-term outlook despite increasing 1980 earnings to DM50m (about £11m) from DM40m in 1979, Herr Gero Madelung, the chairman, said in Munich yesterday.

Herr Madelung said that uncertainty over the development of a new European tactical fighter to follow the multi-role Tornado, as well as expected declines in military helicopter and spaceflight projects over the next few years, would create serious problems for MBB unless the company was awarded new aerospace contracts.

Herr Johannes Broschwitz, who is in charge of finances, said that 1980 profit growth reflected the group's current cyclical high, but did not suffice to build up reserves for coming bad years when military and government contracts are expected to thin out. Profits as a percentage of sales have declined to 1.4 per cent in 1980 from 1.7 per cent in 1979. Sales in 1980 rose 27 per cent to 3,304m marks from 2,598m marks in 1979.

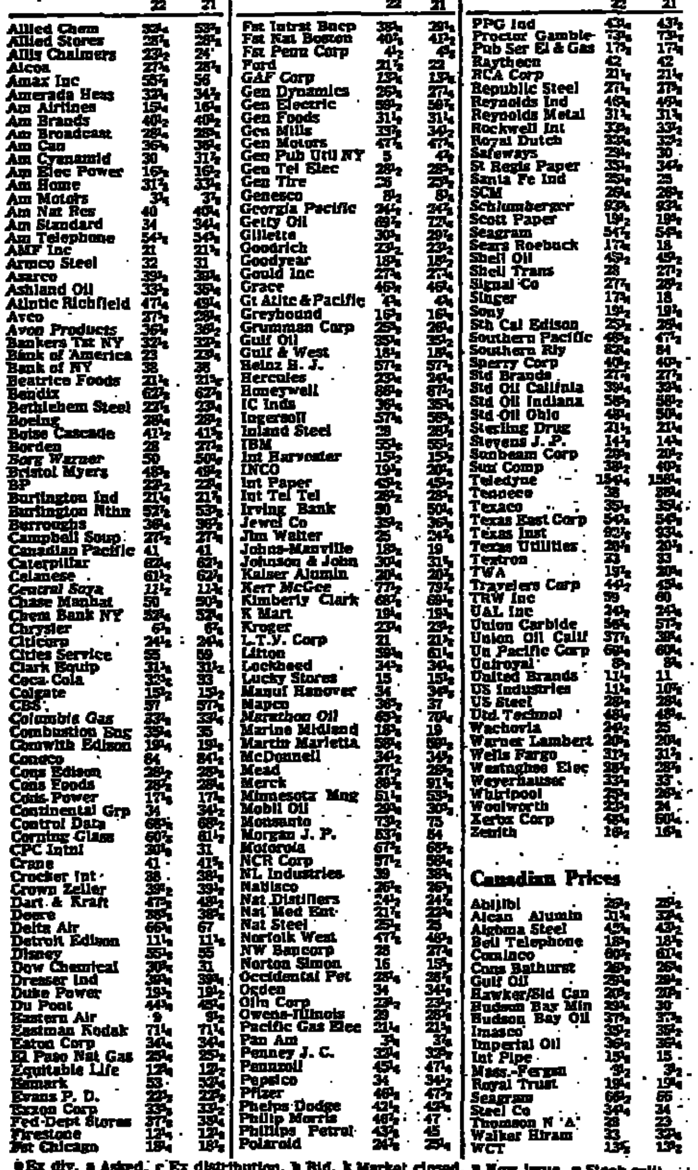
Wall Street

New York, July 22—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed at a record low for the year with the Dow Jones industrial average off 9.08 to 924.66. The previous low of 931.57 was reached February 13.

The index was off 0.74 to 73.85 and the average price per share was down 32 cents. Declines led advances by 957 to 492 and volume edged up to 47,500,000 shares from 47,280,000 yesterday.

Conoco led the active list at 84½, off ¾. It reported lower operating earnings. Minnesota Mining was also down in active trading, by 1¾ to 52. The firm said it is uncertain that 1981 earnings will be higher.

Several oil firms were losers. Getty dropped 1½ to 70¾, Marathon Oil 2¾ to 67½, Atlantic Richfield 1¾ to 48 and Phillips Petroleum ¾ to 44¾.



• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £903-£904 a metric ton; three months, £930.50-£931.00. Sales, +.175. Cash cathodes, £898-£900; three months, £931-£922. Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £903-£903.80; three months, £930.50-£931.00. Settlement, £903.50. Sales, 11,350 tons. Cash cathodes, £898-£899; three months, £921.50-£922.00. Settlement, £898. Sales, 550 tons.

TIN was strong.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,650-£7,660 a tonne; three months, £7,650-£7,655. Sales 2,245 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,650-£7,660; three months, £7,650-£7,655. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,600-£7,610; three months, £7,580-£7,585. Settlement, £7,610. Sales, 1,110 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,600-£7,610; three months, £7,580-£7,585. Settlement, £7,610. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM31.88 a picul.

LEAD was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £432-£433 per tonne; three months, £452-£452.50. Sales, 10,100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £443-£443.50; three months, £445-£445.50. Settlement, £443.50. Sales, 8,550 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £467.50-£468.50 per tonne; three months, £477-£478. Sales, 13,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £469.50-£470; three months, £479-£479.50. Settlement, £470. Sales, 7,350 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £230.95 ($411) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 468.25p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 870); three months, 484.05p (909.20c); six months, 501.15p (961c); one year 535.55p (1,021c).

London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 468.5-469.5p; three months, 484.5-485.0p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 468.7-469.7p; three months, 484.5-485.0p. Settlement, 469.7p. Sales, 83 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £634.50-36.00 per tonne; three months, £655.50-56.00. Sales, 2,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £635-37; three months, £656-57. Settlement, £637. Sales, 6,375 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,325-35 per tonne; three months, £3,336-38. Sales, 672 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,300-10; three months, £3,320-25. Settlement, £3,310. Sales, 684 tonnes.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo): Aug, 60.20-61.00; Sept, 61.50-62.00; Oct-Dec, 62.70-62.80; Jan-March, 65-65.10; April-June, 67.90-68.10; July-Sept, 70.80-70.90; Oct-Dec, 73.70-73.80; Jan-March, 76.70-76.80; April-June, 79.60-79.80. Sales: 21 at five tonnes; 505 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were mainly nominal. Spot 59.50-60.75. Cifs: Aug, 59-60; Sept, 59.50-61.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 1150-1160; Sept, 1165-1170; Nov, 1125-1128; Jan, 1125-1127; March, 1100-1110; May, 1103-1110; July, 1102-1114.

COCOA was barely steady (£ per metric ton).—Jly, 1105-1114; Sep, 1114-1115; Dec, 1145-1146; Mch, 1156-1159; May, 1166-1167; Jly, 1176-1177; Sep, 1182-1184. Sales: 3,543 lots including options. ICCO prices: daily (July 21) 96.46c; indicator price (July 22), 5-day average 94.16c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5 higher at £319; the "whites" price was £4.50 higher at £258. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 216.25-216.30; Oct, 215.40-15.50; Jan, 214.75-215.00; Mch, 216.90-217.00; May, 218-218.25; Aug, 219.25-219.50; Oct, 220-220.50. Sales: 5,863 lots. Quiet. ISA prices (July 21): daily 16.23c; 15-day average 16.15c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne): Aug, 134-134.40; Oct, 136.70-137.00; Dec, 140.80-141.00; Feb, 142.60-144.00; Apl, 144-146; June, 145-148; Aug, 146-150. Sales: 60 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug 410 buyer; Oct, 405-410; Dec, 406-408; Jan, 407-408; March, 427-428; May, 427-438; Aug, 436-440; Oct, 439-440; Dec, 440-442; Jan, 432-443. Sales: 15 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug £113.60; Sept £112.25 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug, £116.65; Sept £110 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept £108 east coast; Oct-Dec £111.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—French: July £130; Aug £125 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted; South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept £96.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct-Dec £107.50 east coast; Aug £99 paid east coast; Sept £102 paid east coast; Oct £104 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Sept, £98.25; Nov, £102.50; Jan, £106.55; March, £110; May, £113.45. Sales: 343 lots. WHEAT was steadier: Sept, £104.25; Nov, £108; Jan, £113.05; March, £116.45; May, £119.75. Sales: 287 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	£92.70
E Midlands	—	£110	£92.80
N Eastern	—	£113	—
Scotland	—	—	£95

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 22: GB cattle 86.74p per kg lw (−0.89); UK sheep 125.41p per kg est dcw (+3.45); GB pigs 70.93p per kg lw (+2.83). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 13.6 per cent, average price 86.80p (−0.35); Sheep numbers down 7.3 per cent, average price 119.59p (−1.35); Pig numbers down 6.9 per cent, average price 70.95p (+2.83). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 13.9 per cent, average price 86.56p (−0.94); Sheep numbers down 4.3 per cent, average price 102.72p (−3.99).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 291-92; Aug, 293-93.50; Sept, 296.75-97.00; Oct, 299.75-300.00; Nov, 303-03.25; Dec, 306.25-06.50; Jan, 309.25-09.75; Feb, 312.25-13.75; March, 316.25-15.50. Sales: 1,214 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £77.70; Feb, £87.90; April, £98.70. Sales: 203 lots of 40 tonnes each.

La crème de la crème

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BELGRAVIA-FLORENCE?

Our right hand has gone to work part-time, leaving us lost, confused and very inefficient. Please save us! Desirable Belgravia residence and small team of peripatetic, appreciative, impatient, caring, boring, dynamic (oh yea!) directors seek

Florence Nightingale

All usual undesirable elements, some lovable, plus own office, £7,000ish, BUPA, pension! and us.

Please write soonest (with c.v. and salaries earned) and relieve the siege:

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If you're an experienced secretary (male or female), worth hanging on to—then we'd like you to work for us. Manpower requires:

SENIOR SECRETARIES SECRETARY/P.A.s

to work for Manpower giving Temporary Help to a range of clients. We offer excellent pay and a variety of interesting work.

London West End: call New Bond Street 491-3970
Rest of London: call Notting Hill Gate 229-1200

MANPOWER Office Services

P.A./SECRETARY—W.1
£6,500 P.A. (REVIEW AFTER 3 MONTHS)

American V.P. and Assistant need ultra-efficient P.A./Secretary to assist them in running small London office of large American textile company who supplies fabric to leading jeans companies. Usual skills required, 120 wpm shorthand, 70 wpm typing, telex, small amount of accounting, sense of humour and ability to cope in all situations.

WestPoint Pepperell — PEPPERELL FABRICS — APPAREL FABRICS DIVISION

If you would like to know more please call Dee Whitehouse on 637 7381/2/3.

Legal Administration Assistant

CBS Records, one of the world's leading recording companies, currently has a vacancy for a Legal Administration Assistant, ideally aged over 30, with previous legal experience.

Working for the Company Secretary and Manager, Legal Administration and Contracts, the successful applicant will have the opportunity to combine excellent secretarial skills (shorthand or audio) with a wide range of responsibilities, including contractual clearances; promotional film clearances and synopsising contracts.

We offer a competitive starting salary, four weeks holiday, season ticket loan scheme and generous discounts on records and tapes.

If you are interested in this position please write, giving full career details to date, to Lorraine Lind, Personnel Assistant, CBS Records, 17/19 Soho Square, London W1V 6HE.

CBS Records

DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER
an oil service company, is looking for a

RECEPTIONIST
and a
TELEX OPERATOR

Applicants for both positions should be aged 22-30 and have sound experience in both telexing and the use of a PABX 1 switchboard as relief work for each other will be required. A good telephone manner is essential. We offer a good salary commensurate with age and experience together with LVs and other benefits.
Send c.v. or telephone for an application form:

Sue Gardner
Dowell Schlumberger
Marble Arch House, 66-68 Seymour Street, London, W.1.
Telephone 01-723 6682
(No agencies)

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST
BOND STREET, W1 — VERY ATTRACTIVE

We are a well-established consultancy in need of a young presentable, well-spoken person to take care of a busy reception/switchboard and some typing and admin. A European language would be an advantage. Attractive salary and package will be offered.

For further details telephone Michael J. R. Chapman on 01-499 7761, Lloyd Chapman Associates, 123 New Bond Street, London W1.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY
c £6,500 + BONUS — Age 21-26

For those who are interested in a career but have not yet been given the break, here is your chance. We are looking for someone who will act as Secretary/Assistant to two young directors of a small, thriving finance company in E.C.2. While initially fulfilling a secretarial function, you will be taught about all aspects of financial broking and become increasingly involved in client business. Should you prove yourself in this role, promotion prospects are excellent. You should be outgoing quick-thinking and enjoy working as part of a closely knit team. Good shorthand and typing skills necessary. Ring 628 4835.

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

CAREER INTO COSMETICS
£6,000+

Manager of leading cosmetic house in W1 needs a smart well-groomed PA Sec. Age is immaterial, but the person should possess a good track record, work well under pressure and use own initiative, above all be interested in a career. Good perks + bonus. Call Christine Watson

Profile Appointments Limited, 114 New Bond Street London W1Y 9AB Telephone 01-409 0085

SECRETARY
Salary c £6,000

Small professional office in Bond Street, requires an experienced and responsible secretary, 25-40. Shorthand, accurate typing and excellent presentation essential. Complete involvement in the day-to-day running of the office.

Please telephone 01-499 4445

EXECUTIVE PA
£7,000

A leading City Insurance firm is seeking a top level Sec. P.A. to assist one of its Directors at Board level. If your forte is for client liaison and you enjoy responsibilities of a confidential nature, call:

Diane Hilton, 58-60 Houndsditch, EC3. 01-621 0566

Graduate Girls Secretarial

MARKETING PA
£6,000

Assist a friendly energetic sales team marketing household products and supervise junior staff. Ample opportunity to use your initiative and expand your administrative potential, so only enthusiastic secretaries need apply. For further details of this immediate vacancy

Telephone Shirley Hall, 58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3. 01-621 0566

Graduate Girls Secretarial

PUBLIC RELATIONS

£6,000 neg. for well spoken P.A./Secretary with excellent skills and warm personality for the P.R. dept. of this international company. Client liaison, excellent perks.

Bond Street Bureau, Recruitment Consultants, 22 South Molton Street, W.1. 629 3692 — 499 0304

WINE £6,000

Fast expanding wine club needs A1 PA Sec. with fluent French to assist Directors. Shorthand essential (90+ wpm).

Ring Liz or Neville on 01-487 3418 or send details to: LADY, 51 Chiltern St., London, W.1.

Exciting opportunities internationally

Young, dynamic company specialising in time sharing abroad requires fast, efficient person to join their fast growing team. Varied and interesting duties. Must be willing to accept responsibility and to travel. Current passport and driving licence essential.

Phone 734 8182

SHORTHAND SECRETARY

Required for 2 Directors of friendly Property Company in W1. Age 23-35, hrs 9.30-5.30. Salary £6,000 p.a.

For interview please telephone Elizabeth 636 5333.

Chelsea Estate Agent

requires lively, personable secretary for small friendly office. The successful applicant should be well-spoken, of good appearance, and pleasant disposition, to cope with varied interesting duties. His/her skills should be good to excellent, shorthand not necessary but audio preferable. £4,500 p.a.

352 3746

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER/SECRETARY

80% book-keeping to 20% secretarial, shorthand useful, to work for new exclusive club in Richmond. Meals on duty, hours 9.30-5.30. Up to £7,000 p.a.

Please phone after 10 a.m. 891 4475/6

ENTHUSIASTIC

Administrative Secretary 20-30 required by the Geological Society to work for the Secretary of the Society. For further information please call 01-734 2356

£6,500 PARTNER'S P.A.

Consultancy dealing with many overseas clients needs an experienced PA with good shorthand and typing to work amongst colleagues in delightful W1 offices. Your organising ability will be used to the full and you will be given plenty of responsibility. Preferred age 23+.

Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants, No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks) 01-629 1204

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Secretary needed to work for two Execs. in international division of West End Consultancy. Must have good shorthand/typing/telex skills plus admin. flair to liase with multi-national clients and worldwide associates. 4 weeks hols, LVs, life assurance, salary negotiable.

Call Tessa Dorcey 723 3444

CITY P.A.
£7,250

Our clients, an International City Bank, seek an Executive PA/Secretary to a Director. You'll need good organising ability to set up frequent meetings and luncheons and to co-ordinate his extensive travel plans throughout Europe. Beautiful offices plus generous mortgage subsidy. 110/60 skills needed. Age 23+.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants, 18 Grosvenor Street London W1, Telephone 01-499 2921

ADMINISTRATION IN MEDICINE
£6,000 neg

The Administrator of an expanding private clinic in W.1 seeks an Assistant to liaise with clients, welcome patients and organize a busy office. Previous medical experience not essential, but good secretarial skills with shorthand are for this interesting post, offering involvement and variety in the medical world.

Phone Janet Shreeve, 58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3. 01-621 0566

Graduate Girls Secretarial

GRADUATE INTO RESEARCH
c.£6,500

Utilise your administrative organisational flair when you join this world wide Research Institute. Everything from legal matters, recruitment, tax, salaries, and economic research to typing and facsimile will assure you a responsible and hectic life. Graduates with work experience.

Call Sue Petcha, 58-60, Houndsditch, EC3. 01-621 0566

Graduate Girls Secretarial

AUDIO ORGANISER

This is a busy and varied job for a young A level calibre Secretary (18-23) with a minimum of six months' experience. Administration will take up at least 60% of your time when you will coordinate your team's workload, deal with their clients and organise their office routine. The remainder of your duties are general secretarial for which you will need good audio skills (60 wpm). Modern offices E.C.2. Salary c. £5,800.

Career plan Ring 734 4284 Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY

This challenging post as Secretary to the Overseas Sales Director requires first-class skills and the ability to handle customer liaison and confidential work. Experience at Director level could be useful.

Salary c. £6,000, excellent company benefits.

Contact Liz Fowler, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. 265 Burlington Rd, New Malden, Surrey KT3 4NH.

Tel. 01-947 3271

TRAVEL PA/SEC TO MANAGING DIRECTOR
£6,500

Upmarket West End tour operator/travel company specialising in business travel needs experienced strong-minded Secretary/P.A. for M.D. Must be good organiser educated to A-level standard. Pitman's. Age 25-40. LVs discounted holidays. Contact Managing Director's Office, Cox & Kings Travel Limited, 46 Marshall Street, London W1V 2PA. Telephone 734 8291.

LEGAL SECRETARY

required for West End firm of Solicitors with at least 2 years experience in conveyancing or litigation procedures. Close to Oxford Circus underground modern office accommodation. Salary £5,750 p.a. Further details ring Julie Zola

882 0608

COVENT GARDEN MD
EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

This dynamic fast thinking man needs a practical, confidential secretary to run his "open door" office. Your adaptable, sympathetic approach and eye for detail will make it all plain sailing. (Audio and sh.)

£7,000+

London Town Staff Bureau 836 1994

GOVERNESS/COMPANION

A salary of up to £12,000 p.a. tax free with all expenses paid is offered to the successful candidate aged between 25-37 who is able to take on the full time responsibility of being a governess and companion to a 13-year-old girl in the Sultanate of Oman.

If you feel you qualify being considered for this position please reply giving details of your working background to date and let me know what your expectations would be if the position were offered to you.

Please reply to Mrs. E. G. Orwin, 7, West Hakin Street, London, S.W.1.

GLOUCESTER ROAD LAW FIRM
(50 YARDS TUBE) requires
SECRETARY/PA
c£6,250,

for young Senior Partner in pleasant modern office. If you would enjoy responsibility and interesting work concerned mainly with industrial relations, conveyancing and Scandinavia and would like the opportunity to learn to use a word-processor, then please write to: Brian Capstick,

Capstick, Hamer & Co, 115 Gloucester Road, London, SW7. or ring Mrs Hazan on 01-370 6135

OVERSEAS PROPERTY DIVISION
Starting c. £6,000

Join our lively diverse group managing our Georgian building in Mayfair and actively help to expand the overseas property division. Ability to type/telex/operate small switchboard necessary. Cheerful approach, sense of humour and a selling flair essential. Some travel abroad. Mid 20s plus. Please write to: Hillsdown Holdings Ltd (ref. MDL), 1 Maddox Street, London W1R 0LB.

LEGAL SECRETARY
RECORD COMPANY

The Decca Record Company Limited requires a Secretary for its Legal and Business Affairs Manager.

Fast, accurate audio/typing is essential to cope with the large volume of artist contracts.

Previous experience of legal work is necessary, plus good administration abilities. Age 25+, salary negotiable.

Please send detailed c.v. to Veronica Spicer, The Decca Record Company Limited, 1 Rockley Road, London, W14. Tel: 743 9111 (am) 499 8686 (pm).

NON-SECRETARIAL

C. £8,000 P.A.! Provided you are an Oxbridge English Hons. graduate in your 20s having had some sound commercial experience. Please contact us for details and appointment. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.

DOWELL SCHLUMBERGER, an oil service company, is looking for a Receptionist and a Telex Operator. See La Creme de la Creme today.

SECRETARIAL

COVENT GARDEN

We're well-known for good Permanent and Temporary positions for well-educated Secretaries and Receptionists in such fields as Education, Publishing, Media, Current Affairs, Non-Commercial, Architects and the City.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696

MARKETING AGENCY
£6,000

An enthusiastic PA for Managing Director and his team Mews house, W1. Shorthand 100, typing 60. flexibility essential. Never dull, a real growth situation.

Tel. 01-486 5656

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

COLLEGE LEAVER for Artiste Management, W.1. Typing, shorthand, interest in classical music, knowledge of languages useful. Tel.: 437 8469.

PORTUGUESE speaking Secretary, 35-30, with shorthand in English for a City Bank. £6,400 +. Excellent banking benefits. 01-377 8600. SECRETARIES PLUS—The Secretarial Consultants.

MAGAZINE Secretary, £5,500. Our clients, a famous International Retail Group, seek a P.A./Secretary. You'll assist the Buyer responsible for selecting the products to be displayed in their glossy magazines. This position offers great scope for career development. 100/50 skills needed. Benefits include subsidised restaurant and generous company discounts. Please telephone 499 3921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

CITY STOCKBROKER, £6,000. We seek a P.A./Secretary to join a City firm of Stockbrokers and get involved with company and personnel administration. Lots of client contact and organizing of social events. You should have good secretarial skills and preferably be educated to A level standard. Please telephone 499 3921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

DESIGN P.A., £5,250. A well known International Retail Company seeks a P.A. to their Manager responsible for the design and development of new products. You'll need 6 months' experience and good organising ability. No shorthand needed, just accurate typing ability. Benefits include subsidized restaurant and generous company discounts. Please telephone 499 3921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

MEDICAL TYPIST required for International Research Organisation. Must have medical exp. typing of 60+ and knowledge of second language preferred. 25-35, £5,800. M&S Agency. Tel 629 6821.

ITALIAN speaking PA with good experience and English shorthand required for small consultancy in central London. Salary c£7,000. Ring Caroline International Secretaries 491 7108 (Agy).

FRENCH CO., SW1 require experienced bi-lingual secretary (English-French) with English shorthand to work for the Finance Manager in this young friendly office. Salary c£6,000. Ring Caroline International Secretaries 491 7108 (Agy).

SECRETARIAL

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

A vacancy has arisen in the Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies for a FACULTY CLERK. A high standard of secretarial competence is essential but the person appointed will also need to have initiative, organisational ability and a willingness to accept responsibility in order to ensure the smooth running of the office under the direction of the Sub-Dean.

Salary on scale £3,387-£6,509 per annum (inclusive). Four weeks' annual leave plus extra days at Christmas and Easter. Superannuation scheme and interest free season ticket loan. Please telephone for an application form or apply in writing to Mr G A Cuthbert, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS telephone 01-836 5454, ext 2288 (quoting reference T225763).

SECRETARIAL
YOU DESERVE THE BEST SERVICE
So look for the DRAKE PERSONNEL+ ads in the paper next week.

SECRETARIES with shorthand and audio, are needed by Centacom Staff Personnel Consultants for short and long term bookings with top rates. We'll be happy to offer professional assistance in seeking that perm. post. For appointment telephone Miss Jan Atkins and Mrs Veronica Lapa, 937 6525.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SECRETARY/TYPIST

adaptable young non-smoker for busy film and television writer, 2-3 days per week. Hours flexible. Pleasant conditions. Fast accurate typing essential. £5 p.h.

Tel Mr Smith 222 4972

SEC/PA. 25+ to run small designers office off Bond St, 12-5 p.m. daily. Good typing. £60 pw. 01-731 7953 between 1-5 p.m.

ARCHITECTS require Sec. 25 flexi hrs p.w. See Sec Vacs.

ARCHITECTS require secretary, flexible 25-hour week. Tel 231 1371.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

USA, CALIFORNIA

Fully experienced manservant able to take full responsibility running lovely Hollywood Hills House overlooking city. For single male writer. Excellent living conditions, own comfortable guest house, good salary. References essential. Interview London. Write, photograph if possible. Box No 0597 G, The Times.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS required by Spanish family to look after 12 year old girl in Madrid. Must be fully qualified to help with her musical, sporting and religious activities. Every consideration and highest wage. Other staff kept. Box 0564 G, The Times.

GOVERNESS / COMPANION.—£12,000 p.a. for Sultanate of Oman. To have full responsibility of 13 year old girl. See Creme de la Creme.

HEADMASTER'S family in Colorado Springs seeks exp Nanny for boys 6 and 4 years and baby. Must drive.—Phone 01-883 4442.

PERSON with nursing experience required for convalescent lady in S.W.1. Live in, own bathroom. Terms by arrangement, Mid-August, Tel. 236 1367.

EDUCATIONAL

GCE 'O' LEVELS.—5 subjects for £70 per week including family accommodation with board. Interlang College, 39 Pevensey Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Tel. (0424) 439686.

AMENDMENT to the Times Educational features publication dates: the two full-display features will now appear Monday 17th August and Wednesday 19th August with editorial, not 26th August and 2nd September as previously stated. Please call Mrs. Stella Scrivener, 01-278 9351 for any assistance required on bookings and for the competitive rates available.

DIAL A PROBLEM in Maths, Physics. 01-586 9425.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of ALFIE CLOTHING Limited and in the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 27th day of August, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th day of July 1981.
P MONJACK
Liquidator

Re: LENTRIC PRECISION ENGINEERING Ltd (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named company are required on or before Friday, 28th August, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips FCA, at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ the Liquidator of the said company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1981.
Bernard Phillips
(Chartered Accountant)

Re: CRISTAL DISPLAY Ltd (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named company are required on or before Friday, 21st August, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips, FCA of New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1981.
Bernard Phillips
(Chartered Accountant)

No 005153 of 1980
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Companies Court
Re: LOWCELL Limited and the COMPANIES ACT 1948.

By order of the High Court of Justice dated 3rd day of April, 1981 Mr Richard Charles Turton of Clumber Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1981.

Recruitment Opportunities are featured every THURSDAY for details, or to book your advertisement, ring 01-278 9161

مكتبة الأصل

Recruitment Opportunities

DIESEL PARTS MANAGER FOR QATAR

A vacancy is available for a qualified Parts Manager with experience of not less than five years, to handle ordering and sale of parts for Cummins, Komatsu, Nissan, Diesel, Ingersoll Rand, Lincoln Welding and F.M.C. Link Belts.

Salary will be £12,000 per annum tax free, the Company will provide fully furnished accommodation, air conditioned car, one month's paid vacation per year, air tickets for applicant, his wife and up to three minors.

Applications should be sent to:

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
P.O. BOX 150
DOHA, QATAR,
ARABIAN GULF

We are one of the leading multinational consulting companies who have now some vacancies for

JUNIOR CONSULTANTS

to be part of a team working in the field of Industrial/Commercial Consultancy and Training. Our clients include many of the best-known international companies in Europe.

We want people with initiative, ambition and an ability to communicate with others.

The ideal age is between 25 and 30 although this is not mandatory.

We will train you in our techniques of improving business profitability in such diversified fields as Production, Planning, Distribution, Sales, Administration and Training. After the initial on-the-job training you will be given as much responsibility as you can handle within the project team for specific quantifiable results.

You should be the kind of person who likes to make things happen—who likes to see directly the results of your efforts. There is potential for rapid advancement in both earnings and responsibility for those who demonstrate the ability to apply our management techniques effectively.

Candidates should be based in the London area and be willing to travel every week. Fluency in either German or French is a must, knowledge of additional languages would be an asset.

If you are interested in talking with us about

THIS EXCITING CAREER

please send your C.V. (mentioning present earnings and daytime telephone number) under Ref. TT 23/7/81 to
Insight Publications S.A., Bld de la Cambre 42, Bte 13, 1050 Brussels, who will forward.

The Inter-Governmental Maritime *Consultative Organization* (IMCO),
a specialized agency of the United Nations,
requires

HEAD, Accounts Unit

at its London Headquarters.

Main duties include preparation and maintenance of accounting records; verification of ledgers and accounting operations; preparation of journal vouchers; reconciliation of receivable and payable accounts and of bank statements; maintaining investment accounts and compiling reports on investment of funds and interest earned; drafting correspondence and supervising staff.

Several years of relevant experience and knowledge of computerized accounting are essential prerequisites together with, as a minimum, an intermediate qualification from a recognized institute of accountants. The incumbent must have the ability to direct and supervise staff and to work independently under general guidance combined with initiative, accuracy and attention to detail. Excellent English is required; knowledge of French would be an advantage.

Starting salary £7,444 net per annum (free of UK income tax) and attractive benefits including six weeks' annual leave.

Applications in writing, with details of age, education and career to: Head of Personnel, IMCO, 101-104 Piccadilly, London W1V OAE.

NATIONAL CONSUMER COUNCIL

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

There is a vacancy in the Consumer Policy Unit of the National Consumer Council. This Unit deals with the consumer's interest in the market place, including economic policy, competition, the nationalised industries, prices, consumer legislation and relations with manufacturers and retailers. It consists of a small team working to the Head of the Unit.

Applicants should have experience in planning economic or social research concerned with the formation of policy and in following up agreed policies. Experience of consumer affairs is important as well as skills in communication, both oral and written.

Starting salary £8,803 rising to £10,533 p.a. as from 7 May 1980.

Details and application form from Mrs Jane Green, Secretary, NCC, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 (01-222 9501). Closing date for return of completed forms is 10 August 1981.

LIBRARIAN

We are a large firm of Stockbrokers with modern offices in London Wall. We are seeking a Librarian with some supervisory experience. The ideal candidate will be aged 25 or over.

We offer a competitive salary, bonus, £1 per day luncheon vouchers, 4 weeks' annual holiday, contributory pension scheme and annual season ticket loan from the commencement date. This years holiday arrangements will be honoured.

Please apply in writing with details of previous experience to: **A. G. Wright, Staff Manager, Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP.**

ASSISTANT/DEPUTY TO MANAGER OF RETIREMENT HOMES

The National Advertising Benevolent Society's Homes at Bexhill-on-Sea require an Assistant to the Manager, able to take full *responsibility as his deputy in his absence.*

Duties will include collection and recording of fees, stock control, oversight of kitchen, domestic and maintenance staff. Familiarity with heating systems (oil-fired, gas and electric), or an aptitude for learning essential.

Applicants must have an understanding of the needs of elderly people in Sheltered Housing and Part III Accommodation. Previous experience in this field an advantage but not essential.

Accommodation available if required, suitable for single person or married couple (no young children). Salary negotiable.

Application forms from:
The Director, NABS, 3 Crawford Place, London W1H 1JB.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The TUC has a vacancy for a

Pensions Specialist

to work as an assistant in its social insurance and industrial welfare department. *The post covers all policy issues concerning* elderly people, but principally occupational and state pensions. Actuarial training or experience would be an advantage, and familiarity with pension schemes is essential. Salary from £7,988 rising by annual increments including London weighting. The TUC is an equal opportunity employer. Write for details and application form to:

General Secretary, TUC
Congress House
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3LS

Closing date August 14, 1981.

Chief Charity Commissioner

£23,125

The Charities Act 1960 provides that the Charity Commissioners shall promote the effective use of charitable resources by encouraging the development of better methods of administration, by giving charity trustees information or advice on any matter affecting the charity and by investigating and checking abuses. The Chief Commissioner, together with two other Charity Commissioners, exercises a quasi judicial function in applying charity law and determining applications for registration as charities.

The Chief Commissioner, who is based in London, is also the Accounting Officer and has ultimate responsibility for all financial and establishment matters relating to the Commission's staff of some 330. The person appointed must have a high degree of *administrative and managerial ability, preferably with* administrative and financial experience in Government or other public bodies. Candidates should be legally qualified or have experience of working with lawyers at senior level and should preferably be aged between 45 and 55.

The successful candidate will be expected to take up the appointment in March 1982.

The present salary is £23,125 (under review) including London Weighting allowance. Normal retirement age for the post, which is permanent and pensionable, is 60.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 28 August 1981) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 *(answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5589/1.*

ALPS ACCOUNTANCY & LEGAL PROFESSIONS SELECTION LTD
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3576 Telex 887374

Key appointment with prospects for advancement.
Likely to attract, resourceful solicitor or exceptionally able legal executives.

ALPS

COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

NORTHERN HOME COUNTIES AND LONDON **£13,000-£16,000 + Car**
FAST EXPANDING BUILDING GROUP T/O IN EXCESS £200 MILLION

This vacancy calls for solicitors, male or female, who are likely to have had at least 2 years post qualification experience, which must include heavy commercial conveyancing, acquisition and institutional funding exposure. *Legal executives with particularly relevant experience* will also be considered for this position. The prime responsibility of the selected candidate—who will report to, work very closely with yet independently from, the Group Solicitor—will be to deal with much of the heavy commercial conveyancing (principally Industrial and Commercial but possibly some Residential) including major land acquisitions as well as *appropriate drafting of documents and forward funding.* Essential qualities must include resourcefulness, commercial flair, the ability successfully to conclude a deal against tight time pressures and a sense of humour. Initial salary negotiable £13,000-£16,000, company car, contributory pension, free life assurance, free family BUPA. Applications in strict confidence under Reference CS035/T, to the Managing Director:

ACCOUNTANCY & LEGAL PROFESSIONS SELECTION LIMITED.
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH
TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374

A leading Market Research Agency requires a

REGIONAL FIELD CONTROLLER/ASSISTANT FIELD MANAGER

This is a demanding and responsible position, controlling South London and parts of the South-East. Although based at home applicants, male or female, should be prepared to work in the office periodically, travel to *various parts of the country as* a "troubleshooter" and generally assist the Field Manager. Applicants must have a car and a telephone and have previous experience of market research. Excellent salary and car allowance offered to the right applicant. Please reply to: Maureen Gilmour, European Marketing Surveys Ltd, Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London NW1 7QR.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

OVERSEAS RELATIONS SECRETARY

for the Association which is one of the leading international bodies within the accountancy profession. In addition to being a major professional organisation in the United Kingdom, the Association is directly involved in the development of the profession in some hundred countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Middle East and South East Asia.

The Overseas Relations Secretary heads the London-based Overseas Relations Department which is responsible for co-ordinating all aspects of the Association's overseas interests and activities including:

— maintenance of relations with overseas accountancy bodies
— monitoring technical and professional development overseas
— provision of service to members and students

The successful candidate who may be required to undertake considerable overseas travel will probably:

— have a professional qualification and/or University/Polytechnic degree in accounting, law or economics
— be proficient in at least one European language other than English.

Salary will be in Grade VII/VIII of the Association's salary scheme depending on experience and qualifications. Relocation expenses will be paid where appropriate. Please write (or telephone) for application form and further details to:

Miss M. Foster,
The Association of Certified Accountants,
29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3EE.
Telephone: 242 6855.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS/UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS

GENERAL SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of General Secretary of the NAS/UWT. The successful candidate would take up the post of General Secretary Designate at the Association's Easter Conference 1982. If the appointment is ratified by the Conference the General Secretary Designate will assume the office of General Secretary at the 1983 Conference.

Details of Salary and Conditions of Service may be obtained by writing under "*confidential*" cover, stating age and relevant experience to The General Secretary, NAS/UWT, 22 Upper Brook Street, Mayfair, London W.1.

Completed application forms and names of three referees must be returned by 30th September 1981.

Editorial Opportunity

WOMAN MAGAZINE
require a
CONSUMER EDITOR

Are you the journalist we are looking for to take charge of our lively and widely-read consumer page, ACTIONWOMAN? We need someone with dynamic ideas, energy, enthusiasm and a determination to get to the bottom of things. He or she must be able to visualise a page well and write simply and clearly when dealing with complicated subjects like income tax, personal rights, legal problems etc... The successful candidate will also have healthy cynicism about officialdom. Previous experience in this field plus good contacts are essential. The salary which is currently under review, is in line with the NUJ Agreement.

Please apply in writing enclosing a C.V., to Gaythorne Silvester, Senior Editor, WOMAN Magazine, 3rd Floor, Low Rise, IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

ipcmagazines

HEY - YOU OUT THERE

We know you are there somewhere

All we are looking for are bright, intelligent 23-30 year olds who want to get their teeth into something and make their mark. If you are intelligent, high in commonsense, articulate and prepared to work, we offer £5,000 p.a. whilst we train you, excellent career and earnings potential and a happy working environment in our specialist Employment Agency.

Phone J. Main on 405 7201
for more information and application form

TRAINEE TECHNICAL OFFICER
c£6,300 + benefits
City. Degree in Electronics or electrical engineering, able to travel abroad to advise on safety etc.
01-589 2222
KP PERSONNEL AGY

VACANCIES FOR
LECTURER II
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY and TAXATION
CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

The Polytechnic is looking for two academically or professionally qualified people primarily to lecture in financial accounting and management accounting on academic courses.

One appointment will be made to the permanent teaching staff of the Department into a newly authorized post, the other will be for a temporary period ending 31 August, 1982 to cover the absence of a full-time member of staff.

Candidates with an interest in auditing or public sector accounting might have an advantage.

Salary: £7,221-£11,190 per annum including London Weighting.

For further details and an application form please write, quoting reference 81/46, to the Staff Records Officer, City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU.

OFFICE MANAGER/PARTNERSHIP SECRETARY required by old *established central London* Solicitors. Applicants should be in age group 45-55. Salary neg to £9,000.—Box No 3451 F. The Times.

EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR required to help expand small Kensington estate agency, active in both sales and lettings. High rewards for exceptional person. Please telephone Mr Samuel 373 1153.

BBC
FOREIGN LANGUAGES *MONITORS*
£7,774-£9,663 p.a.
(Plus an allowance of £455 p.a. for working irregular hours)

BBC Monitoring Service, based at Caversham Park near Reading, invites applications for Reserve List of POLISH or GERMAN Monitors from which future vacancies are filled. In either case preferably with another European language. *Duties include listening to* broadcasts and selective translation into *English*. Shift and weekend work involved.

Degree or equivalent standard in languages concerned, idiomatic command of English, sound knowledge of world affairs, perfect hearing and ability to type essential. Short-listed candidates will be asked to *take a test.*

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Relocation expenses considered. Contact me immediately for an *application form (quote ref* 1358/T and enclose addressed foolscap envelope) Personnel Officer, BBC, Caversham Park, Reading, RG4 8TZ.

PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

An energetic extrovert, young graduate type for a demanding but enjoyable post recruiting engineers and technical staff.

TEL: 01-828 4976
TERRY MOORE
Montrose Technical Staff Ltd., 1 Wilton Road, Victoria SW1.

TRAVEL

Experienced personnel required for several months this winter for water-drilling projects in West African desert. Essential qualifications: fluent French, good Arabic, knowledge and experience of Land-Rovers (mechanics) and cross-country driving and of outdoor living. Cooking and first aid an advantage. Clean licence, age 25-45.

Please reply with c.v. to Box 0602 G, The Times.

BBC

The BBC's Copyright Department requires Solicitor or Barrister with 4/5 years' *general legal experience to deal* with legal aspects of the BBC's copyright requirements. An informed interest in the arts and in broadcasting is required.

Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for further particulars and an application form (quote ref. *1371 and enclose s.a.e.)* BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 3344 (3 lines).

CHRISTIAN AID
seeks applicants for London-based post of
PROJECT OFFICER

for Latin America and Caribbean. Qualifications: knowledge of area and of Spanish and/or Portuguese languages; Christian commitment and belief in churches' development role. Good health and readiness to travel. Salary £6,850 pa. Application form and job description from: Executive Secretary, Christian Aid, PO Box No. 1, London SW9 8BH. Completed applications by 21 August 1981.

JUNIOR P.R./Executive, c.£6,000. To join a busy W.1 firm of P.R. Consultants. 2 years' experience needed, preferably on consumer orientated accounts and the ability to write good press copy. This is a good career step for a flexible, enthusiastic person prepared to travel with the opportunity eventually to handle your own accounts. Please telephone 499 2931/491 8969. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

THE CHILDREN'S MUSIC THEATRE Edinburgh Festival, Aug. 2-29, need "Housemaster", unpaid, for 40 children. Teacher preferred. Apply urgently, 01-542 1247.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bath

LECTURER IN MECHANIAL ENGINEER

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the School of Engineering. The main teaching component is in *Engineering* Design but a contribution to other related engineering subjects will be required. The lecturer will be required to undertake research in an appropriate area, and must be prepared to *collaborate with industry* on integrated training and joint design projects. Applicants should preferably have experience of industrial or public sector design activities. The starting salary will not exceed £8,000.

Further particulars and application *form* are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, quoting reference 81/81. Closing date for applications 31st August, 1981.

Recruitment Opportunities are featured every Thursday
For details ring 01-278 9161

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANGELICA AND PEDRO DE OSMA

We regret to have to announce the sad news of the death of Angelica de Osma Gildemeister, occured on September 18, 1980, in Miami, Florida.
The undersigned, Felipe de Osma, is the legal executor of *her will as well as of* her brother's will, Pedro de Osma, died on September 18, 1967.

Considering that, according to Peruvian law, we are currently prosecuting, at the Courts, the official investigation of the monies, *goods, papers,* and real properties left by the late Angelica and Pedro de Osma, we urge all persons that would know of something concerning the aforementioned, to advise me as *soon as possible.*

Felipe de Osma
Miro Quesada 260 4th Floor
P.O. Box 3148 Lima, Peru

ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT, DULWICH
ESTATES GOVERNORS

Notice is hereby given that the ACCOUNTS of the Estates Governors of the above Foundation for the year ended 31st March, 1981, may be inspected at their offices at The Old College, Dulwich, SE21 7AE, between the hours of 9.30 am and 4.30 pm (Mondays to Fridays) on application to the undersigned.

A. BOYD PHILLIPS
Secretary and General Manager
23rd July, 1981.

SOUTHERN WATER AUTHORITY
NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT

The Audit of the Accounts of the Southern Water Authority for 1980/81 has been completed.
The Auditor's Report is available for inspection by any local government elector in the area at: Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Road, Worthing, BN11 1LD, between the hours of 10 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 4 pm on Mondays to Fridays each week during the period 3rd August to 28th August, 1981.
An elector may make a copy of the report or an extract therefrom. Copies are available from the *Director* of Finance at the address shown above.

B. R. THORPE
Chief Executive
1st July 1981.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Florence Josse Fund
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 336307-A/1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Godson's Charity Greater London
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this Charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref SH-227463-A1-L2) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

SEATTLE AREA REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTER

- ★ 512,000 square feet
- ★ Modern, enclosed, climatized
- ★ Strong credit tenants
- ★ Priced at $27 million
- ★ 7% first year return on cash-to-loan basis
- ★ Send for complete info package

Owner/Agent, Box No. 0499 G, The Times.

LONDON FLATS

N.W.3. 2 bedroomed luxury flat. Recept., k. & b. in mansion block. £41,000. Long lease.—*Bus: 586 5100. Home: 388 6696.*

WESTMINSTER GARDENS SW1.—Spacious 7th floor balcony flat. 3 beds., dble recept., bath, shower room. £79,500. 584 8637.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. — Luxury flat, close to shops, park and tube. 2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with showers (1 en suite) and cloakroom. Large reception room with bay window, kitchen and 2 cellars. Suitable for storage or flat extension. 144 year-lease. C.h.w. and c.h. £66,000 inc. fitted carpets curtains and kitchen equipment. Ring 01-581 0363 after 6 pm.

BLACKHEATH BORDERS.—Ground floor, 2 beds., large living room, kitchen, bathroom, garden, off street parking. £24,950. Tel: 213 4133 (day) 318 4464 (eves/w-end).

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CLAPHAM COMMON. Close to Tube Stn. Imposing dble fronted Victorian house in favoured tree-lined road. Original character retained. Full gas C.H., hall, cellar 27ft recep. 15ft dining room, kit. 4 beds. bathroom, sep w.c., sunny gdn. £59,950 F/H. Richard Barclay & Co. 228 6588.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

BERKSHIRE
Riverside Property
Picturesque views across lawns down to the Thames afforded by modern 3-storey property. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, large reception with patio, split-level kitchen. Separate garage. Landscaped *communal grounds.* Full-width south-facing windows to all floors. Reading to Paddington 25 mins. Close to all amenities.
£55,000 Freehold
Short completion essential
Tel. Reading (0734) 482551 after 8 p.m.

EDGE OF BERKSHIRE DOWNS.—Near Pangbourne-on-Thames. Circa 1800 character property. Completely modernised. 3 recept, 6 beds, C.H., secluded garden. £97,500. Tel. Buckell & Ballard (07357) 2600 or 3280.

SECLUDED WEEKEND COTTAGE on unspoilt Clwyd hillside. *Modernised, 3 bedrooms,* living room, k. & b., small garden. £25,000 Tel: 051-708 7751.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £150,000. Please state requirements, H. J. Turner & Son, 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel: 73853.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

. . . THEY WHICH RECEIVE abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ. Romans 5: 17.

BIRTHS

CLOUSTON.—On July 18, to Vicky (nee Light) and Dane, a son, a brother for Jemma and Milo.
DEVERELL.—On July 21, 1981, at Odstock Hospital, to Mary (nee Shering) and John, a daughter (Catherine Mary).
DU MAINE.—On July 20, 1981, to Margaret (nee Simpson) and Tom, a daughter (Christine Maria).
GUINNESS.—On July 22, 1981, at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. To Sarah, wife of Robert Guinness, a son.
HANBURY.—On Tuesday, July 21, 1981, at Westminster Hospital, to Anne and Rupert, a daughter (Charlotte Emma).
HINDLE.—On July 13, 1981 at Oxford, to Wilson and Penelope, a son (Ralph Wilson Nicholas), a brother for Charlotte and Peter.
JARMAN.—On July 20, 1981, at St Helier Hospital, Carshalton, to Deborah (nee Skinner) and Chris, a son (Benjamin Michael Henry, Ben).
LAKE.—On July 11 in Brussels to Ingrid (nee de Zwaan) and Michael, a daughter (Suzanne Elizabeth), a sister for Sarah.
LUMLEY.—On July 20, at West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, to Cailla and John, a daughter.
McCOWEN.—On July 20, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Philippa (nee Baillie) and Ian, a boy (Ewen).
PATERSON.—On Wednesday 22nd July at The West London Hospital to Mary (nee Carslake) and Alan—a daughter (Verity Catriona).
PILE.—On July 12th to Pat (nee Thomas) and Tim—a son (Jonathan Matthew Devereux).
RABAIOTTI.—On July 21, at Beckenham, to Daisy and John, a boy (Timothy Philip), a brother to Catherine and Kristina.
SHAW.—On July 21, 1981, at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Mary (nee Greenwood) and Nigel, a son (Simon Guy Halford), a brother for Timothy.

MARRIAGES

MAKOWER : BEAUCLERK.—On July 18, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, Richard of Theydon Bois to Dolores of Wimbledon.
MURPHY : ULLMAN.—On 22nd July 1981 at The Church of The Immaculate Conception, London. Dennis to Elaine.

DEATHS

BLENKINSOP.—On 19th July, peacefully at Sherborne, Dorset, Edward Stanley. Funeral at Castleton Church, Sherborne at 3 p.m. Monday, 27th July. No flowers, donations in lieu if desired to Cancer Research, Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
CHRISTOFORIDES.—John Richard on 11th July, 1981, at Singapore, devoted husband of Joanna and father of Natasha and Alisdair. No flowers on letters please.
CONNELL.—On July 18th, peacefully in hospital, Marguerite (nee Bates), devoted mother of Captain F. R. Jocelyn Nicholls, R.A. (No. 7 Commando), killed in action in Burma, 1942. Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Stratton, Bude, at 12 noon on Friday, 24th July. Inquiries through Leverton & Sons Ltd (01-387 6075). "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."
CUNNINGHAM.—On July 31st Alec George Gordon, beloved husband of the late Grace and brother of Harold and Dora and the late Roy and Hilda, peacefully in St. Mary's Hospital, Clifton, Bristol, aged 76 years. Funeral private as requested. Please no letters.
DENNIS.—Peacefully on July 18th, 1981, at her home in Weymouth, Philippa Emily, aged 92 years, widow of Lt. Col. W. L. Dennis and much loved mother of Philip & grandmother of Nigel & William.
DUNLOP.—On 20th July, 1981, peacefully, Catherine Ann Dunlop (nee Hughes-Buller), much loved wife, mother & grandmother. A service will be held on the Isle of Iona on a date to be notified later.
DUTTON.—Peacefully on July 21st The Honourable George Edward, much loved husband of Pauline (Slug). Funeral private, no letters, contributions to Cancer Research if desired.
EATON.—On 21st July, peacefully at his home Dolphins, Kelvedon, Essex, Vice Admiral Sir John Eaton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., beloved husband of Cynthia and dear father and stepgrandfather. Cremation private. No flowers but donations, if desired, to St. Mary The Virgin, Kelvedon, Church Restoration Fund. Memorial service at Kelvedon Church on Wednesday, 19th August at 2.30 p.m. The 1.05 p.m. train from Liverpool St. will be met at Kelvedon Station.
FAIRHEAD.—On July 21st 1981, John at Edenhall, Hampstead. No flowers please but donations, if desired, to Madame Curie Memorial Fund, Edenhall, 11 Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W.3. Inquiries to [illegible] Garstin and Sons Ltd., 54 [illegible]ebone High Street, W.1.
[illegible]—On July 21st at 19 [illegible] Chenies, Buckinghamshire [illegible] 66th year Lona, beloved [illegible] and friend for 60 years [illegible] Diana Spearman. Lochie [illegible] Zara, Andrew and Jamie [illegible] stepmother to Eileen [illegible] ALANE THOMSON, [illegible] Drummond Place, Edinburgh, [illegible] 21st, 1981, husband of [illegible] who loved him dearly. [illegible] Cremation, memorial in [illegible]
[illegible]—On 20th July, peacefully after a long illness, Helen. [illegible] service on July 27th [illegible] noon at Chichester Cathedral followed by private cremation. Flowers and enquiries [illegible] and Wallis & Son, 5 South [illegible] Chichester. Tel: 782136.
[illegible]—Suddenly on 21st July, [illegible] at The Hermitage, [illegible] S.W.13, Forster Jerningham, beloved husband of Molly, [illegible] of Catherine and step[illegible] of Michael. Funeral at [illegible] Crematorium at 12.30 [illegible] Monday, July 27th. No [illegible] donations to Beverley [illegible] for the Elderly, 12 Castel[illegible] S.W.13.
[illegible]—On 21st July 1981, [illegible] William Parkes, M.C., B.A. [illegible] aged 86 years, [illegible] chemist, Ryders Green. Cremation private, no flowers. [illegible] to D. G. Dawkins, [illegible] Birmingham, Tel: 021 233 1021.
ROBINSON.—On 21st July 1981, peacefully in hospital at Nottingham, Jeanie Elizabeth (Betty), [illegible] wife of Hobby and dear sister of Nancy, Joan and Marjorie. Cremation private.
SHAWE.—On July 22nd at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Derrick, M.V.O., D.F.C., younger son of the late Lt. Col. Charles Shawe, and of Mrs. Shawe and brother of Mary. Cremation private.
SMYTH, ROBERT BELL.—On July 19th, 1981, suddenly, at his home in Gozo. Dearly loved husband of Jeanne and the late Vera, father of Pat and Wendy, and grandfather of Judith, Frances, Jonathan, Toby and Jeremy. Member of the Stock Exchange and until his retirement a senior partner of Simon & Coates. Memorial service to be announced later.
SWIRE.—On July 18, 1981, as the result of a road accident in Cornwall, Roger, aged 39. Family flowers only but donations, if wished, to the British Epileptics Association.
THORNEY.—On July 17, 1981, peacefully, Joan, dearest wife of Ted. Cremation service at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Friday, July 24, at 10 a.m. Please no flowers or letters. Donations if desired to St. John Ambulance Service, Ascot Division, Kennel Ride, Ascot.
WILSON.—On July 22nd, 1981, peacefully at Midhurst Cottage Hospital, Margaret Elaine, formerly of Lickfold House. Mother of Fiona, Sheila, Ann and David. Cremation at Guildford Crematorium on Friday, July 24th at 1.30 p.m. Family flowers only please.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

BERNSTEIN.—A memorial service for Cecil Bernstein will be held at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, London W1, on Monday, 27 July, 1981, at 6pm.
KENRICK.—William Edmund at 12.00 on September 30, in St Paul's Church, St Paul's Square, Birmingham 3.

IN MEMORIAM

BELL, SIR STANLEY, OBE, JP, DL. Died 23rd July, 1972. "Never far away."
MANNING OLIVIA, CBE.—Novelist. "The sadness of things passing" Love Reggie.
SHIELDS EDITH (BODIE).—In loving and very grateful memory of you to-day and always. RIP. Pop and family.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.
NORFOLK FURNITURE. Unbeatable sofa bed bargains. See For Sale.
DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.
ENGLAND—Bowl a maiden over—Buy her a Pimm's.
MARKETING AGENCY seek PA. £6,000.—See Sec. Appts.
MERCEDES 500 SE. See Motors column.
DO YOU REMEMBER Tea for Two and Dancing in the Dark Cheek to Cheek at The Dorchester? Did Smoke Get In Your Eyes when you were All Alone? London's well-loved hotel celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. Please send your greatest, happiest, most cherished memories of the early days to The Press Office, The Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London W1.
U.S.A. Fully experienced manservant. Excellent conditions. See Domestic Vacant.
NEED A NEW CARPET ?—See Resista in For Sale.
WE CAN COLLECT and re-cane your chairs, etc.—See Services.
IRRESISTABLE CARPETS from Resista—see For Sale.
INTER GOVERNMENTAL Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) seeks a Head, Accounts Unit. See Recruitment Opportunities today.
THE CHILDREN'S Music Theatre. Edin. Fest. See Recruitment.
STUDIOS at low rent. See Rentals today.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE SHOWBIZ CAR CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN PRESENTS
ITS FIVE SUPER CARS DRAW . . .
Draw will take place at a star-studded celebrity party on Monday, 26th October. Tickets 50p or if purchased in multiples produce super odds—It's all in aid of Mencap.
PLEASE RING 01-730 3148 FOR LEAFLET GIVING DETAILS.
Promoter—Edward Hawe registered with Westminster City Council under the 1976 Lotteries Act.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF LEATHERSELLERS'
The following have been confirmed into office of the Leathersellers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Major S. Peter Barrow, M.C.
Second Warden: Mr S. Anthony H. Garnar.
Third Warden: Mr Roger S. Whitmore.
Fourth Warden: Mr B. David Carter.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and it is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "in Memoriam" Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX3, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

TRAVEL.—Water-drilling projects in West Africa. See Recruitment Opportunities.
HELP !—Escort urgently required to accompany tetraplegic young man returning Jo'burg end July/early Aug., preferably nurse returning home to S. Africa.—Tel. Cheshire Foundation. 01-828 1822, ext. 41.
PISCATOR seeks holiday tuition job in Maths, CE or O level, preferably in Scotland. Write Holman, Woodcote House, Windlesham, Surrey.
DO YOU KNOW WHO'S WHO ? We do, so see our ad in For Sale column.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues. Contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

WINE AND DINE

BURNT OFFERINGS. Complete barbecue service.—01-977 6046.

SEASONAL SALES

DESIGNER CLOTHES SALE now on for 2 weeks. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., S.W.1. 730 5913.
DISCURIO gramophone record sale now on, 9 Shepherd St., W1.

UK HOLIDAYS

CHUG THROUGH THE CHILTERNS 30% off holidays, Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615.
HAMPSHIRE.—Georgian country house available, 1 Aug-13th Sept. Tel. (07947) 493.
16th CENTURY Coaching Inn, rural Wiltshire, 8 miles Roman/Georgian city of Bath, 1 hour Paddington. Individual rooms and 2 bedroom self catering cottage. Excellent home cooking, from £9.50 B. and B. (single).—Tel. Corsham (0249) 712323.
13th CENTURY GALWAY CASTLE. In beautiful lakeside setting. Idyllic medieval ambiance, every mod con, sleeps 9-12. Avail 1-8 August (£250), 5-19 Sept (£200 p.w.) — 01-736 5479 or 628 9720.
ANGLESEY. Large lux cottage, lovely NT area, tiny village near sea. From £75 p.w. (040 788) 508 or (0767) 40309.
DEVON. Super cottages avail. from 14th Aug until end Oct. 1 lovely cottage from now. Country services. (0636) 890335.

SHORT LETS

FLATS DE VILLE have a selection of exclusive properties available for summer. Phone us now on 938 1721.
SLOANE SQUARE. Luxury modern penthouse, 2 beds. 834 5788.
S. KEN.—Elegant studio flat for m/c c.h., phone, col. TV, maid, £100 p.w. Avail now. 373 0753.
INSTANT FLATS. Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page, 373 3433.
KENSINGTON, W.10. Lovely light and spacious garden flat, 3 bedrooms. Avail 28 July-15 Aug. 969 5372 or 969 2111 mornings and evenings.
HYDE PARK (view over) large flat with balcony, suit 2/8 family/friends £10 per day pp. or share with owner. 402 9478 or 589 9861.
ROYAL WEDDING WEEK.—Bed & cooked breakfast in our home close St Pauls—£10 per night.—01-359 8060 eves.
MARBLE ARCH/HYDE PARK, W2.—4 bed, 2 recept. 402 5614.
HAMPSTEAD.—Large holiday flats, from £150 p.w. Phone 624 7188.
REGENT'S PARK/PRIMROSE HILL. Elegant 4 bedroomed mais., 2 bathrooms, garden. 24th July-20th Sept: £200 p.w.—01-586 8635.
ST JOHN'S WOOD. Attractive studio flat, CH, telephone, TV, kitchen, bath, patio: £70 p.w.—286 3655.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CARIBBEAN HOLIDAYS. — Transatlantic Wings. 01-602 6285 ATOL 303B Kestours.
SOUTH AMERICAN. CARIBBEAN. Best reliable fares. Transatlantic Wings. 01-602 4021. Air Agts.
NEW YORK £220. Daily flights. North American Airlines. 30a Sackville St, W1. 01-437 5492.
HONGKONG, Jo'burg, Aust. Jet Air Agts.—01-379 7829/7505.
ROME £89. Jo'burg £390 rtn.—Reef (0272) 422593/4 (ABTA).
LOW COST longhaul flights. You name it—multiple stopovers. Unusual routings cheapest ways ?—we'll find it. Trailfinders, 46 Earls Ct. Rd., London, W8. 937 9631. Licensed Air Agts.
SARDINIA, your beachside hotel awaits you. Choice of menu, swimming pool. Also bed and breakfast. Half board, full board or bed and breakfast. Some July/August still available. Call Magic of Sardinia. 01-379 7314 (ATOL 1014BCD ABTA).
MARBELLA, Los Monteros, Incosol, Melia, Don Pepe, Guadalmina, El Paraiso and more still available for Aug.—Atlantis Holidays. 01-458 9422. ATOL 1146B ABTA.
CORFU, Villas, apartmts, tavernas, from £189 inc. Corfu Sun Holidays. 01-743 5158. (Agt HOSTS ATOL 085B).
GREECE flt/hot for £179. Flts to Italy, Spain fr £68. Mandeer Hols. 01-636 4606/2284 Air Agt.
GREEK ISLANDS.—3 August. Apts for 2/4 in Poros for £267pp incl. Holiday Villas 01-680 2563 (ATOL 198B ABTA).
FLORENCE.—17/8-30/8. Charming private appt in secluded farmyard. Sleeps 4. £195 pw. 01-588 6480, ext. 268.
LATE BOOKING service. ITG-Late Line. We know where to find last minute holidays. Amex-Access/Visa. Uxbridge 38700. ABTA.
PERU £328 rtn. from London.—Peruvian Airlines. 01-930 1136.
GREECE & EUROPE with Odyssey from £89. 01-637 7351 (Air Agt)
TEL AVIV fr. £107 ret. Israel/Egypt fr. £137 ret. Ipale Travel. 01-328 3128 (Air Agts).
HOSSEGOR, SW FRANCE.—Beachside apartments for 2-4 available all summer dates. Ferries arranged. Ring Tina France at Starvillas (0223) 69622.
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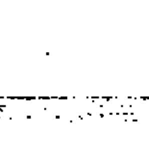

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S.W.11 Superb dec & furn. terraced house. 3 beds, 2 recept, k & b, cloakroom, garden. Easy access City and Victoria. £130 p.w. neg. Home From Home, 01-947 7211
S.W 4. Modern flat excel dec and furn. 1 dble bed, 1 sgle. Open plan lounge / diner, modern bath, fully fitted kit with all machines, patio, c.h., car parking. Easy access Waterloo. Highly recommended £80 p.w. Home From Home 01-947 7211.
DULWICH S.E.26. Super family house on College Estate. Lounge/dining room, fitted kit with all machines, 3 dble beds, 2 sgle, 2 baths, garage, garden, c.h. £110 p.w. Home From Home, 01-947 7211
LUXURY PARK LANE FLAT for letting. Apply for details to 636 4055 (reference RMB).
SLOANE SQ.—9th floor luxury modern balcony flat. 2 beds., 2 receps. £180 p.w. 834 5788.

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
SOUTH KENSINGTON
A fifty-year-old family House which retains many features of that time. It is well furnished throughout and offers five comfortable bedrooms of good size, two bathrooms, living room, dining room, family room and a large well-equipped kit. Walled garden and forecourt parking for two cars. Available from August for one year initially at £325 a week. SOLE AGENTS.
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01-637 7026

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS
BELGRAVIA
Superb refurbished Flat in prestige block. 2 dble. beds, large recep. rm., bath, [illegible] kitchen. Porter. Lift. C.H. Min. 1 yr. £210 p.w.
MOUNT ST., MAYFAIR
Charming & spacious 2nd flr. Flat. Large recept., dining rm., dble. bedrm., 2nd bedrm. or study, kit., bath. Avail. 1st Aug. for 3/4 mths. £250 p.w.
WESTMINSTER
Bright 4th flr. Flat in mansion block. 2 dble. bedrms., recep. rm., kit., bath. Lift. Porterage. Mon. 1 yr. £130 p.w.
01-629 4513

CHELSEA, SW3
Superb, newly furnished and decorated 4th floor flat in p/b block with lift and porters. 2 double, 1 single bedroom, 2 baths, with showers, fully fitted kit, large drawing room. 1st class condition throughout. Avail now 1/2 years. £225 p.w. incl. C.H., M.W.
BOLTON GDNS. MEWS, SW10 Superb, light and sunny mews house in quiet position. All new excellent decor and furnishings. 3 beds, 2 baths, large recpt, c.h./c.h.w. Gge. £300 p.w.
CHESTERTONS
01-589 5211

HARLEY ST, REGENTS PARK
Well furnished fully equipped quiet Mews flat. 2 double bedrooms, living room, kitchen & bathroom, c.hw., c.h., t.v., near shops.
£125 p.w.
01-637 8432

DOURO PLACE, KENSINGTON.—Unfurnished 1st floor flat in quiet cul-de-sac. 2 reception rooms, 2 double bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, C.H. Lease by arrangement. Rent £180 p.w. Douglas Lyons & Lyons 235 7933.
CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please Ring for current list. Cootes, 828 8251, 69 Buckingham Palace Road S.W.1.
HAMPSTEAD, NW3. Newly modernized 2 bed flat, quality k & b lounge, newly furn thru'out, excellent value at £100 p.w. Must be company let. Nathan Wilson & Co. 794 1161.
LOWNDES SQUARE, S.W.1. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 baths. £6,250 p.a. Fixtures & fittings, carpets & curtains for sale at value. Crouch & Lees. 493 9941.
CAMPDEN HILL W8. — 1st floor flat in quiet cul de sac. 1 double, 1 single bed, living, k&b., ch. £90p.w. 0322 68431 (day) 01-727 6321 (eves).
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FLATS DE VILLE have a selection of exclusive properties available for summer. Phone us now on 938 1721.
EATON SQUARE.—Small furnished pied a terre. No cooking. £25 p.w. 730 1538.
HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Also long term. Booking/brochures, 'phone 937 9886.
FOR LUXURY FLATS/HOUSES, short/long term, contact Enhanced Plus Ltd 930 5306.
CHELSEA, Service flats. £80-£300 pw. Min 22 days. Andrews Letting & Management 439 0681.
CHELSEA, SW10.—Attractive patio flat immaculately decorated & equipped. 2 bedrooms, 1 recept, K & B, C.H., wash machine etc. Co or Hol let. £90 p.w. 603 8092.
KENSINGTON W8.—Exceptionally attractive furnished garden flat, 2 rooms, dining hall, modern kitchen, C.H. C.H.W., 9/12 months. £75 p.w. Box 0286 G, The Times.
MARBLE ARCH.—S/c maisonette, 2 rooms, k & B. Min 3 months. £90 p.w. Tel. 262 4906.
ALBERT HALL MANSIONS SW7.—Excel dec & furn flat, 2 dble beds, 1 sgle, 2 bath, 1 large recept. American kit, porterage, lift, C.H., £275 p.w. neg. Home From Home 01-947 7211.
HIGHGATE BORDERS.—Attractive spacious 2 bed p/b flat with balcony all conveniences. 1 year, £90 p.w. 341 3319 eves.
ST JOHN'S WOOD. Luxury furnished flat, 3 beds., 1 recept., bath, cloak, parking. Prestige block. £175 p.w. 883 4665.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, nr Harrods. Luxury newly dec 2 dbl bed flat, recep/dining, kitchen/b. room, 2 baths. Long let £225 p.w. 01-584 8871.
N.8. Large sunny well furnished 2 bedroom flat with C.H. to let. 20 mins West End and City. £85 p.w. 01-445 4132.
CHELSEA. Best part quiet, interior decorated flat in small block, 1 recep, 1 bed, k & b, c.h. £110 p.w. Long let. 01-434 3431 or 01-352 0618.
EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR. For challenging position. See Recruitment Opportunities.
HENDON, NW4.—Spacious 4 bedroom house, fully furnished, C.H., garage, 01-455 9667.
MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel: Oxshott 3811. Telex 8955113.
BROMLEY. Attractive 3 bedroom town house, 30 minutes to London: £75 p.w.—Phone Walton on Thames 40782.
REGENT'S PARK (overlooking). Exceptional modernised studio flat, k & b, all incl: £78 p.w.—437 7519.
SHAWFIELD ST, SW3. Pretty Chelsea house in quiet street near Sloane Square. 3 beds, 2 baths, drawing room, very large fully equipped kitchen, garden. Available now for long let: £230 p.w. o.n.o.—Mistral 351 3131.
ISLINGTON EC1. Attractive fully furn and equipped studio flat, CH, chw, 3 min tube. Ideal couple or sharers: £60 weekly. —586 1874.
LORD NAPIER PLACE W6. Excellent setting in private residential area, mews house with river nearby. Ideal if you wish to be situated outside central London. 1 double bedroom, garage available now at £120 p.w.—Call Marsh & Parsons on 937 6091.
SUPERB private villa. American expatriate, returning home, offers this delightful 5 bedroomed house with 4 reception rooms in park-like surroundings for rent to a fellow American business executive on a one-year or longer lease. Located in Purley, Surrey, 20 mins from Victoria. Features include oak panelling, hardwood floors, leaded lights, inglenook fireplace, two car garage with automatic door opener, trash compactor, marvellous garden, entrance via yew tree lined private road, etc. Fantastic deal at only £1,000 per month, excl of rates. —01-660 3336.
WALTON ST., CHELSEA. Newly mod 1st floor flat in block. Recep, dble bed, kit/breakfast, bath. Co let: £100 p.w. Long let.—Portmans 581 1477.
PUTNEY EMBANKMENT. Panoramic view of river. Gas CH. 3 bed mansion flat, 2 receps, kit bath, sep wc. All mod cons: £110 p.w. Co let. Further selection of properties available for Co/Dip lets.—Hugh Henry. 01-789 7077.
NW8. 2 beds, recep, k & b. Fully furn: £110 p.w. 1 year.—Dillons 348 1234.
EARLS COURT. S/c 2 bedroom flat, recep, k & b, sleeps 4: £82 p.w.—London Flats 373 5002.
W11. Exceptionally pleasant 4-roomed basement flat, own CH, for two people or family of three, 9 months to 1 year: £329 p.c.m. — Please phone owner 727 5897.

FLAT TO RENT
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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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RENTALS

WIMBLEDON
Outstanding luxurious furnished house, off Parkside. 3 reception, modern kitchen, utility room, 4 large bedrooms, 3 bath. Garden with terrace, hard tennis court. Gas C.H. throughout. Ideal for entertaining. Available early Sept. Co. let minimum 1 year. £380 p.w. plus rates and gardener. 0789 68236 office, 093881 2457 evenings.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE BY THAMES IN MAIDENHEAD
4 mins M4, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, double living room, Kitchen/breakfast room, 3 garages. Tastefully furnished throughout. Landscaped garden, swimming pool, 2 boats. Avail. August for 9-10 months at £350 p.w. incl.
Tel: Maidenhead (0628) 20134

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3. Attractive flat in block with porter, lifts, parking and garden. Double & single bed, large reception, modern kitchen, bathroom with shower. £80 p.w. to include C.H., C.H.W. and colour T.V. 01-722 0126.
£275 P.W. KENSINGTON. Delightful 3 bedroomed flat beautifully modernised and furnished to a very high standard, 2 large receptions, 2 bath, cloak, gdn. Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.
PRIMROSE HILL NW3. Mod 3 bed house in quiet cul de sac, fully fitted k, mod bath, sep w.c., large lounge to patio, good value at £250 p.w. Nathan Wilson & Co. 794 1161.
ST JOHN'S WOOD, Terraced house, 4 beds., 2 bath., 3 recept. Gas C.H., 1-2 years. £220 p.w. No agents.—Tel.: 286 1847.
BARNES, S.W.13. Lovely Victorian house, 3 bedrooms, super k. & b. close Common and station. Avail. now 6/7 months. £110 p.w. 01-876 8388.
STUDIOS at low rent in North Kensington. Sun designers, craftsmen, small business etc. Phone Miss Sainsbury on 960 4263.
SOUTH AUDLEY ST., W1. Modern newly dec 2nd floor flat, bedroom, recep, kit and bath. Long let. — Plaza Estates 262 5087.
AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.
PRIMROSE HILL.—Superb 2 bedroom maisonette in quiet square with 4th floor penthouse. £110 p.w.—Tel. 61 63923.
HYDE PARK (overlooking) luxury modern flat, 2 beds £140 p.w. 049481-5600.
BEACONSFIELD.—Large modern unfurnished house, 4 beds., 2 baths. £685 p.c.m. 049481-5600.
LONDON RENTALS specialize in Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington. £70-£700 p.w. 581 3766/7.
PRIVATE family house, Knightsbridge. Available August 14 for 4 weeks. 1 double, 2 single, inc rent £200 p.w. Refs essential. —Write Box 0407 G The Times.
COLEHERNE COURT, S.W.10.—Light and spacious 3rd floor flat in this well known block. 2 dble & 1 sgle beds, living room, dining room, fitted kitchen, utility, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), comm. gdns, c.h. £200 p.w. Clayton Bennett Heycock. 584 6863.
W11.—2 bedroom flat, reception, k & b, CH, entry-phone, available now for 1 year, renewable lease. £145 pw. Tel. Miss Cahill, 581 1400 (office), 584 0011 (home).
FLATS DE VILLE.—Central flats from £65 pw. Long/Short lets.—938 1721.
W8.—New furn and decorated. 3 dble beds, 2 recepts, 2 baths, c.h. linen, long/short let. £200 p.w. incl. 727 3509 eves.
SMALL MEWS HOUSE, SW7, in quiet cul-de-sac, well equipped, sleeps 3/4. £119 pw. Tel 02814 3187.
DAWSON PLACE W.2. — Well furnished large garden flat. Recept. double bed, Study area for single bed kit. bath. large dining hall. Long let. Refs £95 p.w. Tel.: 727 8914.
LADY REQUIRES unfurnished Lodge or Cottage attached to Country House. Willing to caretake, animals, gardening, drive. Energetic, mature, sons for holidays. Highest references. Please reply Box 0617 G, The Times.
LITTLE BERKHAMSTED. Superb spacious detached house in country setting, luxuriously fitted, easy distance London. £160 p.w.
HAMPSTEAD. Luxurious 2-bed, 2 bath flat, fully furnished. Rent £145 p.w.—For details phone Halcyon House Management on 01-460 6765 or Stevenage 67891.
S.W.1.—Most attractive sunny flat overlooking square. One bedroom, 1 reception, k. & b. Newly decorated. £75 o.n.o. 828 0040.
KENSINGTON. Superb top floor flat Luxury block with all services. 3-4 bed. 2 bath. Kitchen with all machines, £350 pw. Allen Bates Co. 629 5546.
BELGRAVIA SQUARE. Charming self-contained pied à terre. Bedroom, drawing room, dining room; £100 p.w. inclusive. Maid, garage space provided.—Tel: 01-589 4472.

FLAT SHARING

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1968) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd, Selective sharing. 589 5491.
W.1.—Large luxury flat: £80 p.w. incl. Tel. 486 9626.
HOLLAND PARK for couple, large room, lovely flat. £108 pcm (each). 01-602 0158 eves.
FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
HIGHGATE VILLAGE Beautiful room in large luxury flat for girl. £130 p.m. Tel. Ray 387 9366 (day).
RICHMOND. 2nd person 25+ share comfortable well equipped flat. £120 p.c.m. own room. phone 892 1341 eves.
N.W.2. 2 own rooms in shared flat. £25 and £18 p.w. excl. 950 8444 ext 134 (day).
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, opposite Harrods. Retired business executive requires person to share entire luxury penthouse flat. Own bedroom, daily cleaner, col 26in TV, Ansaphone, c.h. Double glazed. £60 p.w. No extras. Phone 589 5964.
THATCHED weekend cottage in Wiltshire. 75 min from London. Double room available £75 p.m. incl. Log fires, beams, Aga, etc. or will exchange for room in S.W. London flat/house. I am prof. gentleman mid 30s.—Ring 01-381 3597 mornings.
MORTLAKE. Near Barnes, 2 rooms £80 p.c.m. and £100 p.c.m. exclusive, 1 month returnable deposit. 26+. Phone: 876 8671.
CHISWICK. Comfortable room in family house, Mon.-Fri. £20 p.w. Tel: 995 0324.
S.E.19 Lux flat, own room, prof female preferred. £30 p.w. incl. 670 6610.
MAYFAIR. Large room shared, k. & b., independent prof female, 28+. £30 p.w. 437 0587.
S.W.14. Share house, garden, own room. £25 p.w. Prof female. 878 1831.
W.2. Dble. room, spacious flat in luxury block, C.H., sole use w/end. £25 each p.w. 229 1557 (eves).
WORLD'S END. Person share modern c.h. flat. Own room. £130 p.m. 352 4516 after 6 p.m.
W.8. Pleasant room, own bathroom, use of kitchen, c.h. £45 p.w. Prof. lady. Ring after 6 p.m., 602 6657.
SOUTH KENSINGTON pied a terre single room with all facilities in private flat. Suit mature male. £96 incl. p.c.m. 373 0078.
SEVEN SISTERS. Prof./grad. own room, close to Tube and B.R. £90 p.c.m. + bills. 809 2779 (eves.).
N.2. Own room, large pleasant house with garden, close Tube. £30 p.w. 883 4851, eves.
BELGRAVIA. Regency house, own room. £45 p.w. 730 9492.
WIMBLEDON, nr common, own room, town house. £30.—788 3818 (eves).
S.W.12. 3rd prof person 23-30, own room. £25 pw inc. Spacious ch flat.—673 7896 after 7.
FULHAM. 3rd girl mid 20s, own room in well appointed house, ch. £22 pw. excl.—01-377 3456, ext 4121 or 01-385 5968 after 6.30 pm.
TO OWNERS.—Town agency opening soon for flat/house sharing. Inquiries welcomed and confidential.—Please tel 01-350 3945.
W12.—M/F own room, 4 bed house. £130 pcm incl except phone.—Tel 01-743 5743, after 6 pm.
BATTERSEA PARK.—Girl, own room, spacious flat overlooking park. £28 pw—622 3751.
DULWICH SE22. 2 rooms in c.h. mixed house for 3 prof F. £20 & £22 p.w. excl bills. 01-693 0331 after 8.45 p.m.
KENSINGTON. Large mixed flat. 3 rooms, £135 pcm incl each. 373 1200 (anytime).
N.4. F mixed luxury flat, c.h., tube. £25 p.w. 802 1698 5 p.m.

SITUATIONS WANTED

UNDERGRAD IN COMPUTER science + physics seeks any type of temp work. 889 6440.
YOUNG OLD Rugbeian requires job. R. Wilmot, 6 Mayfield Ave, W.4.
EFFICIENT SELF EMPLOYED temp sec. Available immediately 749 3057.
MA (HONS) GRADUATE seeks Overseas Governess position. Impeccable references. Write Box 0596 G, The Times.

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WIN a Super Car and help Mencap.—See Announcements Col.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CLWYD C.C.
£2m bills issued 21st July due 20th October 1981 at 13⅝%. Applications totalled £8.5m. £10m bills outstanding.

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THE TIMES

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CHOICE

Michael Knowles: It Ain't Half Hot, Mum (BBC 1, 8.30 pm)

● RULE BRITANNIA (ITV, 8.30pm) is what James Bellini has been working towards for years: a series to himself. As reporter and interviewer on economic and social matters, he won his spurs in programmes like The Money Programme and Panorama. In his six-part series starting tonight, he gives a detailed explanation of his novel (not to say controversial) theory that, with Britain's economy sliding ever faster downhill, the nation is reverting to a feudal kingdom. Industry is dying, he says, and Britain's new economy is based on information on land. Who owns them, rules Britannia. Tonight's film is about the Cowdray Dynasty, from whose loins sprang the Pearson group (£53 million profits this year: assets everything from table snacks and wax effigies to Warwick Castle and the business world's leading publications).

● *HIS GIRL FRIDAY* (BBC2, 8.30 pm), Howard Hawk's comedy, is often quoted as the fastest-talking movie of the 1940s. But why only the Forties? Did any film of the Fifties, Sixties or Seventies carry more words per second? I doubt it. Hawk's film was an updating of the 1931 movie The Front Page, which had Adolphe Menjou as the newspaper editor and Pat O'Brien as the ace reporter. Hawk made the reporter a woman, Rosalind Russell, and the trick worked like a charm. The reporter became a man again (Jack Lemmon) in Billy Wilder's 1974 re-make, with Walter Matthau playing the editor's role, filled memorably tonight by Cary Grant.

● Talking of fast talking: Shaw's The Man of Destiny gets an airing on Radio 4 at 7.30, with David Suchet as Napoleon and Paola Dionisotti as The Lady. This witty piece always comes over better on radio than on stage or (as we were recently reminded) on TV.... What are the wild waves (off Hoy, Scotland) saying? We may not all get the message in Maxwell Davies's second symphony tonight (Radio 3, 7.30); but this first UK performance is a Prom-occasion too important to miss.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Pace to Corrupt; 7.05 Ceremonies of Fascism; 7.30 Philosophy of Science (2).
1.12 Regional news (not London).
1.15 News and weather forecast.
1.30 Chock-a-Block: Pictures to words that rhyme. With Carol Leader.
1.45 Closedown.
4.13 Regional news bulletin (not London).
4.20 Play School: Jean Watson's story Peaceful Picture. Told by Bill Tidy. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00 am.
4.45 Scooby Doo: Cartoon. Mine Your Own Business; 5.05 Newsround: presented by Paul McDowell.
5.10 We Are the Champions: Scottish heat of the inter-schools competition. Campbeltown Grammar School, Lochgilphead High School, and Tarbert Secondary School, do battle (on field in pool) at Campbeltown Swimming Pool, Argyll. The special guest is Allan Wells.
5.40 News: read by Peter Woods. And weather; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide: Stuart Hall, from Look North West in Manchester, presents the Grass Roots item.
6.45 Holiday Report: Reports from the resorts and studio advice comment and information.
6.55 Bellamy's Backyard Safari: Third in the series of films in which a miniaturized David Bellamy explores the towering plant and animal life in an ordinary British garden. Tonight: into the garden pond and greenhouse gutter.
7.25 Top of the Pops: The latest hit records.
8.00 Citizen Smith: Comedy series about a south London revolutionary (Robert Lindsay). The Popular Front returns to Tooting from jail, and Wolfie (Lindsay) hatches yet another plot.
8.30 It Ain't Half Hot Mum: Army comedy set in the wartime jungles of the Far East. This is the first in a new series. Tonight: How Bombardier Beaumont (Melvyn Hayes) wins a medal for bravery.
9.00 News: the reader is Peter Woods.
9.25 The Good Old Days: Old-time musical hall, from the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds. John Inman sings Let's All be Fairies. Other warblers are Vince Hill and Valerie Masterson. There is some juggling from Teddy Peiro and Patricio. The chairman, as ever, is Leonard Sachs.
10.15 The Royal International Horse Show: The Daily Mail Cup, at Wembly Arena. There is £6,500 at stake.
11.13 News headlines.
11.15 Hello Universe: An investigation into the possibility that there might be intelligent life elsewhere in space.
12.05 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 5.55-6.20 pm Wales today. 6.55-7.25 Heddiw. 12.05 am News. Close. Scotland: 9.55-10.00 am The Wombles. 10.00-10.10 Jackanory. 10.10-10.35 Champion the Wonder Horse. 10.35-10.55 Take Hart. 1.10-1.15 pm Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 8.00-8.30 Butterflies. 12.05 am News. Close. Northern Ireland: 4.13-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News. Close. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazine. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: The Dalradian of Banffshire; 7.05 Computing: Files; 7.30 Maths: Convergence.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (Peaceful Picture) Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University: Species and Evolution; 5.15 Silicon Solar Cells; 5.40 Development of the Piano; 6.05 Spring on Nations: Cracow, Prague; 6.30 Making Sense of Society.
6.55 Six Fifty-five Special: Songs from two pop stars who span three decades of pop music — Shakin' Stevens and Paul Jones.
7.30 Spine Chillers: H. G. Wells's story The Red Room is read by Freddie Jones (r).
7.40 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.55 Best of Brass: Third of the first-round heats in the BBC 2 brass band knockout competition. From the Assembly Rooms, Derby. We hear the Besses o' th' Barn Band, champions of the North-West, and The Whitburn Burgh Band, champions of Scotland. The judge is Lieut-col Trevor L. Sharpe.
8.30 Film: His Girl Friday* (1940) Re-make of The Front Page, the famous film based on the equally famous stage play about newspaper folk. Starring Cary Grant (as the editor), Rosalind Russell (as the reporter) and Ralph Bellamy, Gene Lockhart and Porter Hall. Directed by Howard Hawks, with a screenplay by Charles Lederer. (See Choice).
10.00 Elisabeth Schwarzkopf Masterclass: The famous soprano works with the bass baritone Brian Scott and the mezzo-soprano Christine Cairns.
10.40 Cartoon Two.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 Laurel and Hardy: Chickens Come Home* (1931) A woman turns up out of Oliver's past. The timing is unfortunate because Oliver, a married man, is a candidate for the office of mayor. Ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30 World Famous Fairy Tales: Cartoon version of Two Spoiled Little Bears; 9.40 Cities: Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress gives a personal impression of Athens.
10.30 The Outsiders: Series about a veteran drifter and a young one. Today: they get jobs at a luxury hotel (r); 11.20 A Big Country: How Australia rewarded its war heroes (r); 11.50 Barney Google and Snuffy Smith: cartoon.
12.00 The Ark Stories: A birthday party for Mr Noah; 12.10 Stepping Stones: the story of The Gingerbread Man (r); 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family story.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news: 1.30 Emmerdale Farm: Amos Brierly begins to feel the ground under his feet crumbling (r).
2.00 Here Today: Interview with Elaine Paige, star of Evita and, currently, of Cats, the musical in the West End. Also, the silk worms that will turn into Lady Dianna Spencer's wedding gown.
2.25 Best Sellers: The Word. Third episode of this thriller about a controversial theological manuscript. With David Janssen, James Whitmore, Florinda Bolkan (r).
4.15 Watch It!: Bugs Bunny cartoon; 4.20 Survival: Save a Tree for Me. The strange wild life species in a thorn forest in Madagascar; 4.50 Sierra: National park drama about rangers and a bear.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Help! Health hazards at work. A look at a new book The Office Worker's Survival Handbook.
6.35 Film: Operation Crossbow (1965) Drama about the V-2 attacks on Britain during the last war, and how we put a stop to them. With Sophia Loren, Trevor Howard, George Peppard, John Mills. Director: Michael Anderson.
8.30 Rule Britannia (see Choice).
9.00 Funny Man: Final episode of this story of showbusiness folk. The Moss Empires boss (Alfred Marks) has decided to stage Teddy Gibson's musical and wants Davey for the leading role. With Jimmy Jewel, Andrew Fell and David Scholfield.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news headlines.
10.30 Secrets of Midland Heights: Romantic serial. Holly (Marilyn Jones) admits she knows that her mother is having an affair. And Guy Millington (Jordan Christopher) spreads his net of power even wider.
11.30 Christians Under Fire: Dick Taverne chairs a debate between Christians with differing attitudes. Tonight: the Roman Catholics whose views conflict with the rulings of their church. With the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Most Rev. Thomas Winning, and Father Adrián Hastings.
12.00 What the Papers say: Newspaper review by Brian Inglis.
12.15 Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint (new series).
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 A Good Read: New paperbacks.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Mr Pink's Revenge" by Nick Yapp.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.†
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre "Suddenly" by David Marshall. †
4.00 What the Foreigner Saw.
4.15 A Way of Living.
4.45 Story Time: "King Solomon's Mines" (9).
5.00 News.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 The Man of Destiny. Play by Bernard Shaw.†
8.30 Gemmell's Gardens.
8.50 Proms '81 (As Radio 3).†
9.45 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "The Rain Forest"(9)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
6.00 am With 1. 6.25 Weather. 6.30 With 1. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 1.55 pm Programme News. 5.50 PM. 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University. 11.50 Gordon Russell.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert† Brahms, Strauss (mono), Delius, Mendelssohn (mono), Chabrier; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mehul (mono), Schubert, Saint-Saëns; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer† Alan Rawsthorne; records.
10.00 Northern University Concert† Recital: Luidhens, de Vois, anon, Margaret Lucy Wilkins, Bach, Purcell.
11.15 Northern Brass Ensemble† Concert: Pezel, Holmboe, G. Gabrieli, Maurer, A. Gabrieli, Bryan Kelly.
12.20 pm Bournemouth Sinfonietta† Concert. Part 1: Handel, Bach, Corelli.
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert.† Part 2: Tchaikovsky arr Glazunov, Haydn.
1.55 English music for bassoon and piano.† Recital: Colin Touchin, William Hurlstone.
2.30 La Vida Breve† Opera in two acts by Falla.
3.40 Raphael Sommer† Cello and piano recital: Beethoven, Martinu, Rachmaninov.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
7.00 The Vision of Piers Plowman†
7.30 Proms 81†
8.25 Westkunst: The Managing of Modern Art.

Tonight's Prom

7.30 Radio 3 Maxwell Davies — Symph No 2 (first UK performance).
8.50 Elgar — Violin Concerto in B minor (Itzhak Perlman). BBC Symph Orch. under Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. (Also on Radio 4.)

8.50 Proms 81† Part 2.
9.45 Words (series). Talk by John Wells.
9.50 Clementi† Piano music on record.
10.15 Never a Day without a Line.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Strauss on record.

VHF
5.55-6.55 am Open University: Lissue: a Hospital School; Voltaire and the Calas Affair; The Profession of Medicine.
11.15-12.55 pm An Evolutionary Paradox; Control of Education; Folic Acid; Dumping Waste; Computers — Data Processing.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 12.50 pm John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart† with Family Favourites shared with Australia. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.05 Brian Matthew. † from 12.00. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Dave Lee Travis. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Andy Peebles. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 One in Ten. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Theme and Variations. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Portraits of our Time. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Songs of Praise. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2:30 The Movie Moguls. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m: Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10 Cities: Glasgow. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Operation Bullshine (Donald Sinden, Barbara Murray). 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.05-8.30 Film: Power Within (Eric Braeden). 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Police Surgeon.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30am Sesame Street 10.30 Welcome to the Ceilidh 10.55 Joe 90 11.20-12.00 Snooker 1.20pm-1.30 News 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Film: Call Her Mom (Connie Stevens) 8.25-8.30 Byegones Encore 10.30 Jim Davidson Show 11.00 Questors 11.30 240 Robert 12.30am Living Word

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Ark Stories 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime 4.13-4.15 News 4.20 Little House on the Prairie 5.15 Cartoon 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.20 Police Six 6.30 Happy Days 7.00 Cartoon 7.05-8.30 Film: Mask of Alexander Cross (Paul Shenar, Barbara Bach) 10.30 Soap 11.00 Questors 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.30 pm 1.00 Sullivans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sierra. 5.15-5.45 Our Little Town. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.10 Jack Duff and Friends. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain Raiser. 7.05-8.30 Film: Keefer (William Conrad). 10.28 News. 10.35 Brass in Concert. 11.20 The Questors. 11.50 Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Ten Pin Bowling. 10.10 Thunderbirds. 11.00 Young Ramsay. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 12.27 pm 12.30 Gus Honeybuns Birthday. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sierra. 5.15-5.45 Our Little Town. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain Raiser. 7.05-8.30 Film: Keefer (William Conrad). 10.32 News. 10.36 Brass in Concert. 11.20 The Questors. 11.50 Faith for Life. 11.56 Closedown.

A scene from James Bellini's Rule Britannia (ITV, 8.30)

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Patterns. 10.00 Beatles. 10.15 Bill Burrud Documentary. 11.50-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.25 Cash and Co. 3.20 Human Face of China. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 4.20 Herculoids. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Incredible Hulk. 8.00-8.30 Big Jack's British. 10.30 News. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 Double Top. 11.30 Questors. 12.00-12.05 am Modern Parables of the Sea.

Border

As Thames except: 9.30am Tarzan 10.20 World We Live In 10.45 Stingray 11.10-12.00 Little House on the Prairie 1.20-1.30pm News 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.50-5.45 Project UFO 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-8.30 Film: Tennessee's Partner (John Payne, Ronald Reagan) 10.30 Take the Mick 11.00 Questors 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.00 Freetime. 10.25 George Hamilton IV. 10.50 Survival. 11.15 Bailey's Bird. 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Beachcombers. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-8.30 Film: Bomb and 10.10 (George Montgomery). 10.30 People Rule! 11.00 Questors. 11.30-12.00 Father Dear Father. 12.20 am Weather followed by Church Wedding.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30am Sally and Jake 9.40 Alphabet 10.05 Bailey's Bird 10:30 Hopalong Cassidy * 11.30 Ability is where you look for it 11.55-12.00 Cartoon 1.20pm-1.30 News 4.20 Jason of Star Command 4.45-5.45 Sierra 6.00 Calendar 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Walt Disney Classics 7.05-8.30 Film: New Love Boat (Stella Stevens) 10.30 Calendar Carousel 11.15 Questors 11.45-12.15am New Kind of Family.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55am Simon in the Land of Chalk Drawings 10.00 Hands 10.25-12.00 How the West was Won 1.20 pm-1.30 News 4.20 Little House on the Prairie 5.15 Tiddlers' Tales 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 End of Part One 7.00 Now You See It 7.30-8.30 Danger UXB 10.30 Soap 11.00 Questors 11.30 Late Call 11.35-12.20 am Brass in Concert.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Bubbles. 9.35 World We Live In. 10.00 Between the Tides. 10.15 Laurel and Hardy.* 10.35 Beachcombers. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Music from the Flags. 4.20-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Walt Disney Classic. 7.05-8.30 Film: Nowhere To Hide (Lee Van Cleef). 10.30 Celebrations. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 What The Papers Say. 11.50-12.45 am Monte Carlo Show.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 Pavilion Folk. 10.15 Target the Impossible. 10.40 Big Country. 11.05 Amazing Years of Cinema. 11.35-12.00 Stingray. 1.20 pm 1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Operation Bullshine (Donald Sinden, Barbara Murray). 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.10 Police News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Questors. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Superstar Profile. Stephen Spielberg.

HTV

As Thames except: 9.50 am Thunderbirds. 10.40-12.00 Film: Lone Ranger (Clayton More). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.45-8.30 Film: War of the Planets (Tony Russell) 10.28 News. 10-35 George and Mildred. 11.05-12.05am Monte Carlo Show. HTV CYMRU/ WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Cel Cocos. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 1.15-5.20 Getting Ahead. 6.00-6.20 Y Dydd. 6.20-6.45 Report Wales. 10.35-11.05 Sioe Amaethyddol Frenhinol Cymru Llanelwedd.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA New Season opens Aug 8 with Tristan and Isolde also Merry Widow, Orfeo, The Seraglio. Now Booking.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066. 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 a.m. on the day of perf. THE ROYAL OPERA Ton't at 7.00 Le nozze di Figaro Tomor at 7.00 Cosi fan tutte Sat at 7.00 Don Giovanni COVENT GARDEN SUNDAY CONCERT. Sun at 8.00 The Amadeus Quartet with Rainer Moog. DANCE THEATRE OF HARLEM. Mon at 8:00 Belé, The Four Temperaments, Le Corsaire (pas de deux), Schéhérazade Tues at 7.30 Concerto Barocco, Le Corsaire (pas de deux), Agon, Adagietto No 5, Dougla. Wed at 7.30 The Four Temperaments, Greening, Schéhérazade.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Ton't 4.35. Sun 3.55 Le nozze di Figaro. Tomor. Tues 5.55 Ariadne auf Naxos. Sat, Mon, Wed 5.55 Fidelio. SOLD OUT. Tel for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411/813424.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191, Inf 01-928 3002. July 27-Aug 15 LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET SEASON. Evgs 7.30. Sat Mats 3.00. Repertoire includes La Sylphide, Rosalinda and Coppelia. Tkts £3 to £8.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, 01-928 3191. Today 3 & 7.30, tomorrow 7.30 UKRANIAN COSSACKS 'VIRSKY', 80 DANCERS & MUSICIANS. Spectacular, Sensational, Stunning.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. Tel: 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Until Sat Evs 7.30 Sat Mat 2.30 THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL Ton't & Sat Eve La Fille Mal Gardee. Tomor & Sat Mat Dances of England and Ireland/An afternoon in the Country/Les Patineurs. Tickets £1 to £4.50. SAVE £ £ £'s. DANCE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON. For details Tel. 01-278 0855 NOW!

CONCERTS

WIGMORE HALL (01-935 2141). Tonight 7.30 The Music Party. Dir. Alan Hacker Beethoven: Piano & Wind Quintet Op 16: Mozart: Serenade in B flat for 13 Instruments K 361.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, 01-928 3191. Tonight 7.30. Ukrainian Cossacks 'Virsky' 80 Dancers & Musicians. Spectacular, Sensational, Stunning.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Eves 7.30. Sats 4.0 and 7.45. Mats Thursday at 3.0. TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"! Now! mag. "SPECTACULAR" Daily Express. "STUNNING" Time Out. Grp Bookings ring 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. Now booking through to October.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! EDUCATING RITA. DUET FOR ONE. PAL JOEY CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Evgs. 8, Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'", S. Times. DENIS LAWSON. Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80. 'Marvellous Musical' S Tms. PAL JOEY. "To be seen at all costs" (F.T.). Rodgers & Hart's greatest Hit" (D. Mail). "Sheer theatrical razzle dazzle" Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY AS YOU LIKE IT from Stratford-upon-Avon. "The show is irresistible" Times. Today perfs 2.00 pm and 7.30 pm in repertoire with TROILUS AND CRESSIDA (next perf. 27 July) and MERCHANT OF VENICE (next perf 31 July). Prestel 22023, Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at Warehouse/Piccadilly/Fortune.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8. Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. OVER 250 PERFORMANCES RECORD-BREAKING RUN of J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO Shaftesbury Ave. S CC 437 2663. ONE NIGHT STAND A New Comedy Musical by Mike Harding Evgs. Mon., Fri. at 8.0, Mat. Wed. at 3 p.m. Sats. at 5 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

APOLLO, VICTORIA, LONDON, SW1 (opp. Victoria Station): 01-834 2819/828 6491. THE SOUND OF MUSIC Opening Perfs from Aug 4 for a season— PETULA CLARK, MICHAEL JAYSTON, HONOR BLACKMAN, JUNE BRONHILL Perfs Mon-Sat 7.30, Mats Wed & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10 am-8 pm. In person/tel./post plus sae SPECIAL LINES: 01-834 6919/6178. Group bookings: 01-839 2751. CC 01-828 8665. NOW BOOKING THROUGH XMAS AND INTO 1982.

ARTS THEATRE (Gt Newport St., W.C.2) 01-836 3334/2132. Reduced Price Prevs. from July 28 at 8.00 ALL SEATS £3.00. Opens Aug. 3rd at 7.00. Subs Evgs. 8.00. RICHARD HUGGETT as EVELYN WAUGH in A TALENT TO ABUSE An Original One Man Play. "A floridly anecdotal ebulliently performed entertainment" The Gdn. "Extremely enjoyable" Time Out.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THESE MEN by Mayo Simon. Tues-Sat 8pm £2.30. Final week. "Continually funny", S. Times. Extended to 25 July.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE, 01-836 7040/6056. Eves 8.00, Sat. 6.00 & 9.00. Late show Fri 10.50. The Entire American Company Direct from New York in ONE MO' TIME! THE GREAT NEW ORLEANS MUSICAL. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME! Group Bookings 01-839 3092. Ring Teledata: 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed cc bkgs—24 hrs personal service available. Opening Dec 18th for the Xmas Season JON PERTWEE UNA STUBBS GEOFFREY BAYLDON in WORZEL GUMMIDGE A New Musical Based on the Famous Television Series. Tel.: 01-836 1488.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini and Rossi Ltd. Tom Baker in FEASTING WITH PANTHERS. Today 2.30 & 7.0.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838. Bromley, Kent. Until July 25 ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TIME AND TIME AGAIN. 7.45 pm, Sat 4.30 and 8, Thurs 2.30.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts) Ton't 7.30 DON JUAN by Molière trans by John Fowles. Tomor 7.30 ONE WOMAN PLAYS. (not suitable for children).

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565 Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Tonight & Tomor LOW PRICE PERFORMANCES ALL SEATS £2.90. Tonight 7 pm, Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45. Mon to Thurs 8.0. Dario Fo's farce CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY!

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS "A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO", S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL", Sun "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED", BBC Radio 4. WILL RUN 160 YEARS". Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri./Sat. 5.30 8.30. Group Sales 379 6061. LAST WEEKS—MUST END AUG. 22.

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 839 3942. MICHAEL SANDLE — Recent Sculpture and Drawings. Until 7 August. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

S. MARCHANT & SON, 120 Kensington Church St., W.8. 229 5319. Qing Mark and period Chinese porcelain, weekdays 11-5.

Pope's attacker given full life sentence

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 22

The Rome Court of Assizes tonight sentenced Mehmet Ali Agca to the full term of life imprisonment for his attack on Pope John Paul II and ordered solitary confinement for the *first year to cover other crimes* for which he was also condemned.

The Turkish terrorist, aged 23, was not in court to hear the verdict. At his first and only appearance at the opening of the trial on Monday he said that he refused to accept the right of an Italian court to hear the case as he, a non-Italian, had committed the crime on Vatican territory.

The court took the unexpectedly long time of seven hours to reach its verdict. The other crimes for which Agca was sentenced included the attempted murder of two American women injured in St Peter's Square during the shooting on May 13, bringing his *Browning pistol* into Italy, using false documents and adopting false identities.

Apart from the prison sentences he was also ordered to pay costs and was forbidden to hold public office "in perpetuity".

Before retiring to consider their verdict, the judges heard a plea from Dr Pietro d'Ovidio, Agca's defending counsel, to make use of their discretionary powers to lighten his sentence.

Life imprisonment is specified by the codes because an attempt on the Pope's life is regarded as meriting the same penalty as an attempt on the President's life. Dr d'Ovidio asked, however, for something less than the prescribed life sentence because of what he saw to be symptoms of psychiatric impairment.

He argued that Agca, at the moment of his attack on the the Pope, was psychologically incapable of being responsible for his action.

The defence counsel made clear that he was putting in this limited appeal for a reduced sentence because of instructions he had received from his client, which did not allow him to plead full insanity.

He spoke to his client on Monday after Agca had announced his refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the court. Dr d'Ovidio told him that he would continue with the defence even though Agca had said that he no longer wanted counsel. Agca replied: "By all means stay, but don't say that my psychic condition is compromised".

The defence argued that Agca had acted alone—there was no international organization which had chosen him to be the hand to assassinate the Pope. The Turk had acted in complete solitude throughout the planning and execution of his project. The motive for his act had to be sought in the sick mind of the accused, who was prey to a paranoiac schizophrenia which made him wish to become a hero of the Muslim world.

More important than the punishment to be inflicted on him, he told the court, was he task facing the judges of answering the fundamental question on the existence or otherwise of this international plot to kill the Pope. The answer to this question could only be in the negative.

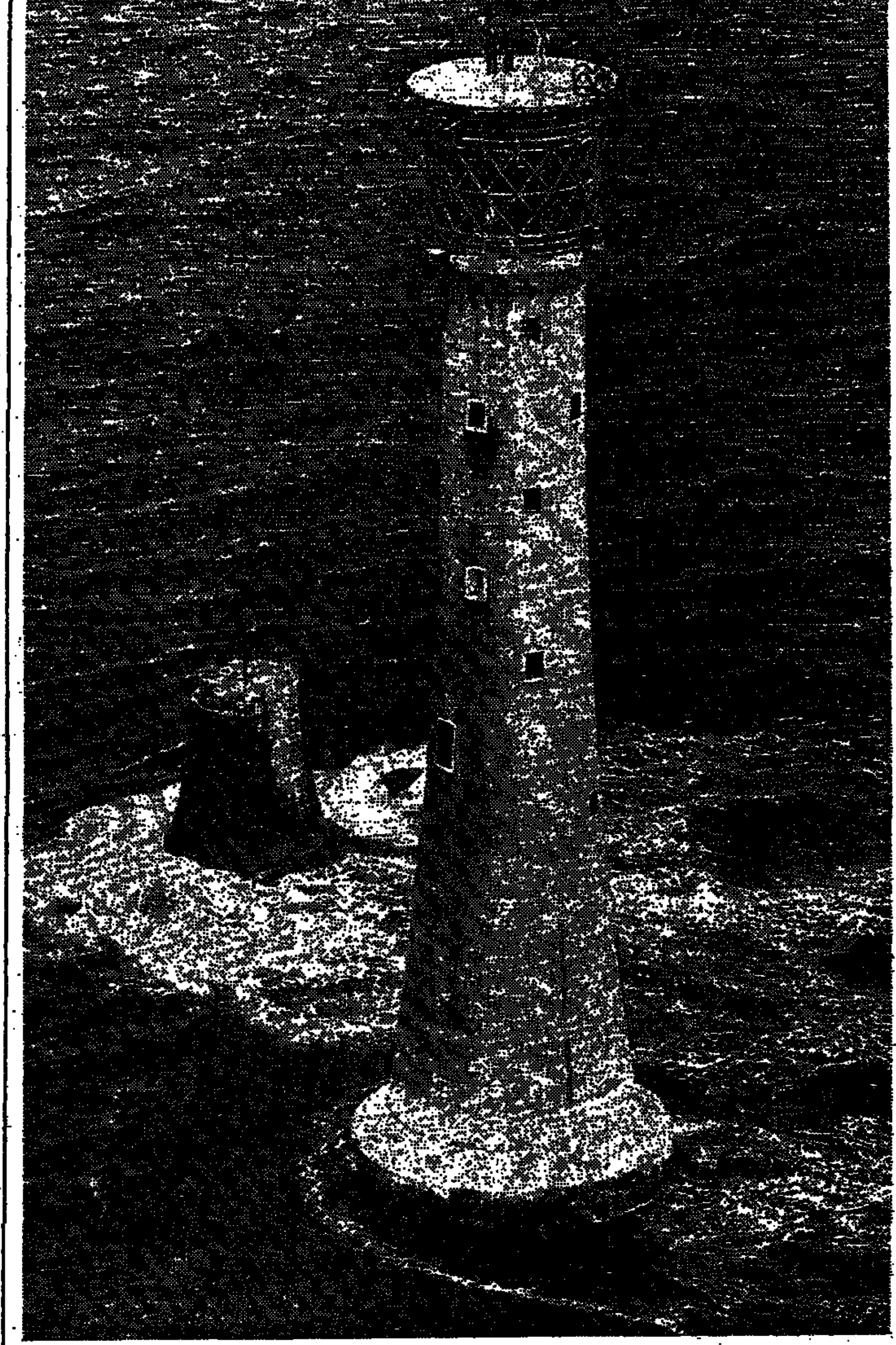
All the inquiries carried out by the police and the secret services came to this conclusion, as did the behaviour of Agca himself and his personality. Wherever he had been before going to St Peter's Square, he had been alone. All the testimony confirmed that even in the midst of the crowds in the square, ready to lynch him, Agca was alone.

This was a circumstance "in logical antithesis with every other episode of terrorism". Unlike what the experience of other acts of terrorism had shown, he was not at all worried to have no one to cover his escape.

If he planned and carried out the crime alone, without accomplices, why, in fact, did he do it at all? According to his defending counsel, a reply could only come by deciphering and solving a "psychological cryptogram".

The opinion of the judges on Agca's motives will only be known when they publish the supporting argument with which they will explain their verdict in more detail.

The Vatican's newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* went for the obvious last night and blamed the devil, but tonight was in more analytical mood. An article on the front page saw the attacker's aim as "to cancel the voice which was raised, and will still be raised strongly and loftily in defence of the elementary rights of every man, beginning from the weakest, the rejected and the most oppressed". Then comes the suggestion of disappointment: "There will be a verdict, which will become irreversible, but so many 'whys' will remain."



The last crew to man Eddystone Lighthouse, Gordon Phillips (principal keeper), Leslie Harriman, and Larrie Walker, on the helicopter pad waiting to be taken off. The stump of an earlier lighthouse is on the left.

Eddystone Light goes afloat for a year

Continued from page 1

House, who was at the airport when the three keepers flew in.

"After 40 years in the service I am sorry to see it unmanned. The march of progress—that's to say these engineering marvels—always brings other problems with it.

"I have no doubt the lighthouse will function marvellously, but it will have its own problems.

"It has been looked after by men and I am quite certain that when it is unmanned the tower will deteriorate slowly, simply because it's not lived in."

His comment seemed a suitable epitaph for the end of an era.

Although Eddystone is extinguished, its song, "The Eddystone Light", will still be sung:

"My Father was the keeper of the Eddystone Light,
He slept with a mermaid one fine night,
From this union there came three,
A porpoise, a porgy and the other was me."

Photographs by Brian Harris

Bomb victim's father criticizes welcome for bomber's mother

From Richard Ford, Belfast

In the intensive world-wide propaganda war now being waged on behalf of the eight hunger strikers, Mrs Yvonne Dunlop is one of the forgotten victim's of Ulster's terror.

Today, her three children, mother and father will put flowers on her grave at Ballymena cemetery—on what would have been her 32nd birthday.

Her father, Mr Nathaniel Thompson, yesterday criticized Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, for welcoming the mother of hunger striker Thomas McElwee at County Hall, London, on Tuesday. Her son is serving 20 years in the Maze for the manslaughter of Mrs Dunlop.

Mr Thompson said: "Before Mr Livingstone met Mrs McElwee he should have come here to my home to have a look at what effect this man had on our lives. It was the indiscriminate placing of a bomb that left her three young children without a mother.

"She had no chance and no choice about ending her life. The hunger strikers have a choice."

Five years ago a bomb with an incendiary device exploded in the boutique in Ballymena, Co Antrim where Mrs Dunlop worked and burned her to death at the age of 27. She had managed to shout a warning to her son Denis, then aged eight, who smashed a window and jumped into the street with his hair alight.

Mrs Dunlop was separated from her husband. Since her death, Denis and her other two sons, then aged seven and four, have been brought up by her parents. The tragedy has had its effect on them all. Denis is unable to concentrate, highly strung, and was at one stage under the care of a psychiatrist.

Mr Thompson, aged 64, described the boy's experience in 1976 as "horrifying. It was not a horror film as far as he was concerned. It was for real in front of him".

Yvonne's mother, Mrs Mabel Thompson still cries as she remembers Saturday, October 9, 1976, the day her daughter died, and her husband has not worked since because of high blood pressure.

They were understandably bitter at the remarks made by Mr Livingstone.

Sinn Fein hint, page 2

Mapping a future for the OS

By Craig Seton

The Government is considering the long-term future of the Ordnance Survey, which had a deficit of £21m this year and is looking in particular at ways of involving the private sector in its activities.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, in a lengthy Commons written answer yesterday did not make it clear whether the Government is seriously considering the possibility of hiving off all or part of the Ordnance Survey from the Civil Service to the private sector.

But new financial objectives will almost certainly mean substantial increases in the cost of the popular 1:25,000 series, widely used by ramblers.

Mr Heseltine said until the Ordnance Survey's future was decided a trading fund would be set up to enable it to operate as a free-standing trading organization whose performance could be judged commercially.

Pending approval of the trading fund, the Ordnance Survey would have to increase from 25 to 30 per cent the proportion of the costs it recovered on large scale information and the 1:25,000 series.

The trading fund proposals would not affect the Ordnance Survey's primary function as a national mapping agency, Mr Heseltine said.

In a computer print-out which is to form the basis of a new list of best-sellers to be published weekly in *The Times*, four Ordnance Survey maps in the *1:50,000 series appear in the* first 100 publications listed.

Judge frees girl, aged 11, at the Old Bailey

By Frances Gibb

A girl aged 11 stood in the dock of the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday, charged with stealing an iced bun and a doughnut.

The girl, believed to be the youngest defendant in memory to appear at Britain's main criminal court, could barely be seen over the dock's wooden walls where she stood flanked by prison officers.

In a whisper she pleaded not guilty to a charge that last July she and her brother, aged 15, stole the cakes from the Staines branch of International Stores. The food store chain had brought the prosecution privately.

After being told the children's ages, Judge Alan Lipfriend asked to see counsel privately. When the court reassembled, Mr Victor Claisse, for the prosecution, said no evidence would be offered against the brother and sister.

The judge said: "I am very pleased to hear that. It seems to be a very proper attitude to adopt. How it is this matter came to court I do not know and I do not know that I should inquire. Its having come here, I am pleased that those instructing you have allowed you to take this attitude."

The judge ordered "not guilty" to be entered on the file, and the children's immediate release.

They were charged jointly with their mother, who was remanded on bail. The judge ordered that in any report of the proceedings, the children should not be identified.

The case had been committed to *Kingston Crown Court* after the defence elected trial by jury. It was transferred as part of the Central Criminal Court's summer practice of *relieving* backlog at other courts.

Afterwards the children's father said it was disgraceful that his children should appear at the court. "This is like the old days when children were transported to Botany Bay on a charge like that."

He said the family had elected trial by jury because it most emphatically denied the charges. "The case against the children was that they had nibbled at a bun and a doughnut in a shop while waiting for their mother".

The case brought swift condemnation from law reform groups. The Children's Legal Centre described it as ludicrous, and said the system needed an overhaul.

The National Council for Civil Liberties called for an end to private prosecutions.

International Stores said yesterday: "We would have been happy for the matter to have been dealt with by a magistrates' court. But once the defence had elected for trial, the first opportunity we had of offering no evidence against the children was this morning. We are bound to be made to look villains in this."

☐ Our Legal Correspondent writes: Normally children under 17 charged with offences are brought before the juvenile courts and do not appear in the adult criminal courts. The exception is where the child is charged jointly with an adult. In such a case, the law allows the child to *appear at the same court as* the adult co-defendant.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh give garden party for International Year of Disabled People. The Prince of Wales and Princess Anne also attend, 4.

The Prince of Wales takes salute, Royal Tournament, Earls Court, 7.30.

Princess Margaret, as president of Girl Guides Association, visits Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancashire, 12.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits East of England Show, Peterborough, 12.15.

The Duke of Kent visits Colt International, Havant, Hampshire, 10.40.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, presides at congregation for conferment of ordinary degrees and attends convocation dinner, Leeds University, 9.30.

Rasta International conference and exhibition of African arts and crafts, Assembly Hall, Lambeth, 2-12.

Poetry

Association of Little Presses, 15th anniversary festival, Allen Fisher, Kent Edwards, Roy Fisher, Eric Mottram, London Musicians' Collective, 42 Gloucester Avenue, Regent's Park, 8.

Talks, lectures

George Hart on The ambitions of Queen Hatshepsut, 11.30; The Ramesseum, 1.15; British Museum; Albrecht Durer, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1; Martha Edlin's stamp-work casket, by Thomasina Beck, 11.30; Crewel work, by Thomasina Beck, 2.30; Donatello, by Marjorie Trusted, 3.30, Victoria and Albert Museum; Pop Art, by Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1; Studying the Earth, Science Museum, 1; Stone Age Man in Europe, British Museum, Natural History, 3.

Exhibitions

Artists of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, 10-6; Picturesque landscape in Britain, 1750-1850, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 2-5; Samuel Crompton, Museum and Art Gallery, College Street, St Helens, Merseyside, 10-5; Photographs Passion for Birds, Harewood House, Leeds, 11; Arabic Calligraphy, Iraqi Cultural Centre, 177 Tottenham Court Road, 10-5; Jan Abstawski, Holford Gallery, 34 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, 10-6; Childrens' Books of the Year with story sessions and competitions National Book League, 45 East Hill, Wandsworth, 10-6.

Music

John Lyon School Motet Choir, Hexham Abbey, 8.15; Music Party, directed by Alan Hacker, plays Beethoven and Mozart, Wigmore Hall, 7.30; Organ recital by Roy Massey, Westminster Abbey, 6.30; Gerald Delrez, bass baritone, St Olave, City, 1.05;

Last chance to see...

War with the Newts, Riverside Studio, Cris Road, Hammersmith, has been extended until August 9

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Proceedings on Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill. Lords (3): British Nationality Bill, committee, sixth day.

Rail

Maintenance and modernization work on the Eastern region will cause a number of alterations to services and British Rail advises travellers to check train times before setting out.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	33.65	31.55
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	14.76	14.05
Finland Mkk	8.75	8.35
France Fr	11.14	10.64
Germany DM	4.72	4.48
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hongkong $	10.94	10.34
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yn	459.00	453.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.52	11.22
Portugal Esc	123.50	117.50
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.75
Spain Pta	185.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.05	3.83
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	73.50	68.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* Index rose 4.8 to 517.0.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.08 to 924.66, a record low for the year.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,585

ACROSS

1 Money admits scholar to the Arab quarter (6).
5 A day that couldn't be longer —or shorter? (8).
9 One lying—to lie in bed? (10).
10 We see one on a Hebridean island (4).
11 Abandoned property of French widow (8).
12 In a word, it's an appendage (6).
13 Conservative like Hannah More's stockings? (4).
15 Grand gang-fights cause complaints (8).
18 They attend a senior officer with unusual style (8).
19 Hot place unvisited by Grantly (4).
21 Loud noise made by under about fifty (6).
23 Journalist working for Defoe's periodical? (8).
25 Tetrazzini for one, eager to make a come-back (4).
26 Troublesome director of a Wagnerian cycle? (10).
27 Slanders SAS members outside a *Cambridge school* (8).
28 Like the last man in the row (6).

DOWN

2 A step taken quickly (5).
3 Lucy Ashton, for one, fit for prison (9).
4 Does Mac have a horse in his for this course? (6).
5 Girl with old cloak appears suddenly in New York State (8, 7).
6 A bird to egg on in the garden (8).
7 Set this wrongdoer on his own? There's a catch in it (5).
8 He feeds on insects but makes decent pie (9).
14 Money to raise clothes for an old poet (9).
16 It may recoil upon diggers (9).
17 Race officials waiting on board (8).
20 Develop a firearm? Can't make head or tail of it (6).
22 Do not take time off (5).
24 Turn down, lacking right to dispossess (5).

Solution of Puzzle 15,584

The Times list of best-selling books

This is the first weekly list of best selling books in the United Kingdom. A list of the most popular travel and children's paperback books will appear tomorrow.

Hardback

Delia Smith's Cookery Course, part 3	Delia Smith	BBC	£4.25
Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners	Elsie Burch Donald (Ed)	Debrett's Peerage	£8.95
Lord God Made Them All	James Herriot	Michael Joseph	£6.95
Noble House	James Clavell	Hodder & Stoughton	£8.95
Their Royal Highnesses	Anthony Holden	Weidenfeld & Nicolson	£7.95
Readers Digest Book of British Birds		Readers Digest	£6.95
Debrett's Book of the Royal Wedding	Hugo Vickers	Debrett's Peerage	£8.95
Monty	Nigel Hamilton	Hamish Hamilton	£12.00
Watership Down (Illustrated	Richard Adams	Kestrel Books	£11.95
Benningfield's Countryside	Gordon Benningfield	Allen Lane	£8.95

Paperback

Not the Royal Wedding	Colin Webb (Ed)	Sphere Books	£1.95
Let's Parler Franglais	Miles Kington	Penguin	95p
Born to be Queen	Sylvie Krin	Penguin	95p
Girl in the Swing	Richard Adams	Penguin	£1.50
Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy	Douglas Adams	Pan	95p
Town Like Alice	Nevil Shute	Pan	£1.50
Woman's Age	Rachel Billington	Penguin	£1.95
Prophecies of Nostradamus	Erika Cheetham (Ed)	Corgi	£1.75
Quartet	Jean Rhys	Penguin	£1.25
If There be Thorns	Virgina Andrews	Fontana	£1.75

The Times list is based on trade sales at 400 bookshops throughout the UK and on verified sales in 20 Hammicks and other bookshops.

David Bellamy's endorsed selection of 45 national and 30 regional titles are to be found in the Book Marketing Council's promotion book guide, *Britain's Heritage*. The guide is at booksellers, tourist information centres, hotel chains as well as in libraries and schools.

The Canterbury Children's Books Fair, opens today at Westgate Hall and the three-day event has a packed programme of children's books activities and among the visitors will be H. E. Todd, who writes the Bobby Brewster books.

The annual Children's Books of the Year exhibition is open at Book House, East Hill, Wandsworth, London (admission free).

It features Barbara Sherard Smith's choice of more than 300 books chosen from over 3,000 books published last year, together with a selection of original art work.

Roads

Midlands: Various roadworks on M1 between junctions 15 (Northampton) and 18 (Rugby) and on the A46 Stratford to Cheltenham road at Clifford Chambers,

The North: Roadworks North of Berwick-upon-Tweed on A1 and resurfacing on the northbound carriageway at Dishforth, North Yorkshire.

London and South-east: A garden party at Buckingham Palace may lead to delays as no traffic will be allowed into Marlborough Road from Pall Mall or to circulate the Queen Victoria memorial. M1 closed in both directions this evening between junctions 6 and 7, the Watford and Hatfield exits with diversions via the M10 and A405 between 8 pm and 6 am.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: NatWest Trophy, second round (10.30-7.30): Lancashire v Middlesex (Manchester); Gloucestershire v Essex (Bristol); Kent v Nottinghamshire (Canterbury); Surrey v Leicestershire (the Oval); Worcestershire v Derbyshire (Worcester); Warwickshire v Sussex (Birmingham). Tour matches: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans (Sheffield, 11-6); Scotland v the Australians (one-day, 11-7).

Golf: European women's junior team championship (Wentworth).

Equestrianism: Royal International Horse Show (Wembley).

Yachting: Seahorse Maxi series (Cowes).

Racing: Yarmouth (2.15); Hamilton (6.45); Sandown Park (2.0).

The papers

The visit to Gibraltar by the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer on their honeymoon is the subject of the main leader in the Daily Mirror today.

It says the top brass at the Foreign Office have again demonstrated their knack of getting it wrong and Lord Carrington has some explaining to do.

The influential Spanish newspaper, El Pais, said yesterday that King Juan Carlos personally made the decision not to attend the wedding after hearing about the Gibraltar visit. It said the Spanish ambassador in London had warned the British Government that the visit would be seen in the world as reaffirmation by Britain of its sovereignty over Gibraltar.

Flying the flag

Next week's royal wedding is already bringing out the flags but there are instances of the Union Jack being flown incorrectly. The illustration shows how the flag should be flown with the flagstaff on the left.

Weather

The general situation: A complex area of low pressure will remain close to E England.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mostly cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain, bright intervals; wind W, veering N, moderate or fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

Central S, E, Central N, NE England, Midlands: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, some heavy, a few bright intervals; wind NW, veering N, fresh; ma xtemp 15C (59F).

Channels Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

NW England, Lake District: Cloudy with rain at first becoming brighter, but showers developing; wind N, fresh; max temp 16C (61F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scatered showers; wind N, fresh or strong; max temp 15C (59F) but 17C (63F) in sheltered places.

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Rain at first, showers and bright intervals developing ;wind NE, fresh or strong; max temp 13C (55F).

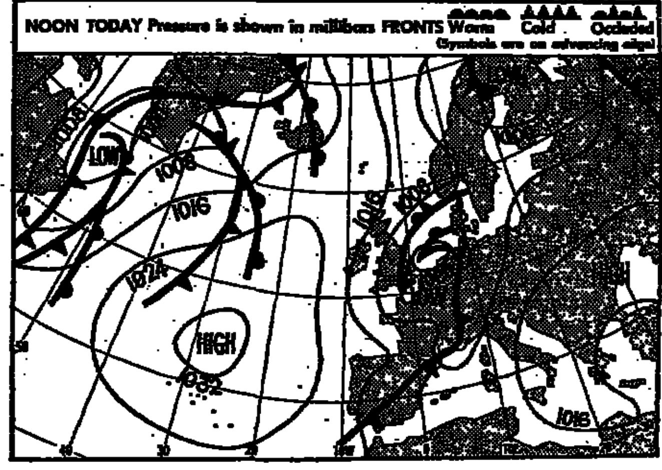
Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N, fresh; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

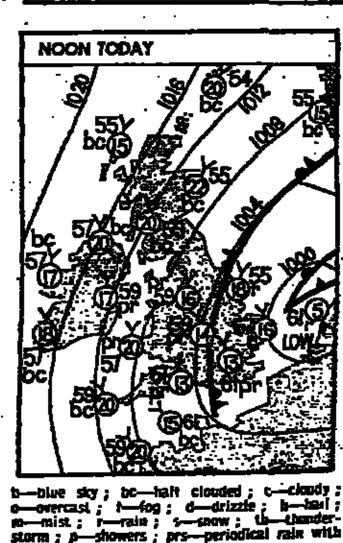
Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Cool with further showers in E, some sunny intervals. Becoming mostly dry in W with nearer normal temperatures, but a little rain in NW later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind cyclonic variable, strong at times, sea rough at times. English Channel (E): Wind mainly NW, fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N strong, occasionally gale, sea very rough.

Sun rises: 5.11 am
Sun sets: 9.02 pm
Moon rises: 12.12 am Tomorrow
Moon sets: 12.23 pm

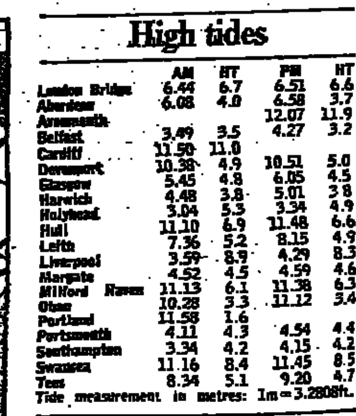
POLLEN COUNT: 11 (low). Forecast: similar. Issued by Asthma Research Council.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.44	6.7	6.51	6.6
Aberdeen	6.08	4.0	6.58	3.7
Avonmouth			12.07	11.9
Belfast	3.49	3.5	4.27	3.2
Cardiff	11.50	11.0		
Devonport	10.38	4.9	10.51	5.0
Glasgow	5.45	4.8	6.05	4.5
Harwich	4.48	3.8	5.01	3.8
Holyhead	3.04	5.3	3.34	4.9
Hull	11.10	6.9	11.48	6.6
Leith	7.36	5.2	8.15	4.9
Liverpool	3.59	8.9	4.29	8.3
Margate	4.52	4.5	4.59	4.6
Milford Haven	11.13	6.1	11.38	6.3
Oban	10.28	3.3	11.12	3.4
Portland	11.58	1.6		
Portsmouth	4.11	4.3	4.54	4.4
Southampton	3.34	4.2	4.15	4.2
Swansea	11.16	8.4	11.45	8.5
Tees	8.34	5.1	9.20	4.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Finningley, 20C (68F); lowest day temp: Cape Wrath, St Abb's Head, Ardnamurchan, Fifeness, 12C (54F); highest sunshine: Penzance, 9.5hr; highest rainfall: Colwyn Bay, 1.45in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	f	15	59
Birmingham	c	18	64	Inverness	r	12	54
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	f	14	57
Bristol	c	15	59	London	r	14	57
Cardiff	r	15	59	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	r	12	54	Newcastle	r	15	59
Glasgow	r	14	57	Ronaldsway	r	12	54

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18C (64F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 7 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.61in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,002.5 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Lighting up time

London 9.32 pm to 4.42 am
Bristol 9.42 pm to 4.52 am
Edinburgh 10.07 pm to 4.32 am
Manchester 9.50 pm to 4.41 am
Penzance 9.48 pm to 5.10 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 236R (July 23): 23.41-23.48; WSW; 55NNE; ENE. Cos 2nd stage (July 24): 2.14-2.18; W*; 15WNW; NNW. Big Bird (July 23): 22.56-22.59; SSW*; 55WNW; NNW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R (July 23): 23.41-23.48; WSW; 65WSW; ENE. Cos 2nd stage (July 24): 2.14-2.19; W; 20WNW; NNW. Big Bird (July 23): 22.56-22.59; S; 60SSW; NNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston Birmingham.

Resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	2.0	.13	17	63	Rain
Bridlington	1.9	.13	17	63	Showers
Skegness	2.6	.15	17	63	Showers
Cromer	2.2	.39	18	64	Rain
Gorleston	1.0	.47	18	64	Rain
Lowestoft	2.0	.24	18	64	Thunder
Clacton	3.6	.09	18	64	Rain
S COAST					
Folkestone	2.8	.05	16	61	Showers
Hastings	2.0	.12	16	61	Showers
Worthing	2.5	.18	17	63	Rain
Sandown	3.1	.12	16	61	Showers
Bournemouth	3.3	.38	17	63	Showers
Swanage	4.2	.40	16	61	Showers
Weymouth	2.7	.20	17	63	Rain
Exmouth	3.8	.31	17	63	Showers
Teignmouth	4.7	.38	17	63	Showers
Torquay	4.0	.39	17	63	Showers
Falmouth	7.2	.20	17	63	Sun pds
Penzance	9.5	.28	17	63	Showers
Jersey	4.1	.17	17	63	Rain
Guernsey	7.4	.13	18	64	Rain
W COAST					
Douglas	—	1.05	12	54	Rain
Morecambe	2.0	.70	17	63	Rain
Blackpool	4.7	.58	18	64	Showers
Southport	4.6	.47	17	63	Showers
Colwyn Bay	—	1.45	13	55	Rain
Anglesey	0.1	.74	13	55	Rain
Ilfracombe	0.6	.62	16	61	Rain
Newquay	4.6	.54	16	61	Showers
Scilly Isles	7.5	.51	17	63	Showers
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	6.8	.02	15	59	Sun pds
Wick	0.4	.17	14	57	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorm

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	25	77	Cologne	f	22	72	Madrid	s	21	88	Salzburg	f	23	73
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhagen	f	20	68	Malaga	s	27	81	Sao Paulo	s	18	64
Alexandria	f	30	86	Corfu	s	30	86	Malta	s	26	79	San Frncisco	s	17	63
Algiers	f	29	84	Dallas	s	36	97	Melbourne	f	15	59	Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	20	68	Dublin	c	15	59	Mexico City	f	21	70	Seoul	f	31	88
Athens	f	28	82	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Miami	th	27	81	Singapore			
Bahrain				Faro	s	26	79	Milan	f	26	79	Stockholm	c	17	63
Barbados	f	29	84	Florence	s	27	81	Montreal	r	22	72	Strasbourg	f	24	75
Barcelona	f	25	77	Frankfurt	c	19	66	Moscow	c	35	95	Sydney	s	19	66
Beirut	f	29	84	Funchal	s	23	73	Munich	s	22	72	Tangier	s	26	79
Belgrade	s	26	79	Geneva	s	24	75	Nairobi				Tehran			
Berlin	f	22	72	Gibraltar	s	25	77	Naples	f	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bermuda	s	28	28	Helsinki	c	17	63	New York	c	27	81	Tenerife	s	28	82
Biarritz	c	18	64	Hongkong	c	27	81	Nice	f	23	73	Tokyo	c	30	86
Boulogne	r	15	59	Innsbruck	s	21	70	Oslo	f	23	73	Toronto	s	20	68
Bordeaux	c	18	64	Istanbul	f	25	77	Ottawa				Tunis	s	32	90
Boston	s	24	75	Jeddah	s	38	100	Paris	f	22	72	Valencia	s	28	82
Brussels	f	19	66	Johannesburg				Prague	f	19	66	Vancouver			
Budapest	f	25	77	Las Palmas	s	26	79	Reykjavik	f	12	54	Venice	f	25	77
Cairo	s	31	88	Lisbon	s	23	73	Rhodes	s	27	81	Vienna	f	24	75
Cape Town				Locarno	c	23	73	Riyadh	s	44	111	Warsaw	f	20	68
Casablanca	f	23	73	Los Angeles	s	23	73	Rio de Jan	s	27	72	Washington	f	29	84
Chicago	s	23	73	Luxembourg	c	17	63	Rome	s	25	77	Zurich	f	23	73

مكذا من الأصل